

Cocker's English Dictionary :

INTERPRETING

The most refined and difficult words in Divinity, Philosophy, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Husbandry, Mechanicks, &c.

With an Explanation of those hard words, which are derived from other Languages ; as *Greek, Latin, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, French, &c.*

To which is Added.

An Historico-Poetical Dictionary, containing the Proper Names of Men, Women, Rivers, Countries, Cities, Castles, Towns, Mountains, &c. in *England, Scotland and Ireland, &c.* And the feigned Stories of Heathen Gods, with other Poetical Inventions.

ALSO

The Interpretation of the most usual Terms in Military Discipline.

LIKEWISE

The Terms which Merchants and others make use of in Trade and Commerce ; And the Coins of most Countries in *Europe*, and several Parts of the World.

With other useful Particulars.

A Work necessary for all Persons who desire to understand their own Language, and would attain to Eloquence in Speaking, and Elegancy in Writing.

By *Edward Cocker*, the Late Famous Practitioner in Fair Writing and Arithmetick.

Perused and Published from the Authors Correct Copy, By *John Hawkins*.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *A. Bask* at the Black Boy, and *A. Botesworth*, at the Red Lyon on London-Bridge. 1704.

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TO THE READER.

IT must be acknowledged by every Man, that Language is the conveyancer of all good Arts, without which nothing can be well expressed or discovered to the World. For if a Subject be never so grave and useful, and carry in it never so clear and perfect a Demonstration, yet if it be not pertinently worded, so as to have a certain Power and Efficacy upon the Understanding, but be delivered in a tumultuous and disjointed Phrase, it will either not be understood or disregarded, and not work the expected effect. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins* who are better deserving, both for the Elegancy of their stile, and the Nobleness of the things that they delivered, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*, *Titus Livius*, *Cicero* and *Salustius*. Neither does our own Nation want those who may be compared with the best of the Ancients, both for the truth and soundness of their matter, and likewise for their Elegancy, Fluency and Happiness of expression. So that our Language may now be said, not only to equal any Modern Tongue spoken in *Europe*, but even the *Greek* and *Latin* it self. As to the nice distinction which some have made between Language and Speech, it may be affirmed, that whatever kind of speech is generally used in any Country, that may properly be called a Language. For if the commixture of a Language esteemed the most Ancient, with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cause it to degenerate into a Speech, even the *Latin* Tongue may come under that Denomination, since it is not difficult to prove the descent of that from a far more Ancient Language than it self; For that which was spoken at the Expulsion of the *Tarquins*, and the setting up the *Roman* Republick, was so altered in the time of *Polibius*, 350 Years after, as hardly to be understood; and from the Building of *Rome* by *Romulus*, it must have suffered a far greater change; yet was so far from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have attained the height of Elegance, till

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the time of *Cicero*, which was some Hundred of Years after that. And if time is so far from depraving, that it refines a Language, much more certainly does it sweeten and soften those rough Accents which are peculiar to the Northerly Countries, by coming from the more Southerly and Civil Climates.

The Learned *Joseph Scaliger*, reckons up about Eleven several Languages, (others Fourteen) spoken in *Europe*, which have no Affinity nor Intermixture one with another; The Chief whereof, (not to mention the *Greek* and *Latin*, which are now no Native, but Acquired Languages) are the *Teutonic* or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, and the Old *Brittish*, *Welsh*, or *Celtick*. These are usually called Mother Tongues, and those which appear compounded of any of them, or derived from them, some call *Dialects*; the difference being not so great, as renders them unintelligible to each other; for a *Dialect* is only the same Language spoken with some small difference in several parts of a Nation, by pronouncing a Vowel either broader or finer; as the People of *Somersetshire* speak differently from those at *London*, yet both easily understand each other: And so the People of *Florence* from those at *Rome*, yet differ no more than the *Doric*, *Jonic*, *Attick* and *Aelick* *Dialects* did in the *Greek* Tongue.

It is not to be doubted, but the Language Originally spoken in this Nation, was the Ancient *Brittish*, which some affirm was very near, if not the same with the *Celtick*; both these People being called *Celtae* by the Ancient *Greeks*; and *Verstogans*, with other Judicious Enquirers, seem truly to affirm, that the *Brittains* were Anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus*, (who was rather a *Gallie* than a *Trojan* Prince) changed the name of *Albion* into that of *Brittain*. But it is evident, that there hardly remains any Track or Footstep of the *Brittish* Tongue in the Language spoken at this day in the main part of *England*, it having continued entire, from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very time, in that part commonly called *Cambro-Britannia*, or *Wales*, which being a Mountainous Country, and difficult of Access, was only left Unconquered, when the *Saxons* got possession of all the rest of the Island, and to which a great number of the Native betook themselves for refuge, preserving both their Ancient Race and Speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*. To which the Old *Gallie*, spoken

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ken at this day in *Armorica*, or *Brittany* in *France*, hath a near resemblance, and is an Argument of the former Affinity of these Two Tongues.

The *Saxons* having totally subverted the *Brittish* Empire, they not only changed the Language, but the very name of *Brittain*, and called it *Anglia*, or *England*, from their Ancient Habitation in *Germany* near the *Baltick* Sea ; From whence it is manifest, that our Language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Tentonic*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity than any other now spoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable alteration, and in the same Country where it was Planted for several Ages ; Nay, *Becanus* affirms, that it was the first Language in the World, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise* ; And though of late times we have entertained so many Foreign words, yet we may find, that the most Material or Vulgar, are either meer *Dutch*, or plainly derived from it, as *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, *Oak*, *Wind*, *Earth*, *Heaven*, &c. Words that imply a Relation, as, *Father*, *Mother*, *Son*, *Daughter*, &c. And words of One Syllable, as *Give*, *Love*, *What*, *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *That* ; which are so significant, that they express more in One, than other Tongues do in Two words.

Some have been of the Opinion, that this Innovation of Foreign words, does blemish and deprave our Language ; but as the words which we have adopted into it from the *Latin*, as well as from several of our Neighbour Nations, are generally of a soft and even sound, without Harshness or Barbarism ; they must needs mollifie the Tongue to which they are Incorporated, and Accommodated by long use : So that by this means, these Foreigners, instead of detracting any thing from our Language, add Copiousness and Variety thereto. For he that compares the best *English* now written, with that writ Three or Four Ages ago, must extreamly doat upon Antiquity, if he will not acknowledge the present much more smooth and grateful to the ear. And though *Spencer's* Poem of the *Fairy Queen*, is much valued by some for his frequent using of old and obsolete Expressions, yet others account it the greatest blemish therein, though otherwise very ingenious ; It being equally faulty to adhere obstinately to words out of use, as fondly to affect new ones.

Now it is apparent, that there are not many Nations in *Europe* of whom we have not borrowed several words ; Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abase*, to bring low.
Balcan,

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Balcone, before a House. *Disparagement*, Disgracing, Undervalueing. *Inamorato*, a Lover. *Cavalier*, a Horseman, from *Cavalle* an Horse. *Casemate*, a Loophool in a Castle to shoot out at. *Carbonado*, a Rasher or Collop of Meat. *Capriccio*, an Invention or Fancy, the rough draught of any thing. *Abandon*, to forsake or renounce. *Accustom*, to be used to a thing. *Canto*, part of an Heroick Poem. *Morion*, a Steel Cap or Head-piece. *Parliament* of King, Lords and Commons. *Wardrobe*, for the King or Queens Garments. *Grotto*, a Cave. *Ribauldry*, Whoredom, Bawdy talk. *Brothel*, a Bawdy House. *Javelin*, a Dart or Lance, &c.

From the *Spanish*, we have *Braggadocio*, an huffing boasting Fellow. *Bravado*, daring, making shew of an Onset. *Buoy*, belonging to the Anchor of a Ship; to be *Buoy'd* up, is to be supported or assisted. *Cacasogn*, Shite-fire, a Fire-ship. *Cuerpo* or *Querpo*, without a Cloak. *Camerade*, a Companion, or Fellow-Traveler. *Camisado*, a sudden assau't, or surprizil. *Disembogue*, to Vomit, or to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven. *Brocade*, Cloth of Gold or Silver. *Envelope*, to wrap or fold up, to encompass. *Intregue*, a Plot, Contrivance, Design, or secret Correspondence. *Embargo*, to hinder Ships from going out of Port. *Cape*, a Neck or Promontory of Land, shooting into the Sea. *Scallop* or *Chalupe*, a Ship Boat called a *Shallop*, and many more.

From the *French* we have a great number of words; as *Abridge*, to make short. *Accomplish*, to finish, or end. *Adourn*, to put off from one day to another. *Adventure*, Hazard, Chance. *Affair*, Business. *Ballance*, a pair of Scales. *Buffoon*, a Jester, *Burlesque*, Merry, Drollish. *Burglary*, breaking open an House. *Chattells*, moveable Goods. *Compile*, to Compose a Book, to heap together. *Divertisement*, Recreation or Pastime. *Empair*, to damage or make worse. *Exploit*, a Remarkable Act. *Furbish*, to make Bright or Polish. *Garrison*, a Town or Fortress. *Hostage*, One left in War for performance of Covenants. *Imbroil*, to perplex or confound. *Kerchief*, or Handkerchief. *Legend*, a lying story. *Motto*, words under a Coat of Arms. *Novels*, invented Stories. *Obsequies*, Funeral Ceremonies. *Pell-mell*, Confusedly. *Quarantain*, Lent; or forty days. *Raillery*, Jestling, Sporting. *Serenade*, to Sing or Play under a Ladies Window. *Trawl*, used by *Masons*. *Vogue*, common opinion. *Wreck*, Ship-broken. *Zany*, that renders other peoples Actions ridiculous, &c.

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To the Reader.

We as well as other Nations, have likewise borrowed a multitude of words from the Ancient Languages ; From the Greek we have *Amphibious*, doubtful Creatures living upon Land and Water. *Baptism*, Catalogue of Names, *Despotical*, *Tyrannical*, *Enthusiasme*, pretending to Divine Revelation. *Frantick* or *Phrenetick*, Mad. *Geography*, a Description of the World. *Heroick*, Noble, Lofty. *Idolatry*, Worshipping false Gods. *Labyrinth*, a place full of turnings and windings. *Melancholick*, Sad, Troubled. *Narcotique*, Medicines that procure Sleep. *Orthography*, true Writing. *Orthodox*, of sound Faith. *Parable*, a Similitude or Comparison. *Rhythm*, Verses. *Stem* a Pedigree, or the stock of an Herb or Flower. *Symmetry*, due proportion. *Tautologie*, repeating the same thing. *Ureter*, the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the bladder. Likewise most words ending in *m*, as *Epigram* ; in *t*, as *Epithet* ; in *ick*, as *Dramatick* ; in *aph*, as *Paragraph* ; in *arch*, as *Monarch* ; in *ism*, as *Syllogism* ; and too many more to insert, all which are derived from the Greek.

From the *Latin* we have taken innumerable words ; most of our Adjectives being formed out of that Language, as *justus*, Just, *constans*, Constant, *facilis* Facile, &c. So are our Substantives, as *Magnitudo*, Magnitude, *Instructio*, Instruction, *Ambitio*, Ambition, &c. And our Verbs, as *Contemno* to Contemn, *Contendo*, to Contend, *Convincere*, to Convince ; together with our Adverbs, as *Diligenter* Diligently, *Successive*, Successively, &c. Lastly, some words we take from them whole and entire, as *Elogium*, *Encomium*, a Speech or Discourse in praise of any one, &c. And to add a few more instead of many thousands that occur, which we have borrowed to enrich our Language ; these following, are derived from the *Latin*. *Abhorrence*, Loathing or Hating, *Ab-solution*, Pardonning. *Absurd*, Foolish. *Benefice*, a Spiritual Living. *Brumal*, belonging to Winter. *Beatitudo*, Blessedness. *Calibate*, a Batchelors Life. *Cancel*, to raise or blot out. *Candid*, White, Innocent, Sincere. *Devotion*, Piety. *Discipline*, Instruction. *Disgust*, to anger. *Efficacy*, Virtue. *Enumeration*, Numbring. *Evacuation*, Emptying. *Factor*, an Agent for a Merchant. *Faalty*, Fidelity. *Flexion*, Bending. *Generation*, Begetting. *Gladiator*, a Fencer, *Gratuity*, a Reward. *Hilarity*, Cheerfulness. *Humidity*, Moistness. *Humanity*, Mildness, Gentleness. *Illegitimate*, base Born. *Illumination*, Illumination, giving Light. *Immersion*, dipping or plung-

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plunging in the water. *Languid*, Weak, Faint. *Lapidary*, a Jeweller. *Laxation*, Loosning, *Litigious*, Contentious. *Magnanimity*, greatness of mind. *Malefactor*, an Offender. *Manufacture*, Handy-work. *Manuscript*, any thing written. *Nefarious*, *Nefarious*, Hainous, Wicked, Abominable. *Negotiation*, Managing Affairs. *Nocturnal*, belonging to the Night. *Nuptial*, pertaining to Marriage. *Obligation*, Binding. *Oblivion*, Forgetfulness. *Obsolete*, out of use. *Oracles*, answers from the Heathen God's. *Oval*, in the shape of an Egg. *Palate*, the roof of the mouth. *Pallid*, Pale, Whitish. *Papal*, belonging to the Pope. *Parity*, Equality. *Parsimony*, Frugality. *Partiality*, inclining more to one Party than another. *Passive*, suffering or bearing. *Quadrant*, a Mathematical Instrument. *Quartan*, belonging to the Fourth. *Quotidian*, Daily. *Rapine*, Robbery. *Recess*, a place of Retreat. *Rhetorical*, Eloquent. *Robustness*, strong as an Oak. *Rotundity*, Roundness. *Rustation*, belching. *Rubicund*, blood red. *Rural*, belonging to the Country. *Sacerdotal*, pertaining to a Priest. *Saltation*, Dancing, Leaping. *Sanctity*, abounding with blood. *Sanity*, Health, Soundness. *Starabee*, a Beetle. *Schedule*, a little Leaf, Bill or Scrowl of Paper. *Senior*, Elder. *Sepulture*, Burying. *Scrutiny*, searching or inquiring. *Sculpture*, Graving. *Sectary*, a Follower of New Opinions. *Siccity*, Dryness. *Solace*, Comfort or Delight. *Spectre*, a frightful Apparition. *Squalid*, Filthy, Sluttish. *Statuary*, a Graver of Statues or Images. *Sterility*, Barrenness. *Strenuous*, Stout, Valiant. *Sublimity* Height. *Supine*, lying with the face upward. *Surreptitious*, Deceitful. *Tabid*, Lean, Consumptive. *Tegment*, a Covering or Clothing. *Temerity*, Rashness. *Timidity*, Fearfulness. *Torrent*, a stream of Water. *Tribunal*, the Judgment Seat. *Turpitude*, Filthiness. *Vapid*, of an ill savour. *Verdant*, Green. *Virulent*, Poisonous. *Voracity*, Greediness. *Vivid*, moist or wet. *Voracious*, doting of a Wife. These with a multitude of words more, we have borrowed from the *Latin*, nor have we spared the *Arabick* an *Hebrew* Tongues, especially the latter as to our Names of Men, &c.

This Inundation or new World of words, occasioned our Author, who was famous for Writing and Arithmetick, to undertake this most necessary work, that so his Country-men might understand their own Language. For though many of these words are by long Custom ingrafted into our Tongue, and become free Denizens without any distinction

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er difference between them and the Native words, and are familiarly understood by the most Unlearned People; Yet there are others, which though frequently written and used in common discourse by more polite Persons, are not so readily understood by all, since divers Ingenious Men addicted to the Reading of Books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the *Latin* and other Foreign Languages, and so are at a loss when they meet with unusual words, and much concerned to understand the meaning of them: And these are they, more especially whom our Author designs to inform in this his undertaking.

And that this Book might be generally useful, he has added a short Poetical, and likewise a Geographical Dictionary of most parts of the World, and of the Antiquities of Cities, Towns, and other eminent places of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, so that for a small Expence, Strangers as well as *English* Men may Travel thereby.

And because in this War-like Age, we often Encounter with Military Terms in our Gazzets and other publick News, several of them newly invented, and which few or none have yet taken notice of in Print, and are little understood by many. He has subjoyned a short account of the signification of those that are most obvious, and usually met with in the relations of Martial Affairs.

Trade being now likewise extraordinarily improved and enlarged with Foreign Nations, and Merchants making use of Words in Traffick not commonly apprehended, he has inserted most of those Terms that Dealers use upon that Account. And because Money is the principal end of Commerce and the Idol of the World, he has given an Account of the Value of all the common Coins which pass in *Europe* and many Parts of the World; with other useful Matters for the Readers Instruction.

To Conclude, If we do but consider how our Language is Enrich'd from Foreign Words, derived from the *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, and other Tongues, we cannot but have a greater value for our Native Speech, and may observe what an happiness we enjoy, that we are now free and out of danger of being invaded or subdued by any Ambitious Conqueror, as we have been in former Ages, who not only ravished from us our Liberties, and destroyed our Laws, but likewise altered our very Language. And how great an Honour and Privilege it is to us to have these Aliens brought

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brought home to our Doors, and to receive them only in Landskip; that though we value the Smoothness of the French, the Politeness of the Italian, and the Gravity of the Spaniard, yet we still retain our own Language, and are Blessed with the most excellent Constitution of Government as to our Freedoms, and all other Advantages, of any Nation in the World.

If any better their understandings by this little Dictionary, as doubtless they may, since it contains so many necessary particulars, the Author will then attain his end in Writing, and I mine in Publishing the same.

John Hawkins.

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A Bacted, deposed or driven away by violence.

Abaction, carrying away by violence.

Abactors, stealers of Cattel.

Abaddon, a destroyer.

Abandon, forsake, or cast off.

Abanition, a years Banishment.

Abastick, Insatiable.

Abasé, to bring low.

Abasht, to make ashamed.

Abate, to make less.

Abatement, entering an Estate before the right Heir, to keep him out.

Abba, Syriack, signifies Father.

Abbord, to go near the Shore, or grapple with a Ship.

Abbot, a Spiritual Lord over a Religious House.

Abbreviate, to shorten, or abridge.

Abbreviation, an Abridgment.

Abbreviature, a short draught.

Abbreviator, he that shortens.

Abbrochment, Ingrossing of Wares to sell by Retail.

Abuttalls, boundings of Land.

Abjals, Religious Persons vomiting poverty.

Abdera, a City in Thrace, where Democritus dwelt.

Abderite, any Inhabitant of that place.

Abderian, Laughter, foolish, and incessant.

Abdevinam, Head of the twelfth House in Astrology.

Abdicate, to refuse, or forsake, renounce, reject.

Abdication, disinheriting, rejecting or refusing.

Abdomen, the fat about the belly.

Abdominous, paunch belyled.

Abduce, to entice away.

Abduction, a drawing away.

Abecedary, pertaining to the Alphabet, A, B, C.

Abecedarian, a Teacher of the A, B, C.

Abedge, Abide.

Abert, a steep place.

Abequitate, to ride a way.

Aberration, going astray.

Abessed, or abbaised, humbled, or cast down.

Abet, to encourage in evil.

Abettor, he that encourages evil.

Abregate, to lead or separate from the Flock.

Abhorrency, loathing or hating.

Abject, vile, base, of no value.

Abition, going away, or dying.

Abjudicate, to give away by judgment.

Abjure, forswear, renounce; perpetual Banishment.

Ablation, a weaning.

Abliqueate, to uncover Roots of Trees.

Ablation, raking away by stealth.

Ablectick, Adorned for Sale.

Ablegation, sending away.

Ablepsie, blindness of mind.

Abligat, to bind from.

Ablocate, to let out, to hire.

Ablution, washing away.

Abnegate, a stiff denial.

Abnodate, pruning of Trees.

Abolition, Abolishing or destroying.

Abone, to Ripen.

Abominate, to Hate or Abhor.

Aboord, with in the Ship.

Aborigines, the Eldest in any place.

Abortion, a Child born before its time.

Abortive, still born.

Abtradacarba, Charm for Agues.

Abrajamins, Indian Sorcerers.

Abrahams baum, a wild low in Italy that bears fruit like pepper, its use is to procure Chastity, named by Physicians Agnus Castus.

Abrafion, floating away.

Abrenunciation, a Renouncing.

Abrie, Sulphur in Chymistry.

Abrieot, or Apricock, a Plum ripened by the Sun.

Abridge, shorten.

Abrodietical, nice in Diet.

Abrogate, disannul or make void.

Abrupt, suddenly breaking off.

Abolitionism, practice of Rebellion.

Abcession, a going away.

Abcision, cutting away.

Abconding, hiding, concealing.

ABS

Absentaneous, pertaining to absence.
 Absentees, in the Irish Parliament.
 Abſis, the highest, or lowest pitch of the Planets.
 Absolve, to pardon or acquit.
 Absolute perfect, accomplished.
 Absolution, forgiveness.
 Abſonant, untuneable.
 Abſorbe, to drink up all.
 Abſorpt, swallowed up.
 Abſtemious, sober, temperate.
 Abſtention, hindering an Heir from possession.
 Abſterge, to wipe away.
 Abſterſion, a cleansing.
 Abſterſive, makes clean.
 Abſtinenſe, moderate in diet.
 Abſtinent, temperate, content.
 Abſtorted, wrested or forced away.
 Abſtract, a small draught from a greater, also a term in Logick, see Concrete.
 Abſtraction, a diminishing.
 Abſtrude, thrust away.
 Abſtruſe, not easie to be understood.
 Abſurd, foolish, void of wit or grace.
 Abſolute, vanish away.
 Abyſs, a bottomless pit.
 Abyſſines, Ethiopians under Preſtor John.
 Acacia, a thorn in Egypt which produces a gum, that is binding.
 Academy, a Univerſity or Publick School.
 Academick, a Platonick Philoſopher, they acknowledged one God, and believed the immortality of Souls.
 Acadinus, a Sicilian Fountain, where all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

ACE

Acaid, Vinegar, a termin Chymistry.
 Acaid, Mad-mens Saint.
 Acarnon, Eridamul's bright Star.
 Acatelepie, Incomprehensibleness.
 Accedas ad Curiam, a writ commanding the Sheriff to record such a suit.
 Accedas ad vicecomitem, a writ upon the Coroner to deliver a writ to the Sheriff.
 Accelerate, hasten or make speed.
 Accelerator, a Muscle that opens the passage of the seed and Urine.
 Accenſion, setting on fire.
 Accent, a due sounding of any word particularly.
 Accept, allow or receive.
 Acceptilation, a verbal acquittance.
 Accerſe, provoke.
 Accerſe freedom to come to a place or person.
 Accessible, easie to come to.
 Accession, addition.
 Accessary, a partaker with an offender.
 Accidence, Introduction to Latin.
 Accident, which happens by chance.
 Acclamation, a crying out in token of joy or praise.
 Acæments, Turkish Monks, that slept by turns.
 Acclivity, steepness.
 Accommodate, apply, make fit.
 Accommodation, making fit.
 Accomplish, fulfill.
 Accomprable, liable to give an account.
 Accordant, agreeable.
 Accost, to set upon, to draw near.
 Accoutred, Attired, Dressed.

ACI

Accoy, affwage.
 Accretion, increasing.
 Accumb, sit or lye down.
 Accrew, arise, grow.
 Accroche, to hook.
 Accumelate, heap up.
 Accurate, curious, exact.
 Accuſation, a blaming.
 Acephalick, without head or beginning.
 Acephaliſts, Heretics without beginning.
 Acerbity, sharpness.
 Acerose, brown, full of Chaff.
 Acervate, to heap together.
 Acerſicomick, hair was never cut.
 Acetar, Sallad made with Vinegar.
 Acetofiry, the taste of Vinegar.
 Achamech, silver, drgnashing.
 Achan, troubling.
 Acherontick, comfless, pertaining to Hell.
 Acherusia, a Lake taken for the entrance into Hell.
 Acidity, sharpness.
 Acolattick, Incurable, Lawless.
 Acolyte, a Minister that serves the Altar with Water, Wine, and Light.
 Aconite, Woods bane herb.
 Aconitum, a venomous herb, Poets feign that Cæſar was cast some of his fire upon it, whereby it became so venomous.
 Acorus, a sweet plant very medicinal.
 Aouſtick, pertaining to, or helps the hearing.
 Acquests, purchase, made by, or for only one.
 Acquieſce, rest satisfied.
 Acquire, to procure.
 Acquisition, obtaining or purchasing.
 Acquit, to free or discharge.

Acquital, *freeing an offender.*
 Acre, *Forty Perches worth of land, and four in adith.*
 Acrimony, *sharpness, stiness.*
 Acroamatick, *that gives requires much attention, Musical.*
 Acrocomick, *having hair.*
 Acrostick, *Verses beginning and ending with Letter of word, or name.*
 Achronichal, *belonging those Starrs that rise in Twilight.*
 Actæon, *Transformed a Stag by Diana, and in pieces by his Dogs.*
 Actæoned, *Horned.*
 Adiffi, *Fryars that feed Roots.*
 Adion, *a Deed or Law.*
 Aditation, *debating suits.*
 Adive, *nimble, strong.*
 Adive voice, *Forming in o.*
 Adivity, *Nimbleness.*
 Ador, *Door, Stage-er.*
 Actual, *a thing done or omitted.*
 Actuary, *Register of a vocation.*
 Actuate, *a thing done or omitted.*
 Aculeate, *that hath a.*
 Acuminate, *to sharpen.*
 Acuminous, *a whetting an edge, subtle, witty.*
 Acupictor, *Embroiderer marker with the needle.*
 Acute, *sharp, ingenious.*
 Acrytology, *speaking properly.*
 Adacted, *driven by viole.*
 Adage, *Old Proverb.*
 Adagial, *proverbial.*
 Adam, *Red Earth.*

Adamant, *a Diamond, the nature of it is so hard that it cuts glass, and yields neither to Hammer nor fire, therefore termed invincible.*
 Adamantine, *hard as Adamant.*
 Adamate, *love earnestly.*
 Adamites, *a Sect of Hereticks that went naked, held many Heretical Doctrines, as in Christ there was but one nature, &c.*
 Adapt, *make fit.*
 Adarige, *Salt Armoniack.*
 Adashed, *blush or ashamed.*
 Adawed, *awaked.*
 Adcorporeate, *united into one body.*
 Addecimate, *receive Tithes.*
 Adders tongue, *an herb of one leaf, the stalk like it.*
 Addice, *A Coopers Ax.*
 Addict, *to incline to a thing.*
 Addition, *deliverance of goods.*
 Additament, *a supply or addition.*
 Addition, *adding or putting to, in common law it signifies any title to a Man besides his name, which shews his Estate, Trade, and Habitation.*
 Additional, *added to.*
 Addomestique, *made gentle.*
 Address, *to resort, or make towards, to prepare, and make ready.*
 Adelantado, *a Kings Deputy.*
 Adeiling, *Son of a King.*
 Ademption, *taking from Adeatist, against tithes.*
 Adepuist, *Transmitting of metals.*
 Adequate, *equal, level.*
 Adequitation, *riding towards.*

Adfiliation, *Adoption.*
 Adhamate, *catch hold, like a hook.*
 Adhere, *stick or cleave to.*
 Adherence, *cleaving to.*
 Adjacent, *a lying near, or bordering upon.*
 Adiaphorus, *Indifferent.*
 Adjournment, *a putting off a Court to another time, or place.*
 Ad inquirendum, *writ for Enquiry.*
 Adipat, *fat, gross.*
 Adjucation, *determining.*
 Adjuwent, *Assistance, Help.*
 Adjunct, *joyning of qualities, as heat to fire.*
 Adjure, *taking an Oath, or making others swear.*
 Adjutant, *helping aiding.*
 Adjust, *putting in order.*
 Adle, *Empty.*
 Admeasurment, *writ to moderate a share.*
 Adminicle, *Help.*
 Adminicular, *Helpful.*
 Administration, *A governing, or disposing of the goods of a party which made no will.*
 Administrator, *the manager of an affair, or disposer of goods of a Party dying without will.*
 Admiration, *Wondering.*
 Admiring, *Admiral, Chief Commander at Sea.*
 Admission, *giving entrance.*
 Admit, *let in, allow off.*
 Admission, *mingling together.*
 Admonition, *Warning.*
 Adnihilation, *reducing to nothing.*
 Adoto, *or ut odo, the highest degree in Philosophy.*
 Adolocency, *from Fifteen years to Twenty five.*
 Adonai, *Heb. Lord.*
 B 2 Adonick

ADV

AFR

AGI

Adonick verse, only a
Dactyl and a Spondee.
Adopt, choosing a Son.
Adoration, Worshipping.
Adornat[i]on, Decking,
Trimming.
Adorat, Four pound
weight.
Adoxy, Shame, Infamy.
Adriatick Sea, Gulph of
Venice.
Advancement, promo-
tion.
Advantageous, profita-
ble.
Advestitious, brought
from a place near.
Advent, the next Sun-
day to St. Andrew, Prepa-
ratory to Christ's coming.
Adventail, Coat of Mail.
Adventual, coming by
chance.
Adventure, Chance.
Adverse, Contrary.
Adventency, Careful-
ness.
Advertise, give notice
Adverserate, towards
Night.
Advigilate, Diligent
watch.
Adulation, Flattering,
Flattery.
Adulterate, to Corrupt
Advice, to Appease.
Adumbrate, to shadow
Adultery, defiling the
Marriage Bed.
Aduncous, Crooked like
a Hook
Ad unguem, at his Fing-
ers end.
Advocate, who pleads
for another.
Advowson, a Right of
presenting a Clergy Man to
a Benefice.
Aduft, burnt, parched
Adynamus, Weak
Ædile, A Roman Of-
ficer, that looked after Re-
parations.
Ægyptans, Woody Gods,
having a Mans body, and
Goats feet.

Æneator, a Trumpeter.
Ænigmatical, dark Rid-
dles.
Ægritude, Sickness.
Æquanimity, quietness
of mind.
Æquator, a Circle round
the Globe, equally distant
from the two Poles.
Aerial, belonging to the
Air.
Aeromancy, Divina-
tion by the Air.
Æstivate, keep the Sum-
mer in any place.
Ætherial, belonging to
the Sky.
Affability, Gentleness,
Courteous in words.
Affairs, Business.
Affectation, over curi-
ous, a labouring without dis-
cretion to imitate another.
Affecors, that sine of
sunders in Court-Leets.
Affectionate, full of
good will.
Affiance, Assurance,
Confidence.
Affidavit, Affirmation
upon Oath.
Affictitious, Counterfeit.
Affinage, Refining of
Metals.
Affinity, Kindred by
Marriage, or likeness and
agreement.
Affirmation, positive
saying.
Affirmative, which a
voucher.
Affix, fasten too.
Affluence, abundance.
Afforest, turning ground
into Forest.
Affrication, Rubbing.
Affront, a jeering or
Bossing.
Affusion, a Sprinkling.
Africa, one of the Four
parts of the World, a hot
Country.
Aga, Commander of the
Turks Janizaries.
Agamist, one Unmarried.

Agarick, a Mushroom,
grows in Italy on the lard
Tree, it is white, brittle
and spongy, it expels
flegm, and helps digestion.
Agast, dismayed.
Agate, a precious stone,
for knife hasts.
Age, a hundred years.
Agelastick, one that
laughs not.
Agent, medler in a
business.
Aggerate, to increase.
Agglomerate, wind to-
gether.
Agglutinate, glue
joyning together.
Aggrandize, to make
great.
Aggravate, make any
thing worse by words.
Aggravation, a stretch-
ing of a cause, to the worst
and utmost extent.
Aggregate, to Assemble
together.
Aggressor, the first At-
tack.
Aggression, going to, or
setting upon.
Agility, nimbleness.
Aginator, Retailer of
small Wares.
Agitate, to, or discuss.
Agitable, easily be mo-
ved.
Agitation, continual mo-
tion.
Agitator, a manager of
an Affair.
Aglet, Tag of a point.
Agnail, Sore under the
nail, or a Corn on the Toe.
Agnation, Kindred by
the Fathers side.
Agnition, Acknowledg-
ment.
Agnize, to know.
Agnus Castus. See A-
braham's baum.
Agnominate, to Nick
name.
Agonalia, Feasts among
the Ancients, where all
fasted.

ports of ga-
rises to sh-
nity.
Agono-
in those E-
Agoniz-
Agony
anguish of
Agricu-
dry.
Agrim-
anfy.
Agris-
Agros-
Agro-
Ajax S-
fence.
Ail, S-
Airy,
of Hawk-
Alabal-
Marble, s-
ness keeps
Corruption
Boxes to
ments, an-
res, and g-
Alacri-
Alamo-
Alarun-
Arms,
Alazon-
Albe,
white Ga-
Albis,
Albor-
Albug-
to whitene-
Ale-ft-
Alchy-
Mercury
Alchy-
dissolving
ing the p-
pure.
Alchy-
Alchymy
Alcho-
Turks R-
Alcov-
Bed.
Ale co-
of Victua-
Aleho-
Alegh-

ALC

ALI

ALL

Mushrooms, sorts of games were exer-
 cised to shew their Acti-
 vity.
 Agonothete, a Judge
 in those Exercises.
 Agonist, a Champion.
 Agony, fear, trembling.
 Anguish of body and mind.
 Agriculture, Husb-
 andry.
 Agrimony, Herb like
 anisy.
 Agrise, Afraid.
 Agrose, vexed.
 Agroted, cloyed, swelled.
 Ajax Shield, a sure de-
 fence.
 Ail, Sick or diseased.
 Airy, Falconry, a Nest
 of Hawks.
 Alabaster, a clear white
 Marble, it's natural cold-
 ness keeps things long from
 Corruption, it was used for
 Boxes to hold sweet Oint-
 ments, and Tombs for Prin-
 ces, and great Persons.
 Alacrity, Cheerfulness.
 Alamode, the fashion.
 Alarum, a calling to
 Arms.
 Alazony, Pride.
 Albe, Mass Priests
 white Garment.
 Albis, a Book in Quires.
 Albor, Whiteness.
 Albuginous, pertaining
 to whiteness.
 Ale-stake, a May-pole.
 Alchymest, prepared
 Mercury.
 Alchymy, the Art of
 dissolving Mettals, separa-
 ting the pure from the im-
 pure.
 Alchymist, Skil'd in
 Alchymy.
 Alchoran, a Book of the
 Turks Religion and Laws.
 Alcove, a close Room, or
 Bed.
 Ale conner, Searcher
 of Victuallers for measure
 Alehoof, Ground-Ivy.
 Alegator, a Crocodile.

Alembick, a Still for
 Waters.
 Ale&tryomachy, a Cock
 Fight.
 Ale&tryomancy, Cock
 Divination by his Stone.
 Alebromancy, divining
 by Wheat and Barley.
 Aleger, Sower Ale.
 Algebra, Arithmetick
 and Geometry.
 Algid, Num, Chil. Cold.
 Alicant, Wine made of
 Spanish Mulberries.
 Alien, a Forreigner,
 Stranger born.
 Alienate, Altering of
 the mind.
 Alimen, nourishment of
 the body.
 Alimony, Wives main-
 tenance when parted from
 her Husband.
 Alkakangy, Winter
 Cherries, a Herb bearing
 round Red Berries, good
 against stoppings of the
 Liver, Stone, Gravel, Dis-
 eases of the Kidneys and
 Bladder.
 Alkali, Salt-wort.
 Alkanet, Span Bugloss.
 Alkermes, an Excellent
 Confection against swoon-
 ings, it is made of Gold,
 Amber, Pearl and the like.
 In the Lignor they dye
 Silk with the grain of Ker-
 mes, a Crimson and Ver-
 million Colour so called, for
 if let alone, turns into a
 kind of Verms or Worms.
 Allaborate, vehement
 labour.
 Allaud, Praise, Com-
 mend.
 Allay, To temper, or a-
 bate the strength of any
 thing, also a Term in Hun-
 ting, when Hounds are to
 set where a Deer is to pass,
 and to be cast off when the
 Kennel comes in.
 Allection, Alluring,
 Enticing.

Allegation, proving a
 matter.
 Allegiance, Duty of a
 Subject to his Prince.
 Allegory, a dark Speech
 different from the Literal
 interpretation.
 Allelujah, praise ye
 our Lord, a sign of Exul-
 tation; Paulus Diaconus
 Writes, when the Britains
 were invaded by the Sax-
 ons and Picts, and ready
 to fight, were admonished
 by a French Bishop, Ger-
 manus, (sent with St.
 Lupus to Confute the Pe-
 lagian Heresie) to say as he
 did, who cryed out Allelu-
 jah; which when the Bri-
 tains had done, the sound
 struck such Terror to the
 Enemies, that they fled, and
 the Britains had the Victory.
 De gestis. Rom. lib. 15.
 also the Herb Wood-sorrel.
 Alleviate, Ease, Comfort.
 Allwage.
 All-heal, Clowns wort.
 All-hallows, All Saints.
 Alliance, Kindred,
 Friendship being in League.
 Alliciency, Persuading.
 Alligation, binding, ty-
 ing to.
 Allision, dashing upon.
 Alliteration, Repeating
 and Harping on the same
 Letter.
 Allobroges, People of
 Savoy.
 Allocution, a Communi-
 cation or Party.
 Allot, Appoint.
 Allude, to speak in Rese-
 rence to another thing.
 Alluvion, Flood Flowing.
 Almain, a German, a
 slow aire in Musick.
 Almanack, a Years-Ca-
 lendar.
 Almadarat's, Almican-
 tharats, Lines through the
 Meridian Parallel to the
 Horizon up to the Zenith.
 B 3. Almer,

ALT

AMB

AME

Almner, an *Almes* House.

Almoner, a distributor of a Princess *Alms*.

Almath, a Star in *Aries* Horns.

Aloes, lignum aloes, knotty, brown colour, bitter, burned it yields a perfume; some affirm it grows on Mountains in the East, near the rising of the River Nilus, from whence falling down is carried by the stream into India, being taken in Nets is Cleanfed and used in Physick; it comforts the heart, and opens Obstructions.

Aloe Succatrina, the Juice of a Herb brought dry out of India; the best is clear, clean and red of a liver colour, 'tis very bitter, but an excellent Medicine to purge Cholerick humours from the Stomach.

Alogy, without Reason, Excess.

Alopecy, Foxes evil, feeding of hair.

Aloma, Spanish Summer drink, Water and Honey.

Alpha, the first Greek Letter, signifying the chief of any thing.

Alphabet, the Cross Row. A, B, C.

Alps, high frozen Mountains between France and Italy; Hannibal Captain of the Carthaginians, sought places in the Rocks with Fire and Vinegar, to cut a way for his Army to pass into Italy.

Altercation, wrangling in words.

Alterative, may be changed.

Alternative, changing by turns.

Altiloquent, Speaking loud.

Altisonant, loud sound ing.

Altitude, Height, Loftiness.

Altrivolant, Flying high.

Altironant, high Thunder.

Alveary, a Bee-bive.

Alveated, cut like a Trench.

Aluminous, tasting of *Almons*.

Alumic, a binding mineral.

Alumnate, nourish or feed.

Alutation, Tanning Leather.

Alytarck, keeps orders at Games.

Amalakites, Esau's Grandsons posterity.

Amanuensis, a Secretary.

Amaritude, Bitterness.

Amatous, Bitter, Forward.

Amarulent, very bitter.

Amazons, Warlike Women of Scythia, kept a Countey to themselves, yet to have Children Companioned with their Neighbours, their Sons they destroyed, or sent to the Father, but the Daughters they kept, teaching them Hunting, Riding, Shooting and use of Arms. They burned their Childrens right breast, lest it hinder their Archery: from whence called Amazons, which (in Greek) signifies Women with one breast.

Ambage, Id'e Circumstances of words.

Amber, a hard yellow Gum of it they make beads.

Melise says, the Tree it grows on, is called *Ibex-romana*, but what Tree it is I cannot tell. Dioscorides says, it falls like a Liqueur from poplar Trees into the River Po in Italy, where it congeals, and becomes hard as we see it.

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Ambergrise, an *Aromatick* Juice and Perfume, some say it's the Spawn of a Whale, others affirm it grows in the Sea, and many say, it is cast upon the Shore and cleaves to the Stones. There is four sorts, white, gray, red and black, the gray is preferred before the other, if pricked with a pin, and their comes forth Oyl it is good: the fume helps the falling sickness, and comforts the brain.

Ambia, a thick Indian Liqueur, the colour of honey, it has great vertue in healing old Aches proceeding from cold.

Ambidexter, using both hands alike, a fellow that plays on both sides.

Ambient, seeking of honour.

Ambigious, Doubtful Obscure

Ambition, immoderate in desires.

Amblygone, a blunt Ang'e on a Triangle.

Ambolexous, Male and Female.

Ambrey, a Cup-board.

Ambrosia, a sweet shrub, wherewith some use to make Garlands, in Poetry it signifies the food of the Gods, as Nectar their drink. It is sometimes taken for Immortality.

Ambulatory, a walking place.

Amburbial, Sacrifices, which first went about the City

Ambuscado, Soldiers hid to Entrap their Enemies.

Ambush, lying in wait.

Ambustition, burning about.

Amebian verse, Dialogue wise.

Amen, verily, so be it.

Amenity, Amice, Sum of useful Com. Amercia, nishment. American, rt of the V. ft Part, red by A. usius, 149. me the n. Amethy me, purple ing not ov. ands dru. reek men. Amfra8. ld windin. Amiable. Amity. Amicab. Amiffion. Amit, 7. Ammo. iper. Ammor. um, and. rows near. mmons. Amman. for an Arn. Amest. Amorou. Amore. j's. Amort, fe, a say. nchally E. Amort? Amphib. at live a. on land. Amphib. f a doubty. Amphib. live unde. zone, nea. ofial line. is noon, are. outh. Amphib. Theatre, here to fig. ed of n. gladiator.

AMO

Amenity, Pleasantness.
Ameice, a fine, by paying
Sum of Money upon
useful Command.

Amerciament, a purse
punishment.

America, the Fourth
part of the World, being the
West Part, and last discov-
ered by Americus Ves-
putius, 1492. from whence
came the name America.

Amerhyft, a precious
stone, purple, fit to grave on,
being not over hard, it with-
stands drunkenness as the
Greek mentions.

Amfractuour, a mani-
fold winding and turning.

Amiable, Lovely.

Amity, Love, Friendship.

Amicable, Friendly.

Amiffion, Loss, or losing.

Amit, to loose or pardon.

Ammodite, Vermin like
Tiger.

Ammoniack, Lybian
um, and African Salt, it
grows near the place where
common Temple food.

Ammunition, Furniture
for an Army.

Amnesty, Forgetfulness.

Amorous, given to love.

Amorets, wanton love
poys.

Amort, to seem without
life, a saying used to me-
lancholly Folks. What? all
Amort?

Amphibius, Creatures
that live as well in Water
as on land. Frogs.

Amphibology, a Speech
of a doubtful sense.

Amphicians, people that
live under the burning
Zone, near the Equi-
noctial line. Their shadows
at noon, are from North and
South.

Amphi-heatre, a round
Theatre, where Prisoners
were to fight, and be devour-
ed of wild Beasts, also
Gladiators fight there.

AMP

Amphitrite, Goddess of
the Sea.

Amphora, a Pot with
Two Ears

Ampliation, a Reprieve;
also deferring Judgment.

Amplification, Enlarg-
ing.

Amplitude, Greatness
Amputation, cutting
off, pruning of branches.

Amulet, a thing about
the neck, to preserve from
any Infection.

Amuse, to put in a dump.

Anabaptist, Twice Bap-
tized, they allow not of In-
fant Baptism, and hold
there is no Original sin, &c.

Anadem, a Garland or
Ornament for Women.

Anagogical, subtle and
deep understanding of high
matters.

Anagram, the changing
a name into another word,
as for Mary, write Army,
they having both the same
Letters.

Anakim, Giants.

Analects, Fragments

Analogy, Proportion,
Equality, Agreement.

Analogical, Propor-
tional.

Analogists, Tutors not
accountable for their
Wards.

Analysis, Explicating
an Intricate matter.

Analytical, which is Re-
solved.

Anarchy, confused, when
a Nation is without a
Prince or Governour.

Anarchical, without Go-
vernment.

Anathema, a gift hang'd
up in the Church; sometimes
it signifies an Excommuni-
cated Person given up to
the Power of the Devil.

Anathematize, to hang
up a Consecrated thing, or
to Excommunicate.

ANI

Anatomy, Art of know-
ing the nature of all the
parts of the body, in Man
or Beast, by Incision or Cut-
ting.

Anatomise, to cut every
part.

Ancestors, Forefathers.
Anchoreff, a Religious
Woman that lives solitary
in a Cell

Anchoret, a Religious
Man, &c.

Ancient, an Ensign.

Anchovy, a Spanish Fish
smaller then some Sprats,
pickled, relishes a glass of
Wine.

Androgyne, Herma-
phrodite.

Anelate, a wood knife.

Anemone, a wind
flower.

Anent, Concerning.

Angelical, Angel-like.

Angelot, Small French
Cheeses.

Angles, Corners.

Angust, narrow freight.

Anhelation, difficulty of
breathing.

Anility, Womens dotage.

Animable, which may
have life or soul.

Animadversion, obser-
ving, or a punishment.

Animal, a living Crea-
ture.

Animate, Encourage.

Anime, a white West.

India Gum or Rosin, of a
pleasant smell; cast in the
fire, quickly consumes.

Animosity, Stoutness.

Annals, Yearly Chroni-
cles.

Annats, First fruits of
a Spiritual Living.

Anneale, to Paint on
Glass.

Annex, knit or join to.

Anniferous, bearing
fruit all the Year.

Annihilate, make void,
reduce to nothing.

Anni-

ANT

Anniversary, a Yearly Solemnity.

Annotation, Exposition, or note on any Writing.

Annoy, to harm.

Annual, Yearly.

Annuity, Yearly payment of Money, not as Rent, but agreement for a time.

Annul, Frustrate, make void.

Annulet, like a ring.

Aununciate, to declare.

Annunciation, declaring more properly, the Angels Message to the Virgin Mary.

Anonymus, without name.

Anopfy, want of sight. Anorexy, loss of Appetite.

Antagonist, an Enemy.

Antarctick, Pole, South Pole.

Antecedent, goeth before

Antecursor, Fore runner.

Antegenital, Elder born.

Antidate, dated before the time.

Anteloquy, Preface, or Players Cue.

Anthem, See Antiphone.

Antichrist, against Christ.

Antimeridian, before noon.

Antichamber, an outward Chamber next the Bed Chamber.

Anticipate, prevent.

Antidote, preservative against poison, or any distemper.

Antick work, imperfect mixture of Birds, Beasts, Flowers &c. In Painting, or Carving.

Animony, a stone, lead colour, found in Silver Mines.

Antinomians, Hereticks, Adversaries to the Law.

Antipast, first dish of meat.

ANT

Antipathy, a Disagreement.

Antependium, Altar Cloth.

Antiphrasis, a meaning of words contrary to their Etymology.

Antiperistasis, a Term in Philosophy, when heat kept in by Cold waxeth stronger, or cold kept in by heat, grows more vehement.

Antiphone, a verse sung by Church men, one after another.

Antipileptical, a Remedy against the falling sickness.

Antipodes, People that go with their Feet to ours.

Aniquary, a Searcher of Ancient Records, Coins, or Old Words, &c.

Antiquated, out of date.

Antilabbarians, Hereticks allow every day to be a Sabbath, and no particular day.

Antihesis, things contrary in opposition, as spokes in a wheel.

Antitritarians, Hereticks against the holy Trinity.

Antitype, a Copy like the Pattern.

Antlier, lower branch of a harts horn.

Antonians, Monks of St. Anthony's order, an Egyptian.

Anxiety, Sorrow, Anguish.

Anxiferous, causing sorrow.

Anxiety, Sad, Careful.

Aonian, Virgins, Nine Muses.

Apennage, a Child's Portion.

Apertly, Evidently.

Aphorism, a short Sentence, of the properties of a thing, a guiding maxim to any knowledge, especially in Physick.

APO

Apian, belonging to Bani or Honey.

Apocalipse, the Revelation or Vision of St. John, Writ by him in his Exile in the Isle of Patmos, it contains profound mysteries.

Apocryphal, Hidden, Doubtful.

Apocynon a small bone in a Frogs left side, some think of great vertue.

Apodictical, Demonstrable.

Apogeeon In Astronomy, it signifies a Planets farthest distance from the Earths Centre.

Apology, Defence, Speech, Excuse or Answer, in Justification of any one.

Apologetical, spoken in defence.

Apologize, to make defence.

Apophthegm, a witty sentence.

Apopheret, a New Years Gift or Present.

Apolexy, a dangerous Disease, a dead Palsie; a Man lies as if dead without sense or motion, his Eyes close, and difficult in fetching his breath. It proceeds from cold and gross Elementary humours, so oppressing the brain, that the Animal Spirits, has no passage to the Sinews.

Apostasie, Revolting from the true Religion.

Apostata, he that falls from true Religion. Julianus the Emperour, was Infamous for this Crime; so called Julian the Apostate.

Apostatize, to depart, or forsake his Religion.

Apostle, an Embassador.

Apostrophe, cutting off a Vowel, as tis, for it is.

Apotheke, a store house.

Apotomy, part of a line cutting off.

Apozem, and Herbs

Syrup.

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Apparell,

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the Sun.

APP

Apozeme, Water Spices and Herbs boyld, used for Syrrup.
Appal, make afraid.
Apparell, make ready, also Sum that remains charged on a House or Colledge.
Apparent, Clear, Certain.
Apparitor, a Summoner, o a Spiritual Court.
Apparition, a Vision.
Approach Impeach, Accuse.
Appeal, Removing a cause from an Inferiour to a Superiour Judge; as St. Paul did from Festus to Cæsar: more commonly used in the Accusation of a murder, by one who had interest in the party murdered, or of a Fellow, by a Comptee in the Fact.
Appellant, the Appealer.
Appellation, a naming.
Appendix, an Addition.
Appellor, one that ponders.
Appetite, Lust, Desire.
Applaud, Rejoycing, or Clapping hands, in token of Love, or liking.
Applause, clapping hands for Joy.
Application, applying one thing to another.
Applumbature, Solde- ring with Lead.
Apposition, adding to.
Appretiate, value at a high price.
Approbate, Allow, like.
Appropriate, make speed.
Approppinquation, ap- proaching unto.
Appropriate, take to one self.
Appropriation, recei- ving the profits of a Bene- fice, and maintaining a Vicar out of it.
Appurtenance, belong- ing to another thing.
Aprication, bawking in the Sun.

ARB

Aptitude, Firness.
Aqua Cælistis, Recti- fied Wine, pure like Hea- ven.
Aquarius, a Watery sign which the Sun enters in January.
Aqueduct, a Conduit.
Arabian bird See Phæ- nix.
Arabian Stone. See O- nyx.
Arable Land, fit to be ploughed.
Arbitrate, make an agreement.
Arbitrary, unlimited tyed to no Rules.
Arbitrement, an agree- ment between parties by an indifferent man to both.
Arbitratour, one to de- cide a Controversie.
Arborist, Skilled in trees.
Arbust, young Shrubs.
Arcane secret, unknown.
Arch, first, or chief, as Arch Duke, chief Duke the like of Arch-Bishop
Arch Deacon, &c.
Archetype, the Origina- of a thing.
Archees, a Court so cal- led, is the chiefeft and an- cientest Consistory of the Arch Bishop of Canter- bury; for debating Spiri- tual Causes: so called from the place where held, Bow Church, London, in Latin, arcum Ecclesia, or Sancta Maria de arcubus: it hath that name from building the Steeples top in the shape of an Arch or Bow.
Archiatre, a chief Phy- sician of a Prince or state.
Archidiaconal, belonging to an Arch Deacon, gover- nour under a Bishop.
Archiepiscopal, belong- ing to an Arch-Bishop.
Arch-Flamine, in the same degree above the Fla- mines; as an Arch Bishop above other Bishops.

ARG

Architect, Master-buil- der
Architecture, the Art of Building and contriving a house. Cain the beginner of this Science. Gen. 4.
Architrave, the Chapter of a pillar: the reason piece or master beam in Timber buildings.
Archieve, Chancery, or Exchequer, where the anti- tient Evidences, Charters, and Records are kept.
Arick pole, North pole.
Ardent, hot, vehement.
Ardour, heat, ferventness
Arduous, high, difficult to be ascended.
Arcopagie, a Capital Judge in Athens; Saint Dionysius, converted by St. Paul, was one of those Judges.
Argent, silver, the best Metal next Gold: in Heraldry silver colour is used and called Argent.
Argonaut, Worshippers went to Colchos in the ship Argo, to fetch the golden Eleece, the chief were Jason, Typhon, Castor Hercules, and Theseus, sig- nifies idle and lazy Mar- riners.
Argumentation, Reaso- ning.
Aridity, Dryness.
Aries, a Ram, a Roman battering Engine, also the first sign of the Zodiack.
Aristocracy, a Govern- ment where the chief nobi- lity rule; such as venice, governed by a Senate of Noble Men.
Arihmetick, Art of numbring: it is writ, Abraham first taught the Egyptians this Art, af- terwards Pythagoras en- creased it.
Atke, in Scripture sig- nifies two things, 1 Noahs Ark,

ASP

ASS

AST

Asp, a black venomous Serpent; the Kings of Egypt used to wear their Figure in their Diadem; Cleopatra Queen of Egypt after Mark Anrony's Death, whom she loved as her husband, dyed wilfully by applying one of these Asps to her body, because Augustus Cæsar, should not carry her in Triumph to Rome who had vanquished her, and Antony
Asparagus, vulgarly Spargasse.

Aspect, Sight, or Physignomy; it signifies in Astronomy, the Planets distance from the Heavenly Signs, there are Four such Aspects. The first a Trine, the distance of four signs from each other, and divides the Heavens into three even parts. The 2d quartile the distance of 3 Signes, the third Sextile, the distance of 2 Signes. The 4th opposite, the farthest distance, being 6 Signs asunder.

Asper, a Turkish Coin, about five Farthings.

Asperity, Roughness.

Asperion, sprinkling, vulgarly taken for cursing, casting some blot, or blue, thereby to blemish any persons Credit or Reputation.

Aspiration, breathing or pronouncing the letter H before a Vowel.

Aspire, to breathe or blow, to be ambitious, in aiming and affecting great matters.

Asporation, conveying away.

Assassinate, to murder for gain, as so he has Robbed murderers.

Assassine, a Murderer.

Assault, or **Assail**, set upon.

Assation, a Roasting.

Assay, try, or begin a thing.

Assent, agree or consent.

Assentation, a flattering compliance.

Assert, **Assurm**, Maintain.

Assertion, a vouching a thing.

Assess, Tax or Rate.

Assessor, an associate in judgment.

Assessors, Raters, Leviers of Taxes, also associates in judgment.

Assets, a law term, when a man hath enough in his hands to defray any debts or charge.

Asservation, Earnest Avouching.

Assiduity, a diligent attendance.

Assiduous, always at hand.

Assign, to appoint, or one that is appointed or substituted in another's behalf.

Assignment, passing over any Writing, &c.

Assignment, an appointment.

Assimilate, Resemble, Compare.

Assimulare, to Counterfeit for a good face on a bad matter.

Assist, to aid, help.

Assize, Judges sitting in their Circuits.

Associate, a Companion.

Association, a Fellowship, a Confederacy.

Assoil, acquit, pardon.

Assuetudine, Accustoming.

Assume, take to himself.

Assumpt, a voluntary promise of performance.

Assumption, a lifting up, as the minor proposition in a Syllogism.

Attenuate, a little star, for a Notation used in Writing.

Asterism, Constellation of Stars.

Asthma, difficulty of breathing.

Asthmatical, short winded.

Astipulation, agreements, assent, or a vowing a thing, also a Record.

Astragal, a huck'e bone, by shape taken for a die: in Architecture, the Ring or Circle on the neck of a pillar.

Astriction, Binding.

Astrictive, or a stringent Costrive.

Astroabe, an Instrument to take the motions and distances of Stars.

Astrology, foretelling things to come by the stars motions.

Astrologer, skilful by Stars.

Astronomy, to know the course of Planets and Stars. this Art seems very ancient, for Josephus, lib. prim.

Antiq. writes, that Seth's Sons, Adams Grand Children first found it out, who hearing Adam foretel the universal Deluge which should shortly drown the World, they Erected two Pillars, Engraving on them the Principles of that Art; one pillar was of Brick, the other of Stone, that if the water should wash away the brick yet the stone might preserve the knowledge to posterity. Whence called Eno's Pillars.

Astronomer, skilful in the motions of the Stars.

Astronomical, belonging to Astronomy.

Artute, subtil, crafty.

Asyle, a Sanctuary or refuge for offenders.

Atymboick, one that pays nothing to a Reckoning, Scot free.

At

A T R

A T T

A V E

Atchievement, the *Armes of a Gentleman fully displayed in Heraldry also the performance of any gallant Exploit.*

Atheism, Atheists Opinion.

Atheist, one that believes there is no God, or Rule of Religion, and that the Soul is not Immortal.

Athletick, strong and active in wrestling.

Atlantick, Sea, part of the Mediterranean Sea, which is Westward, named from the Mount Atlas in Mauritania.

Atmosphere, the Region where the Sun draws up any Vapours.

Atome, a mote in the Sun, the smallest thing imaginable.

Atonement, agreement, or Reconciliation, the world seems compounded of At. and One, a making at one, or seeking to unite.

Attribiliary, Melancholy given.

Attrate, clothed in black.

Atrocity, Cruelty, Fierceness.

Atrophy, a Consumption for want of the nutritive, or nourishing faculty.

Atropis, one of the three destinies that cut the thread of Mans Life.

Attack, to lay hands on, or secure.

Attachment, seizing on body or goods.

Attacted, briefly handled.

Attajnder, a proving one guilty of Feloyny or Treason.

Attaque, an assault, skirmish or fight between two Armies.

Attemperate, make fit.

Attendant, depending upon.

Attentate, try, or assay. **Attentive**, hearkning diligently.

Attenuate, to make less.

Attestation, proving or witnessing.

Atticks, Eloquent Athenians in Greece.

Atticism, the Eloquent language and phrases of them.

Attinge, to touch softly.

Attired, Ornaments of the head or body, a term in Heraldry, when speaking of the horns of a Buck or Stag.

Attore, bring into Confort in Tune, or agreement.

Attourney, an Advocate, that by mutual consent takes charge of any persons business.

Attournment, an acknowledgment of a Tennant to a new Land-lord, by paying him a small piece of Money.

Attract, to allure.

Attractive, an alluring virtue.

Attraction, Felling.

Attribute, to give to, also a fit term applied to a thing.

Attrition, Rubbing, Fretting, also vexing and sorrowing for sin, not for having offended God as for fear of the punishment, it is called imperfect contrition.

Avarice, Covetousness.

Aucupation, hunting after gain.

Auction, an outcry of goods.

Audacity, Boldness.

Audible, that may be heard.

Audience, a hearkning, or an assembly of people hearing sometimes an Embassadour delivering his

Message to the King; we call it giving him audience.

Auditory, a hearing Assembly.

Auditor, a hearer, commonly an Officer of Accounts.

Ave Mary, the Angel Salutation of the Blessed Virgin.

Avenage, Oats paid Landlord for some other Duties.

Avenue, an Access, free passages into a fortified place.

Average, Service Tennant owes his Lord.

Average, also Contribution for the loss of goods thrown over board, at Fastwage.

Averment, justifying Exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs action.

Averous, a Lake in Italy, the sink killed him flying over it. Taken peculiarly for Hell.

Aver, to Justifie.

Averrunciation, Rost out of Ill Weeds.

Averpenny, Money contributed towards the King's Averages.

Aversion, a disliking.

Avert, to turn away.

Avery, a place for Oats.

Augment, Increase.

Augur, a foreteller of things by Birds.

Auguration, or Augury Divination by Birds.

August, Majestical, a Month so called, taken denomination from Octavius Augustus, who entered into his Consulship, brought Triumphs to Rome, and Conquered Egypt the Month.

Aviary, a place for birds.

Avid, Greedy, Covetous.

Avidity, Ardent affection.

Aulrage, Eft meafure.

Aviso, Administration.

Aulce, Officer, i
Affize
made in
Aulick
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y, Money co
ards the King
a disliking
o turn away
place for Oat
t, Increase.
a foreteller
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ion, or Augu
by Birds.
Majestical, &
called, taken
on from Oct
stus, who en
fulship, brou
o Rome, &
Egypt to
a place for bi
Greedy, Cover
y. Ardent affe
ge, EN mes
Admonition.
Aut

Aulneger, the Kings
Officer, that looks to the
Assize of Woollen Cloth
made in the Kingdom.
Aulick, Courtly.
Auncient demesne, a Te
ture, whereby Crown lands,
and manours were held,
in St. Edward and Wil
iam the Conquerors time.
Avocation, withdraw
ing a distraction.
Avoir de pois, vulgarly
aver du pay; containing
6 ounces to the pound and
ounces more then Troy
weight.
Avouch, approve, allow.
Avow, justify.
Avowry, maintaining
an act formerly done, as
posul taking a distress
or rent.
Auricular, speaking in
the Ear.
Auriferous, that brings
gold.
Aurigation, driving a
Coach.
Aurora, the morning.
Aurum portabile, liquor
of gold.
Auscultation, listening to
Auspicious, fortunate
Auster, sharp, severe
Austerity, hard usage.
Austral, Southerly.
Authentick, allowed, by
just authority of all men.
Authorize to give power.
Autocratic, self ability.
Automaton, an instru
ment, that has a motion
in itself.
Autonomy, living after
ones own law.
Autumn, Harvest, one of
the four seasons of the year.
Avulsion, plucking away
Auxiliary, additional
forces, to aid the trained
bands.
Award judgment given
by Arbitrators
Axillary, belonging to
the Arm pit.

Axiom, a maxim, or
ground in any Art; or a
short sentence generally al
lowed to be true, as in saying
the whole is more then
a part.

Axicle, a latch or pully
Axis, Axel tree of a
Wheel, the Diameter of the
World, that is an imagined
line from the Artick, to the
Antartick Pole.

Azimuths, or Azimuths,
great Circles that meet in
the Zenith or Vertical point,
and pass through all the
degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a light sky colour.

Azymes, a seven days
Solemnity of the Jews; be
ing their Easter, where no
leavened bread was to be
eaten, it began the day
after the Passover.

B A C.

B *Aal, Lord, Master, the*
name of Heathen
Idols, as Baal-peor,
Baal-beliah, &c.

Babel, Tower of Confu
sion.

Baboon, a great Monkey,
like an Ape, but larger.

Bacchanals, Bacchus's
Feasts.

Baccharach, a German
City, which produces rich
Rhenish Wines.

Badge, a distinct mark
of Armes.

Badger, a buyer of Corn
and provisin at one place
to carry to another; also
a beast called a brock, of
the bigness of a young hog
Bagonet, a short dagger.

Baggage, luggage of
an Army

Bail, surety given for
appearance, of one arrested
or attached.

Bailiff, Deputy to a
Person.

Balatron, a prating fellow.
Balcone, a bay window,
a place for prospect.

Bale, Merchants pack,
also sorrow.

Balk, a small piece of
Arable land, which is not
ploughed, but by chance
the plough hath slipped over
it, hence comes Balk, to
pass by or slip over.

Ballast, Gravel, stones,
or any thing of weight laid
in the bottom of a ship to
make her steady.

Ballon, a round globe on
the Top of a Pillar.

Ballotation, casting of
Lots at any Election by
Balls. Used in Venice as
the choice of their grand
Duke.

Balm, otherwise called
Balsamum, or Opobalsa
mum, a rich juice, it drops
(by cutting) out of a little
plant about a yard high,
which grows in Egypt,
and some places of the holy
Land, the leaves are like
Rue, but whiter, it is ex
cellent to take any skar out
of the body, &c. but very
costly and scarce.

Baloeary, a bathing
place.

Balneo, a Bath, as the
Bagnio.

Balneator, Master or
keeper of a Bath.

Balthazar, one of the three
wise men of the East, that
brought gifts to our Savi
our, signifies in Hebrew
a searcher of treasure, or
without treasure. Vulgarly
they were called the three
Kings of Collen. The first
was Melchior, an old man
with a long beard, offered
gold as to a King the second
Jasler, a bearded young
man, that offered Frankin
cense as unto God, the third
Balthasar, a Moor with a
fresh

B A P

B A R

B A T

Spreading beard, offered Myrrh as to a Man ready for his Sepulchre.

Baltick Sea, so called from the shape it bears of a belt, a bal-co. It begins at the narrow passage of the Danish Hel'spenter Sound and runs 150 Miles Westwardly, through Saxony, Pomerania, Swedeland, Borussia, &c. and extends even to Livonia, and Lithuania.

Banditi, Outlaws, condemned by Proclamation.

Bandy, to follow a faction, or to fight like a hawk at Tennis.

Banck a seat of justice from the Saxon.

Banc, a hillock raised high, also a publick stock of money.

Bandie, an Irish measure, 2 Feet long.

Bane, Destruction.

Barer, or Bars, a publick notice of any thing, and used in the publishing Matrimonial Contracts in the Church before Marriage, to the end, if any person can say any thing against the intention of the parties, either in Respect of Kindred or otherwise, they may make their exception in time.

Bankrupt, a spendthrift that is broken.

Banker, Exchanger of Foreign Coins.

Banner, an Ensign Flag.

Bannerol, a small Streamer.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, an inferior to a Baron, and above a Knight.

Bantering, a thwarting jocularly with half witted people.

Baptism, a Sacrament of dipping, washing, or sprinkling.

Baptist, a name given to

St. John, who was the first Baptizer in the River Jordan to the Remission of sins.

Baptistery, a Font, or Vessel to baptize or wash in.

Barbarism, or barbarousness, rudeness of Speech, or cruel in behaviour.

Bards, the ancient Poets. **Barbed,** shaved, also trapped.

Barbican, a Watch Tower.

Bargaret, a Song, or Dance.

Barnaby, a Son of comfort.

Bark-y, a Tan house.

Barnacle, a Fish that eats through the planks of Ships, also a Scotch or Soland Goose, growing (they say) on trees, also a brake to put on the noses of unruly horses.

Barocco, a Syllogism of an universal affirmative, and two particular Negatives.

Baron, a Lord.

Baronage, the degree of dignity and possession of a Baron.

Barratry, a kind of Simony. See Simony.

Barrester, allowed to plead at the bar.

B. & ceter, a common quarreller; molesting and suing without cause.

Barricado, a warlike defence of empty Barrells laid to keep out the Enemy.

Barriers, a martial sport, with short swords, within some limits.

Bartholomew, the Son of him that raiseth the Waters.

Barter, to Exchange one Commodity for another.

Barton, a Corn farm, but Extended to such lands, as is kept in the hands of the

Lord of the manour, as it were in Demesne, not let out.

Basé, or Basis, in Architecture, the foot of a Pillar, or foundation of any thing.

Basilical, Royal, Kingly.

Basilisk, a Cockatrice or Venemous Serpent; it

breaks stone, and blasts with its breath all plants;

no herb can grow near the place it lies, it burns every

thing it goes over; if it does but look upon a man

it destroys him. It is about a foot long, between a black

and yellow colour, red eyes, a very sharp head, with a

white spot on its like a crown, whereof by some

he is called a little King.

Bassa, a great Commander under the Turk.

Basardize, Corrupt, Adulterate.

Bastile, the chief prison in Paris, as our Tower of London is here.

Bastion, a Fortification.

Bastinado, a Cudgelling.

Bofton, a Bat or Cudgel,

also one of the Warden of the Fleets Officers, that attends the Kings Court of Common plea, to

such into Ward, as shall be committed by the Court.

Batavians, people of Germany, inhabiting Holland.

Batch, of Bread, or Pies, as much as an Oven will

hold at one baking.

Battalion, the main body, or a great Squadron of an Army.

Battrey, an assaulting.

Battlements, on Walls, Square notches indented on

the tops of Walls at equal distances; useful in time

of War to cast forth any thing that may be offensive

to the Enemy.

Bartology, vain Repetitions.

Bauber,

BEA

BEL

BET

Bauber, a Farthing.
Baudkin, Tinsel, stuff or
path made partly of Silk
and Copper.

Bellium, an Arabian
um, sweet in smell, but
ster in taste, it mollifies
and ripens hard swellings.
ed against the stiffness of
neros, and against the
ting of venomous beasts

Beaconage, money paid
or maintaining Beacons.
Beads of St. Helen, round
lorida Roots, dry and hard,
lack without, and white
within, of a sweet smell
and good taste, good against
riefs of the stomach, Kid-
neys or Reins.

Beadman, one that
ayes for a Benefactor.
Beam, main horn of a
hart.

Bearn, a Child.

Beastical, which makes
happy.

Beatitude, Blessedness
Beaver, in Armour, is
that part of the helmet
which is lifted up to take
breath; also a beast of
hot nature, lives much
in the water, his two fore-
are like an Oter, and
his teeth are sharp Claws
take his prey, his hind
feet are like the feet of a
goose, he hangs on water
banks, he swims, hath very
sharp teeth, and doth much
hurt to trees in gnawing
the roots and rinds of them.
It is said, if a Beaver comes
in a strange place, the other
beavers, will make him
their Slave, and pull of all
his hair that he may be
known. His Stones are
old by Apothecaries, called
Castorum, very good a-
gainst Palsies and cold
diseases of the Sinews, but
his Skin is of the greatest
value.

Bechical, Lozenges for
Coughs of the Lungs.

Beadle, waiter on a Ma-
gistrate.

Beetings, the first milk
after Birth, such as Com-
give after they have new'y
calved.

Bedphere, a bed fellow
Beemol, Flat Key in
Musick.

Beglerbeg, Lord of
Lords, chief governor
under the great Turk.

Beguine, an order of
Nuns, or Religious Wo-
men well in Tears.

Pelgick, belonging to the
low Countrys or Neuthe-
lands, called Belgia.

Belial, a wicked person,
an Apostate, one without
joke, also the Devil.

Bellaciy, Warlike ness.

Belligeration, a making
War.

Bellona, Goddess of
War.

Bell meule, a mixture
of Tin and Copper Oar.

Belomancy, Divination
by Arrows.

Belzebub, Idol of Flies
also the Devil.

Benediction, a Blessing
Benedictines, an orde
of Monks, founded by St.
Benedict.

Benefactor, a doer of
good.

Benefice, a Spiritua
living.

Benevolence, Bounty

Benevolence, good will.

Benevolent, bearing good
will.

Benjamin, Son of the
Right hand.

Benign, Kind, Courteous

Benignity, Friendliness.

Benilon, Blessing.

Benzoin, a gum of a
sweet smell, good against
Hoarsness and a Cough
being dissolved in Water
and drank.

Begeauth, to assign by
will.

Bernardines, Cistercian
Monks of the order of St.
Bernard.

Beryl, a green India
stone, cut most commonly
with six corners to show
its fairness.

Besant, or Byzantice,
an ancient gold Coin, of
Byzantium in Constanti-
nople; about a Duck,
also a round plate of gold,
by some worth 1 s, by others
3750 pounds, in Heraldry
the resemblance of a peece
of Coin is called, Bezant.

Betsestein, Bisteano, the
Exchange or chief market
place in Constantinople,
which is every day kept
open, except Friday which
is their Sabbath.

Bethlem, or Bedlam,
an Alms house, and place
where distracted people are
kept: or the Bed and
Chamber whereon they sing
and tumble themselves.
Since the Fire of London,
1666, they have Erected
a Magnificent Structure
in Moor fields.

Beverage, mixt drink.

Betty, a Thiefs Instru-
ment to open doors.

Bevy, a herd of Roe
Bucks: a number of Quails
or Fairies together.

Bevy great, fat of a
Roe Deer.

Bewitts, Leathers to
which Hawks Bells are
fastned.

Bezil, the upper part of
the Collet of a Ring, which
contains the stone.

Bezar stone a stone bred
in the maw of an Indian
Wild Goat, and the occa-
sion of its growing there
(as some write) is, that
they go to the Serpents
Den, and with their breath

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compel them forth and eat them : after it they plunge themselves in water, until the fury of the venom be past ; not drinking at all till the infection is over, having left the water, they repair to the Fields, where feeding on many healthful Herbs, they are perfectly freed from danger ; by the mixture of these Herbs and the Serpents, these stones are engendred, growing by degrees, as appears by the Scales folded one upon another.

Bibacious, given to immoderate drinking.

Bibliographer, Writer of Books.

Biblioplist, Bookseller.

Bibliothecary, keeper of a Library.

Bice, a fine Blue, used by Painters, there is also green.

Biclor, partly coloured.

Bid-ale, Help-ale, bidding friends to a Feast to contribute their Charity.

Bickering, skirmishing.

Bidental, an Instrument with two Teeth, like a Fork.

Biennial, of Two years continuance.

Bifont, Janus like, two Faces.

Bifurious, Two forked points.

Bigamy, being twice Married, that is after the Death of the first Wife, Married again ; double Marriage.

Bigat, a Roman Penny

Bigot, a Hypocrite, or one that seems holier than he is ; also a scrupulous superstitious fellow

Bilbo-Blade from Bilbao in Spain, where the best blades are made.

Bilk, to hire a Coach, and slip away without paying

Bilingual, a Jury of part

Natives and part Strangers, which passeth between an English Man and an Alien : it is called a double tongued Jury.

Billows, Waves and tossing of the Sea.

Billet, a note for Soldiers to quarter, also a wedge of gold.

Bimemal, of two Months.

Bin, a place for Salt or Oats.

Bipartite, divided in Two.

Bipedal, Two foot.

Birgandes, a wild Goose.

Bissection, cutting in two.

Bissextile, Leap year, every fourth year, when February hath 29 days, and St. Matthias removes from the 24th to the 25th day. It was first invented by Julius Cæsar, to make the year agree with the Suns course.

Risque, a fault at Tennis, also a compound dish of Fish, or Fowl.

Bitumen, clammy clay like pitch, growing in some parts of Asia, used of old in Physick, the best is heavy, bright, clear, of a purple colour, and has a strong scent, the black is naught. It was used for Mortar at the Building of Babel, Gen. 11. There is also a Liquor of it flows out of the dead Sea, which is used instead of Oil for Lamps.

Black-book, contains the Exchequer orders.

Black Monday, Easter-Monday, 1359. when hail stones killed Men and Horses in the Army of Edward the Third in France.

Black-rod, Usher belonging to the order of the Garter.

Blain, push, or tile.

Blanching, peeling of Almonds.

Blandiloquence, flattery in Speech.

Blandishment, Soothing, Fawning.

Blankmanger, white pot, or Custard.

Blatant, Babbling.

Blaterate, vain talking.

Blazon or Blaze, a Description of a Coat of Arms, fully as it may be known.

Blemishes hunters mark where the Deer hath gone.

Blend, to mix together.

Blew mantle, a Pursuivant at Arms.

Blissom, to sup, as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blith, Bonny, Merry.

Blomary, the first forge in an Iron Mill, where the Iron passeth, after melted out of the Mine.

B'oom, Blossom.

Blote, Smoake, Herring.

Bloud stone, an Arabian

an stone of a congealed bloud colour, of an Astragurine nature, in stopping of blood.

Bloud-writ, a law term for an Amerciament granted by Charter, due from him that had shed blood.

Bockland, a farm with land to it.

Bode, foretel, to announce.

Bole-Armoniack, a stone of a faint red colour, of a binding nature, and an Antidote against the Plague, most commonly used by Painters, in gilding, for burnished Gold.

Bolus, a Physical mantle.

Bombard, a great piece of Ordnance.

Bombycinous, made of Silk.

Bonair, Courteous.

Bone breaker, an Eagle

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peeling of
ence, flat.
ent, Soothing,
ger, white
blabing.
vain talking.
Blaze a Def
coat of Arms
y be known.
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min together
tle, a Pursui
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Ewe.
ny, Merry.
the first fore
ill, where the
after melted
ine.
Blossom.
woke, Herring
one, an Arabi
f a congeale
of an Affric
in stopping of
rit, a law term
nciament gran
ter, due from
and shed blood.
d, a farm with
oretel, to a
moniac, a flow
ed colour, of a
ature, and a
against the
most common
ainters, in gold
urnished Gold.
Physical mouth
rd, a great piece
ce.
cinous, made of
Courteous.
reaker, an Eagle
with

which breaks bones with
her beak.
Bon-grace, a cover
which Children wear to
preserve them from Sun
burnings, so called because
it keeps their good grace and
beauty.
Bon hommes good men
an order of Friars; by St.
Francis de paula.
Bonnet, a flat cap.
Boon, a request, a good
turn or a boon Companion,
a good Companion.
Bonne mine, a good Ap
pect.
Boot haling, Stealing
Boor, Help, or advan
tage, as in Exchange, one
asks what another will take
to boot.
Boote's, to no purpose.
Bootes, a slow star
about the North Pole, which
follows Charles Wain.
Boras or Bo:ax, a green
shining mineral like Salt
eter, wherewith Gold
smiths solder gold and sil
ver, some say it is a gum
of a tree, which is unlikely;
others affirm it to be made
of old lees of oyl dried in
the Sun, and brought to be
white, and others will have
it to be Childrens Urine.
But Dr Bullokar supposes
it to be a Mineral.
Bordel, a Brothel house.
Boreas, North East wind.
Borith, a herb, used by
Fulbers.
Borough, a Corporation
Town, which chofes Burges
ses to sit in Parliament.
Boicage, a grove of trees
Botanical, belonging to
Herbs.
Botarge, kind of Sau
age.
Bourgeon, Bud, sprout
or th.
Bourn, head of a Spring
Bontefeau, a Erer of

Houses, an incendiary, and
fower of Sedition.
Bowler, a steward of a
Colledge.
Boxa, a Turkish drink
Braces, in building, it's
the pieces of Timber, which
bears up the Rafter, also
terms in Hawking and
Hunting; as two of some
things they call a brace, as
a brace of Hares, or a brace
of Pheasants; but Iudge
ons they nminate, two a
pair, and a Couple of Dog
or Duck, a so in Printing
a brace is that which cou
ples words together thus.
Brachygraphy, short
writing.
Braggadochio, a brag
ging Fellow.
Bragget, a drink of wa
ter and honey.
Brakman, Indian Phi
losophers, which lived on
Herbs, Roots, and Fruit.
Brandish, to make shine
with gentle waving.
Brave, a reward to the
Conqueror.
Bravodo, a daring Chal
lenger.
Breviary, a short Col
lection also a Mass book, con
taining Latin Prayers used
by the Church of Rome. It
is divided in Two parts;
Pars Aëstivalis, Summer.
and Pars Hyemalis, Win
ter. Missale is another
book of theirs, shewing the
Rites and Ceremonies at
Mass.
Breviate, a short note in
writing.
Brevity, Shortness.
Brigade, a Troop or Com
pany.
Brigandine, Coat of
Mail.
Brigantine, a Sea Rob
ber.
Brigand, a Foot Robber.
Brigidians, Fryers and

Nuns founded by Brigi
lia Queen of Sweden.
whence came the name
bridger.
Brime, the Hunters
term, when the wild Bear,
goeth to the Female.
Brocage, a reward for
means used by a Spokesman
for the Sale of any thing.
Brocado, silks, or stuffs,
mixt with gold or silver.
Broches, the first head
or horns of a Hart or Stag.
Brock, a Badger
Brocket, a Red Deer
Two Years old.
Brothel house, a disho
nest house.
Brothelry, Baudery.
Brouch, a neck Jewel.
Brownists, Independants
set up by one Brown in
Queen Elizabeths Reign;
separatists from the Church
of England.
Bruit, a Report, or Ru
mour.
Brumal, Winter-like.
Bucoli k, Pastoral songs.
Buckaniers, Rude Rob
bers in Jamaica
Budge, Lambs Fur, also
to stir or move.
Buffle, Wild Ox.
Buffoon, a Jester.
Bull, a German beast
like a Bull, with a long
main.
Bugle, a black horn.
Bulimy, Dog hunger, or
continual hunger.
Bull, a round hollow sil
ver heart or Jewel, also a
writing sealed from the
Pope; or an improper, ri
diculous Speech, as saying,
the morning Sun lies all
day long upon any place.
Bullion, Gold or Silver
in the lump before it is
Refined or Coyned.
Bully rook, a Fleeter.
Burden, a deep base
humming of Bees, or a Pil
grims Staff. C 2 P 2

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Burgage, a tenure proper to Borough Towns.

Burganet, a Helmet.

Burgh matter, a chief Magistrate in a City, Borough or Town.

Burgh more an Assembly of Magistrates in a Town, to consult, for the good government of the place.

Burglary, breaking into a house to steal.

Burled, Armed.

Burlesque, Drolling, Mockery

Bully, Gross, Fat.

Burnet, Woollen, also a Hood.

Burnish, to make any thing shine, or glister by Rubbing or Polishing, also a term of Hunters, when Harts spread their horns, after they are Frayed and new Rubbed.

Burr, the round roll of horn, next the Harts Head.

Burshoulder, a Head-borough.

Buttresses, props to support any building, making it stronger.

Buxom, Pliant, Merry.

Byram, a great Feast among the Turks; which is their Carnival, and lasts three days.

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CAb, Three pints.

Caback, a Russian Inn.

Cabal, a Jade horse, also the delivery of the Jews Doctrines.

Cabalist, one skillful among them

Cablist, Brushwood.

Cacams, Jewish Doctors.

Cacafogo, Shave fire.

Cachexy, an ill disposition of body.

Cachination, a hearty laughter.

Cacos, a red Indian Herb, good against the Stone, and provokes Urine

Cacodæmon, an evil Spirit.

Ca.ochymy, corrupt Juice.

Cacography, Evil writing.

Cacology, Evil Speech.

Cacophony, Evil sound.

Cacozelous, Ill affected.

Cadence, falling the voice.

Cadde, a Turkish Judge.

Cadet a younger brother of the Nobility, or Gentry.

Caduceus, Mercurys charming Rod, to raise up or lay Infernal Spirits, among the Romans a staff of peace.

Caciny, Blindness.

Cælebate, single life.

Cælature, carving, graving.

Cajole, to prate much to little purpose, also to inveigle, or deceive by fair words.

Caitiff wretched, wicked

Calaber, a grey beast like a Squirrel, whose skin is used for Furr.

Calamary, a cuttle fish, his head lies between his slender parts, and his belly, and hath two bones, one like a knife, and the other like a quill.

Calamity, all kind of misery.

Calamus Aromaticus, a Physical sweet Cane.

Calasticks, purging Oynments.

Calcation pressing under foot.

Calcinate, or Calcine, reduce Metals to powder by burning.

Calcination, kicking in disdain.

Calculate, to Reckon.

Calcination, Heating, Warming.

Calender, an Almanack

Calends, properly the first day of every Month, being spoken by its self. If Priddy, be placed before it, it is the last day of the foregoing Month, as Priddy, Calend. Majj, is the last of April, if any number is placed with it, it signifies that day in the former Month, which comes so much before the Month named, as the tenth Calends of October, is the 20th of September, for if one begin at October, and reckon backwards, September 20th day, is the 10th before October, in March, May, July, October, the Calends begin the 16th, in others at the 14th; which Calends must ever bear the name of the following Month, and be reckoned backwards from the first day of the said following Month.

Calenture, a burning Fever.

Caliph, a Persian King.

Callico, a stuff from Calicut, an Indian Country.

Callidity, Craftiness.

Calligraphy, fair writing.

Calliope, one of the Nine Muses

Callofity, hardness of Skin.

Callot, a Lewd woman.

Calounds, Turkish linen Drawers.

Cal'throps, Four square Iron pricks used in War, to cast in the Enemies way to spoil their Horses feet.

Calvinist, one that follows Calvin, a Geneva Reformer.

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Calvary, Baldness.

Calumniate, accuse falsely.

Calumpious, full of Cavils.

Camerade, a chamber fellow, or intimate acquaintance.

Camerated, Vaulted, Arched.

Camisado, a sudden assault upon the enemies Quarters.

Camosey, crooked upwards, hook nosed like Blacks.

Campaign, a plain field, or an Armies taking the field to march against the Enemy.

Campfire a Drug found on the Indian shore, white of Colour, but cold and dry in operation, some say its a gum, a juice of an herb, others a Mineral.

Cancel, Rase, blot out.

Cancelline, Chamber.

Cancer, a Crab, one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, so called for as the Crab goes backward, so the Sun about mid June, being in that sign, ascends no higher but recedes by degrees, and hastens towards Capricorn. It is likewise a disease of a hard swelling.

Canid, White, Fair, Sincere.

Candidate, one that stands fair to be admitted into any preferment.

Candour, Fairness, Sincerity.

Canicular, belonging to the day Star.

Canine, Dog like.

Canker, a hard swelling in the veins, being overcharged with hot Melancholy humours; and called a Canker, because the swelled veins resemble Crabs claws.

C A P

Cannel bone, the neck, or throat bone.

Cannibals, Savage Indians that eat Mans flesh.

Canon, a rule to make things straight, also Laws and Rules in Ecclesiastical government are so called; and certain times of Prayer used by Church Men, were called Canonical hours.

Cannonical, Authentical, according to the order of the Church.

Canonist, a professor of the Cannon Law.

Canonise, a declared Saint.

Canorout, loud singing.

Cantharides, green venomous Spacith Flies, shining like Gold, they are used to raise blisters, their head feet and wings must be cast away, the juice of 'em is poisonous.

Canticle, a pleasant song.

Cantilene, a pleasant Ditty.

Canto, a Division of an Heroick Poem.

Canton, a Division of the Switzer Countries which is 13 Cantons, also in Heraldry, it is an Angle or square corner in the upper part of an Escutcheon, properly meant a corner of the eye.

Canvase, to sift a business.

Capability, or Capacity, a being able to apprehend or do any thing.

Cap a pe, from head to foot.

Cape, a corner of land shooting to the Sea.

Caparison, Horse trap pings.

Capert, a plant like Brambles growing in Spain and other hot Countries; the Root is Physically used against obstructions of the

C A P

Spleen and Milt, the Flow-ers are preserved in Pickle, and eaten for Sauce with Muston, they stir up the appetite, and warm the stomach.

Capillary, all hairy.

Capitration, a muzzling.

Capital, Worthy of death.

Capitation, Pay Money.

Capite, a holding of Crown Lands.

Capitol, an Ancient Pallace in Rome, so called from a Mans head which was found in digging the Foundation; Arnobius says his name was Tullus, so from Capus and Tullus came Capitolium.

When Brennius overcame the Roman, Rome lost its chief strength, only the Capitol was kept by Manlius, and saved from the Gauls, by the cackling of Geese which awaked the watch, &c.

Capitulate, to make Articles of agreement.

Capouchins, Capuchines, Fryars of St. Francis order, they wear, a Coul or Capouch, but no shirt, nor breeches.

Capriole, a Caper in dancing, also by horsemen called the goats leap.

Capricious, Fantastical.

Capricorn, a Goat; one of the 12 Zodiack signes, when the Sun is in this sign the days are at shortest, and because the Sun coming so low, doth return back as the days increase, it is called the Tropick of Capricorn.

Caprification, dressing of wild Vines or Fig trees.

Cap-stand, a Crane to wind up things of great weight.

Caplulary, pertaining to a small Chest.

Captious,

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Captious, catching at words, quarrelsome upon slight occasions.

Captive, take Prisoner.

Captivity, Imprisonment.

Caranna, a West-India gum, good against Aches.

Caravan, a Waggon, or convey of Soldiers for Merchants safety by land.

Carbine, a Petronel, or short Gun for Horsemen; also a Horseman that serves with it.

Carbonado, Flesh slashed and broiled on the coales.

Carbuncle, a precious stone, bright, of a fire colour, prevalent against Infections Air, the best of them will shine like a burning coal. Also a Carbuncle disease is a dangerous botch, Ulcer or Plague sore, caused of hot gross blood which raiseth blisters and burns the skin.

Carcellage, Prison Fees.

Carcauer, a small Chain.

Cardemome, grain of Paradise, a spicy Seed brought from the Indies.

Cardiacal, Cordial belonging to the heart.

Cardinal, principal, the highest dignity next the Pope in Rome; whereof there are about 70 in number, it also signifies the hook or hinge of a door, for as the door hangs and depends on the hinge so the Romish Church depends on the Cardinals.

Cacdones, an Indian Herb, to heal sores.

Career, a swift speed with a horse at tilting, or shooting the Ring.

Carresse, cheering, making much of.

Caret, a mark directing where to insert any thing omitted, marked thus (A)

Ca lo-Sancta, a West-India Root of pleasant

smell and bitter taste, the rind chewed, draweth flegm and humours from the head, and drank in powder, is good against divers inward diseases.

Carmalal, a kind of Turkish ship.

Carmelites, Fryars of Mount Carmel in Syria, 1122.

Carminate, to Card, wool flax.

Carnage, Eating of flesh. also a term in hunting giving flesh to the dogs after the chase.

Carnal, Fleshly.

Carnaval, Shrove-tide, so called by the Italians and French, a fare well to flesh Carnality, Elegance.

Carol, a Chittinasi Song.

Carouse, drink plentifully.

Carrat, with Goldsmiths it is the third part of an Ounce, with Jewellers but 192 part, for 8 make one Sterlin, and a Sterling is 24th part of an Ounce, three grains of Assize, or 4 grains of diamond weight make a Carrat.

Carrick, a Ship of great burden.

Carthusian, Fryars, formerly belonging to the Charter-house, London.

Cartilage, a gristle.

Carrucata terra, as much land as may be ploughed in a year by one plough.

Cartouche, a charge of powder and shot made up in a paper; corruptly called a Cartage, also a roll of a pillar in Architecture.

Caruncle, a bit of flesh growing out any where.

Casani, Indian Bread

Cafe-mate, a loop hole in a Fortified Wall to shoot through.

Cash, Ready money.

Cashier, Discharge.

Caspian Sea, a Lake near Hircania, it neither Ebbs nor flows.

Casia fistula, a fruit in Arabia and Syria, round, black and half a yard long, of the bigness of a thumb. The outside hard, within is the seed, and a black substance soft and sweet, it is used in Physick, as a gentle purger of the inward parts.

Casia lignea, a sweet wood, like Cinnamon, and of the same nature.

Cassation, making void. Castalian Fountain, at the foot of Parnassus hill, taking the name from Castalia a Virgin, who flying from Apollo, the lecherous God, was turned into this Fountain.

Castaldie, Stewardship.

Castaners, Snappers like Chestnuts, used in dancing.

Castalides, surname of the muses.

Catigate, Chastise.

Cattle-ward, money paid by Inhabitants within the bounds of a Castle, so such as watch and ward the Castle.

Castoreum, see Beaver.

Castrametation, Encamping.

Castration, a gelding or cutting.

Caltrenian, of a Camp.

Casual, happeneth by chance.

Casualty, Fortune.

Casuist, Writer of Cases of Conscience.

Carachresis, abusive, when one word is improperly put for another.

Cataclysm, a Deluge of Rain.

Catadrome, a tilt yard, also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders.

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Cataglor

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Ethiopia

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 rtune.
 ter of Cases
 abusive,
 improperly
 a Deluge
 a tilt yard,
 e a Crane,
 Catag-

Cataglottism, Tongue
 ssing.
 Catadupa, a place in
 Ethiopia, where the River
 Nilus falls from steep rocks
 with such violence, that the
 wife makes the Inhabi-
 tants deaf.
 Catagraph first draught
 of a Picture.
 Catalepie, a disease in
 the head, by the distemper
 of the brain.
 Catalogue, a List of
 Names or other things.
 Catamidae, a putting
 open shame for a notorious
 offence.
 Catamite, a boy hired to
 be used contrary to nature,
 or Sodomy.
 Cataphysick, against
 nature.
 Cataphor, a dead sleep.
 Cataphora, a drowsie
 disease in the head.
 Cataplasme, a pulvis of
 herbs outwardly applied, if
 there be oyl added, it is cal-
 led an Emplaster.
 Catapult, a War Engine
 for throwing stones and
 darts.
 Cataract, a Flood gate,
 or fall of waters, also
 rheum distilling from
 the Eye.
 Catarrh, waterish hu-
 mours distilled from the
 head into the mouth, throat,
 or Eyes, caused by a cold,
 and sometimes hot distem-
 per of the brain.
 Catastrophe, the end of
 a Comedy, or sudden alte-
 ration of things.
 Catch pole, Sergeant or
 Bailiff, that arrests upon
 Affion.
 Catechistical, belonging
 to Instruction.
 Catechumen, one newly
 instructed in the principles
 of Religion.
 Category, properly an

Accusation, but in Logick
 the same with predicament.
 Cates homely fare.
 Categorical, Plain, An-
 thetical.
 Catenate, chaining or
 linking together.
 Cathariars, Hereticks
 assuming purity to them-
 selves, denying original sin
 and Baptism.
 Cathedral, belonging to
 a Chair, also the chief Church
 in a Bishops Diocess.
 Catholicon, a general
 purging medicine.
 Catholick, Universal, or
 one Orthodox in Opinion,
 holding the true faith, the
 Papists give themselves this
 name, and we sometimes
 take the word Catholick
 for a Papist.
 Catablepa, a beast, whose
 sight killeth a Man, some
 think it is a Bisulisk or
 Cockatrice.
 Catoptricks, professors
 of the Opticks or Specula-
 tive Arts.
 Cavalier, a Man of
 Arms serving on horse back,
 but in Cromwell time, it
 was a nick name given to
 those that sided with the
 Kings party against the
 Parliament.
 Cavalry, Horsemen in an
 Army.
 Cavalcade, a shew on
 horse back.
 Cavear, meat like black
 Sope, made in Russia, of the
 Roes of several Fishes.
 Caveat, a caution or
 warning.
 Cavern, a hole in the
 Earth.
 Cavefan, a false Rein
 for a horse.
 Cavil, tomock or wrangle
 being a trick of Evasion.
 Cavity, Hollowness.
 Caulk, to stop all the holes
 of a ship, to keep out the
 water.

Cauphe a Turkish drink
 much in use. See Coffee.
 Cauponate, sell wine or
 victuals.
 Causes, Tryals and Adhi-
 ons, also the original occasion
 of a thing.
 Caustick, a burning me-
 dicine, used when the disease
 cannot be mastered without
 burning.
 Cautelous, Circumspect.
 Cauterize, burn, or sear.
 Caution, warning, or ta-
 king care of any thing.
 Cedar, a tall great tree,
 in Africa and Syria, grows
 straight like the Fir Tree.
 Cedent, giving place.
 Celebrate, frequent re-
 membrance in honour and
 praise of any thing, or to
 keep any Festival day with
 Solemnity.
 Celebration, Solemnis-
 tation of a Feast.
 Celebrious, Famous.
 Celebrity, a Solemn As-
 sembly of Honourable Per-
 sons.
 Celcity, Swiftness.
 Celestial, Heavenly.
 Celestines, an order of
 Fryars instituted by Pope
 Celestine the Fifth, 1215.
 Cell, a small Religious
 house belonging to a Mo-
 nastery.
 Cellerage, duty paid
 for wine laying into a Cel-
 lar.
 Cellitude, Excellency,
 Highness.
 Celt, a native of Gaul in
 France.
 Celtrique, pertaining to
 the people of Gaul.
 Cement, Morter, Tarrafs.
 Cemetery, a Church-
 yard.
 Cenation, a Supper.
 Cenotauph, a Monu-
 ment, or empty Tomb.
 Cenosity, Filthiness.
 Cense, mustering of the
 people. Center,

CAR

CAR

CAS

Capricious, catching at words, quarrelling upon slight occasions.

Captive, take Prisoner.

Captivity, Imprisonment.

Caranna, a West-India gum, good against Aches.

Caravan, a Waggon, or convey of Soldiers for Merchants safety by land.

Carbine, a Petronel, or short Gun for Horsemen; also a Horseman that serves with it.

Carbonado, Flesh staid and broiled on the coales.

Carbuncle, a precious stone, bright, of a fire colour, prevalent against Infections Air, the best of them will shine like a burning coal. Also a Carbuncle disease is a dangerous itch, Ulcer or Plague sore, caused of hot gross blood which raiseth blisters and burns the skin.

Carcellage, Prison Fees.

Carcanet, a small Chain.

Cardamome, grain of Paradise, a spicy Seed brought from the Indies.

Cardiacal, Cordial belonging to the heart.

Cardinal, principal, the highest dignity next the Pope in Rome; whereof there are about 70 in number, it also signifies the book or hinge of a door, for as the door hangs and depends on the hinge so the Romish Church depends on the Cardinals.

Cacdones, an Indian Herb, to heal sores.

Career, a swift speed with a horse at tilting, or shooting the Ring.

Caresse, cheering, making much of.

Caret, a mark directing where to insert any thing omitted, marked thus (Λ)

Ca-lo-Sancta, a West-India Root of pleasant

smell and bitter taste, the rind chewed, draweth flegm and humours from the head, and drank in powder, is good against divers inward diseases.

Carmatal, a kind of Turkish ship.

Carmelites, Fryars of Mount Carmel in Syria, 1122.

Carminate, to Card, wool flux.

Carnage, Eating of flesh, also a term in hunting giving flesh to the dogs after the chase.

Carnal, Fleehly.

Carnaval, Shrove-tide, so called by the Italians and French, a rare well to flesh Carnality, Elegance.

Carol, a Chitinafi Song.

Carouse, drink plentifully.

Carat, with Goldsmiths it is the third part of an Ounce, with Jewellers but 192 part, for 8 make one Sterlin, and a Sterling is 24th part of an Ounce, three grains of Assize, or 4 grains of diamond weight make a Carat.

Carrick, a Ship of great burden.

Carthusians, Fryars, formerly belonging to the Charter-house, London.

Cartilage, a gristle.

Carrucata terra, as much land as may be ploughed in a year by one plough.

Cartouche, a charge of powder and shot made up in a paper; corruptly called a Cartage, also a roll of a pillar in Architecture.

Caruncle, a bit of flesh growing out any where.

Casani, Indian Bread.

Casemate, a loop hole in a Fortified Wall to shoot through.

Cash, Ready money.

Cashier, Discharge.

Caspian Sea, a Lake near Mircania, it neither Ebbs nor flows.

Casia fistula, a fruit in Arabia and Syria, round black and half a yard long of the bigness of a thumb. The outside hard, within is the seed, and a black substance soft and sweet, it is used in Physick, as a gentle purger of the inward parts.

Casia lignea, a sweet wood, like Cinnamon, and of the same nature.

Cassation, making void. Castalian Fountain, at the foot of Parnassus hill, taking the name from Castalia a Virgin, who flying from Apollo, the teacher of God, was turned into this Fountain.

Castaldie, Stewardship.

Castanets, Snappers like Chestnuts, used in dancing.

Cattalies, surname of the mules.

Catigate, Chastise.

Cattle-ward, money paid by Inhabitants within the bounds of a Castle, to such a watch and ward the Castle.

Castoreum, see Beaver.

Castrametation, Encamping.

Castration, a gelding or cutting.

Cattrenian, of a Camp.

Casual, happeneth by chance.

Casualty, Fortune.

Casult, Writer of Cases of Conscience.

Catachresis, abusive, when one word is improperly put for another.

Cataclysm, a Deluge of Rain.

Catadrome, a tilt yard, also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders.

Carag-

Catag-

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 sea, a Lake
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 a, a fruit in
 yria, round
 a yard long
 of a thumb
 d, within a
 a black sub
 sweet, it is
 as a gen
 the inward
 sea, a sweet
 amon, and of
 re.
 making void,
 Fountain, at
 crassius hill,
 from Cal
 who flying
 the leacher
 ned into the
 Stewardship,
 Snappers like
 in dancing.
 surname of
 Chastise.
 d, money paid
 within the
 ele, so such a
 rd the Castle,
 see Beaver.
 tion, En
 a gelding or
 of a Camp.
 happeneth by
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 riter of Cases
 abusive,
 is improperly
 er.
 a Deluge
 e, a tilt yard,
 like a Crane,
 ers.
 Carag-

Cataglottism, Tongue
 ssing.

Catadupa, a place in
 Ethiopia, where the River
 Nilus falls from steep rocks
 with such violence, that the
 life makes the Inhabi-
 tants deaf.

Catagraph first draught
 a Picture.

Cataleptic, a disease in
 the head, by the distemper
 of the brain.

Catalogue, a List of
 names or other things.

Caramidiate, a putting
 open shame for a notorious
 sence.

Catamite, a boy hired to
 be used contrary to nature,
 or Sodomy.

Cataphysick, against
 nature.

Cataphor, a dead sleep.

Cataphora, a drowsie
 disease in the head.

Cataplasme, a pulvis of
 herbs outwardly applied, if
 there be oyl added, it is cal-
 led an Emplaster.

Catapult, a War Engine
 for throwing stones and
 darts.

Cataract, a Flood gate.
 the fall of waters, also
 theum distilling from
 the Eye.

Catarrh, waterish hu-
 mours distilled from the
 head into the mouth, throat,
 or Eyes, caused by a cold,
 and sometimes hot distem-
 per of the brain.

Catastrophe, the end of
 a Comedy, or sudden alte-
 ration of things.

Catch pole, Serjant or
 Bailiff, that arrests upon
 Action.

Catechetical, belonging
 to Instruction.

Catechumen, one newly
 instructed in the principles
 of Religion.

Category, property, an

Assusation, but in Logick
 the same with predicament.

Cates, homely fare.

Categorical, Plain, An-
 theoretical.

Catenate, chaining or
 linking together.

Catharians, Hereticks
 assuming purity to them-
 selves, denying original sin
 and Baptism.

Cathedral, belonging to
 a Chair, also the chief Church
 in a Bishops Diocess.

Catholicism, a general
 purging medicine.

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 sight killeth a Man, some
 think it is a Bisulisk or
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 tive Art.

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 Arms serving on horse back,
 but in Cromwell's time, it
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Cavalcade, a shew on
 horse back.

Caveat, meat like black
 Sope, made in Russia, of the
 Roes of several Fishes.

Caveat, a caution or
 warning.

Cavern, a hole in the
 Earth.

Cavesan, a false Rein
 for a horse.

Cavil, to mock or wrangle
 being a trick of Evasion.

Cavity, Hollowness.

Caulk, to stop all the holes
 of a ship, to keep out the
 water.

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 much in use. See Coffee.

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 victuals.

Causes, Tryals and Athi-
 ons, also the original occasion
 of a thing.

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 dicine, used when the disease
 cannot be mastered without
 burning.

Cauteous, Circumspect.

Cauterize, burn, or sear.

Caution, warning, or ta-
 king care of any thing.

Cedar, a tall great tree,
 in Africa and Syria, grows
 straight like the Firr Tree.

Cedent, giving place.

Celebrate, frequent re-
 membrance in honour and
 praise of any thing, or to
 keep any Festival day with
 Solemnity.

Celebration, Solemn-
 ization of a Feast.

Celebrious, Famous.

Celebrity, a Solemn As-
 sembly of Honourable Per-
 sons.

Celerity, Swiftness.

Celestial, Heavenly.

Celestiner, an order of
 Fryars instituted by Pope
 Celestine the Fifth, 1215.

Cell, a small Religious
 house belonging to a Mo-
 nastery.

Cellerage, duty paid
 for wine laying into a Cel-
 lar.

Celstrude, Excellency,
 Highness.

Celt, a native of Gaul in
 Franco.

Celtique, pertaining to
 the people of Gaul.

Cement, Morter, Tarraff.

Cemetery, a Church-
 yard.

Cenation, a Supper.

Cenotaph, a Monu-
 ment, or empty Tomb.

Cenosity, Filthiness.

Cense, mustering of the
 people.

Center,

CEN

CES

CHA

Censer, a vessel to burn Incense in.

Censor, a grave Officer in authority to

Controul, and correct manners.

Censorious, rigid, finding fault without cause

Censure, an Opinion.

Centaurs, Thessalians, who first devised the backing horses for War, who being espied on horse back, the young Thessalians supposed horse and man, to be all one Creature, from whence their Pictures have been drawn so ever since.

Centenary, a hundred.

Center, the middle of a Circle or Globe, the Earth is called the Centre of the World, being in the midst thereof.

Centon, a patched Coat, also a work composed of many Fragments, a Rhapsody.

Central, Placed in the midst of the Center

Centrie, Sanctuary place of refuge for Malefactors.

Centum viri, a hundred Men.

Centuple, a hundred fold.

Centurion, a Captain over a 100 foot Soldiers.

Century, a hundred of any thing.

Cephalconomancy, Divination, by an Asses head broiled on Coals.

Cephalic, good for the head.

Cephalus, that his jealous Wife in a bush, instead of a wild beast, and was turned into a stone.

Cephi Corpus, a She-riffs return, that he hath taken the body of such a Man.

Ceramire, a precious stone of a Tyle colour.

Cerberus, the Dog or Porter of Hell.

Cerdonists, Hereticks founded by

Cerdo, they held two contrary principles in all causes, a good god and a bad one.

Cerebrocity, brain sickness.

Ceromancy, Divination by putting wax into Water.

Ceremonies, Customes and Rites of the Church, also Complements.

Cerinthians, Hereticks founded by

Cerintus, who held that Christ at his Second coming, would give all carnal pleasures; he denied all Scripture, except Matthew.

Certaminate, Contend.

Certes, Verily, Truly.

Certificate, a writing to aver the truth of a thing.

Certiorari, a writ from the Chancery to an Inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a cause there depending.

Ceruti, white lead, used in Ointments and Painters, also used in painting.

Cessation, leaving off.

Cessitate, Stumble.

Ceterach, Finger fern, an herb without stalk, flower or seed, good against the

black Jaundies, quartan Agues, and stoppage of the

Spleen.

Ceus, an Isle, where all above 60 years Old, were obliged to poison themselves.

Cha, a China leaf, which infused, makes their ordinary drink.

Chace, a Warren.

Chafe fret, also rubbing.

Chatter, buy, or sell.

Chagrine, anguish of mind.

Chalcographer, a graver on Copper.

Chaldron, 36 Bushels of Coals.

Chalons, Coverings.

Challenge, Exception against Jurors.

Chalice, Communion Cup.

Chalybeate, water having steel boyled or quenched in it.

Chamelion, a beast like a lizard, and can change himself into any colour, except white and red, he is said to be nourished by the Air or Flies.

Chamfering, a small Gutter, made upon a pillar of Stone or Timber, called also a Rebate.

Chamoler, stuff mingled with hair.

Chamois. See Shamois.

Champaign, open fields, without hills or trees.

Champeriors, those that maintain anothers Suit, on condition to enjoy part of the Estate when recovered.

Champion, one that fights or is ready to do it, in anothers behalf.

Chancellor, a chief governor of either University, a so the chief iudge in Chancery.

Chancery, Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the severity of Common Law.

Chantery, a Chappel Erected and endowed with a yearly maintenance, for Priests to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Founders, and others as they appoint; the Priest so officiating, is called a Chantery Priest.

Chanticleer, sings clear, like a Cock.

Chantor, a singer.

Chaomancy, Divination by Air.

Chaos,

CHA

Chao, a confused heap.
Chapin, a Cork heel'd shoe.

Chaperon a Bonnet, also an Escutcheon in a horses forehead.

Chaplet, a Garland, or Attire of Jewells for the head.

Chapiter, top of a Pillar.

Chapter, a body of Clergy Men who are the Bishops Council in matters of great Consequence.

Character, the print, or mark of any Letter, also the description of any person or thing.

Charlatan, a Mountebank.

Characters, in Printing are 1 Pearl, 2 Non pareil, 3 Breviar, 4 Minion, 5 Long Primer, 6 Small Pica, 7 Pica, 8 English Roman, 9 Great Primer, 10 Double Pica, 11 Small Cannon, 12 Fat Cannon, 13 Capitals. Most of these have a black English Letter answering them.

Charles wain stars near the North Pole, like four Wheels, drawn by Horses. Poets feign that Calisto King Lycans Daughter, for having a Child by Jupiter, was by Juno turned into a Bear, in Greek it is called Actos, a Bear.

Charme, one that useth bewitching or bewitching Expressions.

Charnel house, where bones of the dead are laid.

Charter house, Formerly a Monastery, but now an Hospital or School.

Charon, Ferry-man of Hell, feigned by the Poets to carry dead Mens Souls over Styx, Acheron, and Cocytus, three Rivers of Hell, into the Elizian fields.

Chart, a written deed.

CHE

Chatter, Letters Patents and Priviledges, granted to a City or Corporation by the King.

Charter party, an Indenture between a Merchant and a Ship Master.

Chartulary, a Book where Charters are Recorded.

Chasvil, a Herb.

Charybdis, a Gulph near Sicily, prejudicial to Vessels, opposite to it is a dangerous Rock called Scylla, from whence many small Rocks shoot forth so that unskilful Marriners in skimming Charybdis, run upon Scylla, from whence came the Proverb, in avoiding one danger, fall into another.

Chattels, in law 2 sorts, Real and Personal, Chattels Real, are Leaves or Wards; Chattels Personal, are all moveable goods, as Money, Plate, Cattel, Hay, &c.

Chauldion, See Chal-dron.

Chauncel, the most Sacred part of a Church or Temple.

Chaunce medley, killing of a man by chance, without any former grudge.

Cherfonefs, a tract of land almost encompassed with water.

Cherubin, fulness of knowledge, the highest order of Angels. See more Hierarchy.

Cheveron, in Heraldry, an acute Angle rising in the middle of an Escutcheon like a Rafter of a house.

Cheviſance, Merchandizing.

Chibbol, a small Onion.

Chief, in Heraldry, a bar cross the upper part of an Escutcheon, which is the head of the Coat.

CHI

Chief, in French is a head.

Childermas-day, Innocents day.

Chiliad, a Thousand.

Chiliarch, Commander of a Thousand Men.

Chiliasts, see Millenarists.

Chimara, a hill in Lycæonia, whose top, middle and bottom had Lyons, Goats and Serpents, also an Idle fancy or conceit.

China, a hard knotty East India Root, of a reddish colour, very comfortable to nature, and often used in diet drinke; a great Country.

Chiromancy, Divination by the hand.

Chiromancer, a Fortune Teller.

Chivalry, Knight-hood, or the knowledge of a noble Man in feats of Arms; also a tenure of land by Knights Service.

Chivancy, Riding.

Chirurgery, Surgery, the Art of Curing wounds.

Chloris, or Flora, the Goddess of Flowers.

Chocolate, an Indian drink made of Cacao, much in use.

Chorography, Description of a Kingdom or Country.

Chorus, a Company of Singers; also distinct lines at the end of any part of a Song or Comedy, &c.

Chorister, a singing man or boy.

Chriſm, an Oynment used in Popish Baptism, and at Kings Coronations; also a white Cloath put on the Child after Baptism; also a Child dying before Baptism, or within a Month of wearing the Chriſme Cloath.

Chriſmas.

CHR

CIM

CJR

Chrismatory, a Vessel to carry Oyl in.

Christ, Anointed.

Christianism, profession of a Christian.

Chromatick, pleasant, one whose colour never alters.

Chronical, Diseases, Lingring.

Chronology, Computation of years, and comparing of Histories.

Chronologer, writer of Chronicles.

Chrysolcol a mineral like sand, found in veins of Brass, Silver or Gold Metals.

Chrysolite, a stone of a gold colour, found in Ethiopia, it shines brightest in the morning, and prejudiced if it be held too near the fire.

Church-wardens, Officers appointed to look after the chief affairs of a Parish.

Chyle, the juice of digested meat, whereof our blood is made, it consists both of moisture and dryness.

Chymical, belonging to a Chymist, that distills or extracts by fire.

Chymistry, the art of dissolving Metals, and Extracting quintessence.

Cibarious, belonging to meat.

Cibociry, store of food.

Cicatrice, a Scar.

Cicurate, to Tame.

Cilicre, Drapery, or leather wrought upon the heads of Pillars.

Cimbal. See Cymbal.

Cimisi, a small red insect, a wood-louse or bug, which raises wheels where it bites, being broken yields a noisome smell.

Cimmerian darkness, always dark, also a people

that never see any light of the Sun, they being so far distant from it, and so environed with hills, that no light comes to them.

Cincture, a girding.

Cimericious, full of Ashes.

Cinoper, a soft red vermillion stone, found in Mines.

Cinquant, from Cinquant, the French word for fifty. But the word is used in derision to one in years, when we say, an old Cinquant, or w'garly Cinquant.

Cinque-Ports, Five Havens which lye towards France in the East of England, viz. Hastings, Hith, Dover, Rumney and Sandwich. Rye and Winchester, are but Limbs and Members belonging to Hastings, as likewise Lid and old Rumney, are Limbs of the Port of new Rumney, and not distinct Ports by themselves, the Inhabitants of these Cinque Ports, and of their members, enjoy many privileges, as paying no Subsidies; Suits at law are tried in their own Jurisdiction, &c.

Cion, (fr.) Sion or Scion, a young shoot or sprig, from the Root or stock of a tree.

Cipher, a figure or number, especially the letter O, which by it self is nothing, unless joyned with another figure, also a saying upon any Insignificant persons, that they stand for Cyphers.

Circe, a Witch, who turned Ulysses Companions into Swine.

Circular, round in Compass.

Circulation, an Encircling

or invironing, also subliming or extracting of waters or oyl by limbeck, so termed, because the vapour before it be resolved, seems to go round or Circle wise.

Circumambulate, to walk round.

Circumambient, encompassing round.

Circumcile, to cut off the fore skin of a Mans privities; a Religious Ceremony among the Hebrews, and commanded of God to Abraham.

Circumcision, cutting off the fore skin.

Circumdudion, leading about.

Circumference, a round Circle drawn round a Centre, as a round Compass of a Wheel.

Circumferentor, a Surveyours Mathematical Instrument, to find the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, bended about, shewing a long Contracted Syllable or long Accent, marked thus (â)

Circumfluous, Flows about.

Circumfodient, diggs about.

Circumfulgent, shining about.

Circumfusion, pouring about.

Circumlocution, a using many words, where fewer may suffice.

Circumscribe, to draw a line about.

Circumspect, wise, wary, cautious.

Circumstance a quality that accompanies any thing, as time, place, &c.

Circumvallation, Inclosing about.

Circumvent, deceive, over-reach

Circumvolution, wheeling about.

Cirque,

Cirque at Rome

to behold

and Spalps

Cisalpine

Alps.

Cistern

water.

Cister

Monks, b

of: he Mon

in Burgu

1088.

Cire,

appear,

Author,

ture.

Citati

Laro.

Cithar

Citrin

Citron.

Cittac

Fort: ei: he

a City.

Civer,

ment of

Hyena.

Civic

City.

Civil

Claim

Clam

Clam

Clanc

CLA

COA

COC

Cirque, a round place at Rome, where they sat to behold publick Games and Sports.

Cisalpine, on this side the Alps.

Cistern, a Vessel for water.

Cistercians, an order of Monks, by Robert Abbot of the Monastery of Cisteaux in Burgundy, in the year 1088.

Cire, to summon one to appear, also to quote an Author, or place of Scripture.

Citation, calling into Law.

Citharist, a Harper.

Citrine, yellow like a Citron.

Cittadell, a Castle or Fort, either to awe or defend a City.

Civet, a sweet oily excrement of a beast called Hyena.

Civick, pertaining to the City.

Civilize, to keep in order.

Claim, Challenge.

Clamor, a great noise.

Clamorous, Exclaiming.

Clancularly, Privately.

Clandestine, Close Secret.

Clangor, sound of a Trumpet, or cry of a bird.

Clarenceux, a King at Arms, his Office is to Marshal and dispose the Funerals of all Knights and Esquires, on the South side of Trent.

Clarify, make clear.

Clarion, a shrill Trumpet.

Clarity, Clearness.

Classis, an order of people in their degrees, an assembly of Divines, to order matters in Ecclesiastical affairs, also a Ship or Naval affairs.

Classical, approved Authors of good authorizing.

Claudicate, Halt, Feeble.

Claudity, Lameness.

Clause, an Article.

Claustal, pertaining to a Cloyster.

Cleam, glue together.

Cleoped, Called, Named.

Clemency, Mercy.

Clergy, a Body of Ministers, also allowance of a book to a Malefactor, called benefit of his Clergy.

Client, one that asks Counsel of a Lawyer.

Cliff, a broken Rock.

Climacterical, every 7th and 9th year of ones Age, which is reckoned to be dangerous, but the 63 is the great and most dangerous, because both accounts meet in this number, namely, 7 times 9, and 9 times seven.

Climate, in Cosmography, such a space of Earth, between North and South, as makes some difference in the Sun, and length of time.

Climopaly, Wrestling in the bed.

Clio, one of the nine Muses.

Clotho, one of three destinies, the other two Lachesis, and Atropos.

Clove, 8 pound, the 32th part of a weigh of Cheese.

Cluniack, Benedictine Monks reformed by Orho Abbot of Clugny in France, 913.

Clusive, Shut up.

Clysterile, to give a Clyster, an instrument to convey a purge through the fundament to the guts, also the purge it self.

Coacervation, a heaping together.

Coaction, Compelling.

Coadjutor, a fellow Laborer.

Coetaneous, of the same age.

Coagitate, to stir together.

Coagulate, to Curdle.

Coca, an Indian Herb, the leaves bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters burnt in their shells, the Indians use to carry little Balls of it in their mouths to prevent Famine, or great Drought.

Cochineal, a costly grain made of little worms proceeding from the fruit of the Holm-Oak, much used in dying of Scarlet.

Cockatrice, See Basilisk.

Cock-a-hop, or Top, and Top-gallant, proud, stately, upon high terms.

Cocker, the Custom-House Seal; also their Warrant to the Merchant that his goods are Customed.

Cockle stairs, winding stairs.

Cockney or **Cockheigh**, a Child born and bred within the sound of Bow-Bell, London, being so ignorant in Country affairs, as if they could not distinguish between a Cocks Crowing, and a Horses Neighing: also an ancient name of the River Thames, or as some say, the little Brook, by Turnmill street.

Cockion, a seething, or digesting.

Cockive, See boyle 2.

Coculus, or **Oculus Indæ**, a venomous drug, used in the killing of Lice, foxing of Fish, Crows, &c.

Code, a Volume of the Civil Law.

Codebeck, a French Har so called from Codebec, a Town in Normandy.

Codiil, an addition to a Will.

Codiniack, Marmalade of Quinces.

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Coeemption, a buying together, also a Roman Ceremony in Marriage, whereby Men and Women made Sale of each other in mutual agreement.

Coequal, equal to one another.

Coercion, a restraining.

Cærulean, Sky colour.

Coessential, of the same substance.

Coeternal, equal in Eternity.

Coffa, or Coffee, a Turkish drink made of brown berries, good some say to expell melancholly and drowsiness, purge choler, beget mirth, and an excellent Concoction.

Cogitation, Thinking.

Cognition, Kindred.

Cognisance, a badge of arms, also a judicial hearing of a cause, or an acknowledgement of a fine.

Cognition, Knowledge.

Cognoscible, that may be enquired into.

Cohabite, dwell together.

Cohere, to keep together.

Coherence, agreeing together.

Cohibition, to hold in.

Cohort, a band of Soldiers.

Coincident, Concurring one with another.

Colaphize, to beat, or buffet.

Colick, a great pain in the bowels, with difficulty of stool and wind.

Collachrymate, to weep with others.

Collapsed, Discouraged.

Collateral, side ways, as in kindred a lineal, descent is from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so directly downward; **Collateral**, comes side ways

as Brothers and Sisters, then between their children, &c. Also Uncles, Aunts, and all Consins are under the same denomination. **Collateral assurance**, is after a deed given, to take bond for performance of Covenantants.

Collation, a comparing, bestowing of a Benefice, a short Banquet, also looking over a Book, by the bottom letter to see it wants nothing.

Collaud, to praise with others.

Collect, gathered together, also Prayers collected from the Epistles and Gospels for the day.

Collection, Gathering.

Collegiate, a Student belonging to a Colledge.

Colleague, a Companion in Office with another.

Collens earth, a Paint.

Coller days, Festivals on which the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars.

Collet, the same as Bezil; also the throat.

Colligate, tie together.

Colliquation, a melting, also a dangerous scouring flux.

Collision, crushing together.

Collocation, placing in order.

Colloquy, a Dialogue between two.

Colonel, Commander in an Army of a 1000 Men.

Collusion, Deceit fraud, when an action at Law is brought against one by his own agreement, to defraud any person, it is called Collusion.

Collyry, a medicine for the Eyes.

Colobe, or Dalmatica, a short coat with half sleeves.

Colosetot, a Religious order of Grecians.

Colon, half a period (:), also one of the three great guts.

Colony, a Company drawn out of one Country to dwell in another.

Coloquintida, a wild gourd, called by the Persians, gall of the earth, because it destroyed all other herbs; It is used in Physick to purge stumy gross humours, from the sinews and joints.

Coloss, a statue of vast greatness, as in Rhodes, there was one dedicated to the Sun of 105 foot long, the thumb of it few Men could fathom, and between whose legs Ships sailed.

Columbine, Dwe like.

Column, a Pillar, also a page of a book divided into two parts.

Colures, two great moveable Circles, passing through both the Poles of the World, and divide the Globe, like an Apple into four equal parts.

Combat, a Law term, the trial of a doubtful cause between Two Champions.

Combination, a joyning together.

Conbustible, apt to take fire.

Combustion, burning together, also a Tumult, a Combustion of a Planet, when he is not 8 degrees and 3 minutes distant from the Sun.

Comedy, representing several humours, the beginning for the most part is full of troubles, but ending in a joyful agreement.

Comedian, an Actor or Writer of Comedies.

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Comellat

Comestation, a late Sup-
per, Rororous Revelling.Comet, a hairy blazing
star, a quantity of hot and
dry Exhalations, compact
like a lump of pitch, drawn
from the earth by the at-
tractive vertue of the Sun
and Stars into the highest
Region of Air where being
near the fiery Element, its
inflamed, and appears like
a star with a blazing tail.Comick or Comical,
pleasant, merry, jocise, or
ridiculous to cause laughter.Comma, the least note
of distinction in writing or
printing, marked thus (,)Commaculate, Defile
Commemorate, to re-
member.Commemoration, a Re-
membrance.Commence, begin, to
enter an action, to take a
University degree, as Dr.
Master of Arts, &c. A
time of the year being set
apart for those Exercises,
and called the Commence-
ment or Act.Commendaces, Funera-
Orations.Commendum, is when a
Benefice being void, is com-
mended to the charge and
care of a Clerk, till it can
be conveniently supplied by
a Pastor.Commendatory, Re-
commending one.

Commendation, Praise.

Commensuration, a
measuring one thing with
another.Comment, Notes to ex-
pound such things as are
hard to be understood some
times taken for a fiction.Commentatour, expoun-
der of a Text.Communitious, Coun-
terfeit.

Commerce, Traffick,

Commination, extream
threatning.

Commiserate, take pity.

Commiseration, Com-
passion.Commisary, he exercises
Ecclesiastical jurisdiction
in the Remoter parts of a
Diocess; also in War, one
that looks to the distribu-
tion of victuals in the Ar-
my and Garrisons.Commission, a writing
sealed for exercising a ju-
dicial affair, &c.Commisive, ajoyning or
closing any material in
Building.Committee, he, or they
to whom any matter is re-
ferred; as in Parliament,
a Bill is referred to some
Members appointed by the
House to Examine it, who
are thereupon called Com-
mittees.Commixion, mingling
together.

Commodious, profitable,

Commodity, Merchan-
dize.Commonalty, Common
People.

Commoion, an Uproar.

Commune, to discourse

Communicable, may be
imparted.Communicate, to im-
part, participate.Communication, Con-
versation.Communion, partaking
together, also the Sacra-
ment of the Lords Supper.Community, Fellowship
in Participation.Commutation, changing
a great punishment into a
small one.Commutative, Barte-
ring, Changing.

Compact, Agreement.

Comparative, compa-
ring together.

Compartment, or Com-

partition, in Architecture,
it is a graceful designe of
any part of the Building;
a well squared stone, also
Borders in Gardens.Compass, a pair, where-
with they make Circles or
Ovals, also at Sea it is a
round past-board, with the
32 winds described, and
under the North, a needie
pointing Northwards.Compassion, a grieving
at others afflictions.Compassionate, ready to
help.Comparable, that can
agreeCompatriot, one of the
same City or Countrey.Compeer, Consort or Gos-
sip.

Compel, to force.

Compellation, calling,
disgraceful names.

Compendious, Short,

Brief.

Compendium, an A-
bridgment.Compensable, able to
make amends.Compensation, satis-
faction for a good or bad
turn.

Comperage, Gossiping,

also the Affinity or Friend-
ship gotten by being Gossip.

Competency, sufficiency.

Competent, Convenient.

Competition, contending
for one and the same thing.Competitour, a Rival
that sues for the same thing.Compile, gather, compose
or set together.Complaisant, courteous
behaviour.Complaisance, obliging
carriage.Complacency, being
well pleased.Complement, a filling
up, making use of the best
words to express our minds;

also Ceremony, Courtship.

CON

Complexion, the Constitution of the body, also the colour of the countenance, or womens painting.

Complication, Folding. Complicated, disease many distempers meeting together.

Complices, partners in lewd matters.

Compline, the last Canonical hours beginning at nine at night.

Comportment, carriage, behaviour.

Compose, Frame, Settle.

Composition, putting together.

Compositour, that putteth in order, also one that sets letters together in a Printing house.

Comotation, a merry meeting.

Comprehend, conceive in the mind.

Comprehensible, may be conceived or contained.

Comprehension, understanding a thing.

Comprehensive, a containing much.

Compression, pressing together.

Comprise, to contain.

Compromise, an agreement by indifferent parties on both sides.

Comprint, to print another's Copy.

Compulsion, Constraining.

Compunction, trouble of mind for a fault committed.

Compurgation, a justifying by oath, the report or oath of another to be true.

Compurgatour, a Cleanser or Purger.

Computable, which may be reckoned.

Computation, a numbering.

Computist, an Accomptant.

CON

Comrade, a Companion.

Comus, a Heathen God, Anthour of Banquettings and Revellings.

Concatenate, to chain together.

Concatenation, linking together.

Concave, Hollow.

Concavity, Hollownes.

Concede, to condescend.

Concentrick, which hath one and the same Centre.

Concession, a yielding.

Conciliate, to make friends.

Concinnity, a decent contriving.

Concise, very brief.

Concission, a Rent or Schism.

Concitate, to provoke.

Conclamation, a noise of many people.

Conclave, a private Room where the Cardinals assemble themselves about an Election.

Conclusion, ending of any thing.

Concoct, Digest, Boil.

Concoction, Digested, Nutriment.

Concomitant, Accompanying.

Concord, agreement, in Musick an agreeing Note, in perfect Harmony, as the fifth, third sixth and fourth, &c.

Concordance, all places of the Scripture put together, referring to a Subject.

Concordant, Agreeable

Concorporate, mix into one body.

Concourse, a great meeting.

Concrete, Congealed, frozen together, also a Logical term, of a Subject and an accident joyned together, as bonus mulier, a good Woman, so the quality is joyned to the Subject.

CON

Concrimination, a joint Accusation.

Concubinage, Fornication, in Law there's an Exception against her that sues for dowry, alledging she is not Wife but Concubine.

Concubine, a half Wife.

Concuscate, to tread under foot.

Concumbence, a lying together.

Concupiscence, Lust.

Concupiscible, desirable, or naturally and earnestly desiring.

Concupiscible faculty, the sensual part of the soul, which covets delights beyond measure.

Concur, to meet together and agreeing.

Concussion, a shaking together, also a publick threatening Extortion.

Coagense, thick, hard, close.

Condens, those that from high places with boughs make signes to Herring Fishers, which way the Shoals pass.

Condescend, yield, stoop to, or agree.

Condescension, a Compliance.

Condign, due, deserved, just.

Condileiple, School-fellow.

Condo'e, to grieve with another.

Condonation, to give freely, or forgiving.

Conduce, to be profitable or be p.

Conduct, lead, or guide.

Confabulate, to discourse together.

Confarreation, a Marriage Ceremony of breaking the Bride Cake, in token of a firm Conjunction between Man and Wife.

Cen.

CON

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CON

Confession, mingling together, or that which is mingled.
 Confederate, to consent or agree together.
 Confederacy, linked together by oath.
 Confer, to compare and reason together.
 Conference, a reasoning together.
 Confide, to rely upon.
 Confidence, Assurance.
 Confident, a trusty friend, also boldness.
 Configurate, to work in Clay.
 Configuration, likeness of Figure.
 Confine, to limit bounds, to imprison.
 Confinement, Imprisonment, or tyed to a certain place.
 Confines, Bounds of a Country.
 Confirmation, making sure.
 Confiscate, forfeited to the King.
 Confiscation, forfeiture or seizure of goods for the Kings use.
 Conflagration, a great burning, as the City of London, September, 2d 1666.
 Conflagitate, to desire earnestly.
 Conflict, a struggling or skirmish.
 Confluence, or Conflux, flowing together in abundance.
 Conform, to agree with others in point of Religion, &c. Such a one is Conformable.
 Conformity, agreeing with others.
 Confront, to come face to face.
 Confusion, Disorder.
 Confute, overthrow by Argument.

Conceal, freeze, grow stiff with cold.
 Congenious, of the same sort or kindred.
 Congestion, a heaping up.
 Conglaciare, to be frozen or idle.
 Conglobation, a gathering like a Globe.
 Conglutinate, to glue, or join together.
 Congratulate, to rejoice with others.
 Congregation, an Assembly in a Temple or Church.
 Congruous, Convenient, Fit.
 Congruity, good agreement.
 Conical, belonging to a Cone, a Geometrical Circular Figure, broad at the bottom, narrower upwards, and pointed on the top.
 Conjectural, uncertain guessing.
 Conjoyn, to joyn together.
 Conjugal, belonging to Marriage.
 Conjugation, a joining together, a derivation of words of one kind, as particularly verbs in their Moods and Tenses.
 Conjunction, a coupling together.
 Conjure, raise or deal with an evil Spirit; Also to Swear and Conspire together, to bind by Oath in the name of another.
 Connexion, knitting together.
 Connive, wink at a fault.
 Connubial, Marriage Affairs.
 Consanguinity, Kindred the nearest by blood and birth.
 Conscious, knowing ones self guilty.
 Consecrate, to make holy.

Confectary, that which follows upon the demonstration of any thing.
 Consentaneous, agreeable.
 Consequence, followeth that which goeth before, Also weighty concernments.
 Consequent, necessarily following after another thing.
 Conservator, a preserver, one appointed for a safe Conductor and keeper of the peace.
 Considerate, Wary, Wise.
 Consideration, a taking heed, also a further allowance according to the merit of a thing.
 Consign, to present, deliver, assign over.
 Consignificative, of the same signification with another.
 Consistory, an Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, or Magistrates.
 Consolation, Comfort.
 Consolatory, Comforting.
 Consolidate, to make Solid.
 Consonant, agreeing in sound, also all Letters except vowels are so called, as B, C, D, F, &c.
 Consort, a Companion; Also a Company of Musicians.
 Conspersion, Sprinkling.
 Conspicuous, Clear, Bright.
 Conspiracy, malicious Plotting or Combination.
 Conspirator, one that enters himself with others in a Plot to act mischief.
 Conspire, to plot and contrive Treason, or Mischief.
 Conspuration, a defiling.
 Consteilation, many stars together.

C O N

C O N

C O P.

Consternation, a great fear.

Constipation, standing close together.

Constitute, Appoint.

Constitution, an Ecclesiastical decree; also the state of a mans body.

Construction, a placing or joyning together, also an Exposition, an Interpretation.

Construe, Expound, Unfold.

Consubstantial, of the same substance.

Consubstantiality, of the same substance another is of.

Consul, an Officer or Governour, to provide and take care for the good of that Kingdom or Country, to which they belong.

Consult, to advise together.

Consummate, to accomplish.

Consummation, finishing a thing.

Consumption, a lingering disease, wherein the lungs being excoriated, a leaness follows throughout the whole body.

Contabulation fastning of planks together.

Contagion, Infection.

Contagious, Infectious.

Contaminate, to pollute.

Contemeration, Deslossing.

Contemn, Despise.

Contemplate, to think upon.

Contemplative, Meditating, Musing.

Contemporary, two of an Age.

Contemptible, Base, Vile, Scorned.

Contemptuous, Reproachful.

Contestation, to witness together, or striving to outdoe one another.

Context or Contexture, a weaving together, also the form or style of a process or discourse, and the adjoining matters of it.

Continency, Chastity. Continent, Chast, Sober, also the main land.

Contingent, Uncertain. Continuation, an addition.

Contorlian, pulling away.

Contract, a Bargain. Contracting, Epicurizing.

Contradict, speak against. Contradiction, speaking contrary.

Contrary, against one another.

Contestation a woman handling of a woman.

Contribute, to give and allow as others do.

Contribution, when many give together.

Contristate, to make heavy.

Contrite, a true sorrow.

Contribution, great sorrow.

Controvert, to be at variance, or contend.

Contrucidate, to wound.

Contumacy, Disobedience.

Contumely, Reproach, Disgrace.

Contumulate, to intomb together.

Contund, to strike down.

Contusion, a bruising.

Convalescence, recovering health.

Convene, to summon one to appear before a Judge.

Conventicle, a small Assembly.

Conversion, a house of Judicature, next degree to a Parliament; where Members are summoned to appear by letter, from the Lord President or Governour.

Conversant, frequent in ones Company.

Conversion, a happy change from evil to good, and so doing, is termed a Convert: whence the Rolls in Chancery Lane, London, was formerly called Domus Conversorum, a house of Converts, founded by King Henry 3d. to harbour Jews which turned Christians.

Convexity, the outside of a Globe.

Convict, found guilty of a crime he is accused of.

Conviction, proving guilty.

Convince, Confute, to prove one guilty of a mistake, or error.

Convocation, Assembly of Clergy.

Convoy, a safe guide for Passengers.

Convulsion, a pulling or shrinking of any part of mans body, out of order.

Cooperate, to work together.

Cope, a Cloak, a Bishops Vestment; 6d a load paid out of the lead mines in Derby-shire, also the top of a high hill.

Copal, a perfume of white bright Roxan brought from the West-Indies.

Copartners such as have equal shares in lands of inheritance, money, or merchandizing.

Copious, great store.

Coppice, a little wood, of underwoods before they are great trees.

Copulation, a joyning together.

Copy hold, a tenure by a Copy of the Roles made by the Lords Steward.

Coporas, Vitriol.

Copinate, reddest meat.

Coral, two sorts, white and

and red, grows li
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and red, red is the best; it grows like a tree in the bottom of the Sea, being taken up, the air hardens it as we see it. In operation it is cold and dry, useful to Children in rubbing their gums, and to preserve them from the falling sickness.

Coranto, a French dance also Musick, which runs in triple time.

Corban, a Chest in Jerusalems Temple, which held the Priests Ornaments.

Corbel, a shouldering piece in Stone or Timber, to bear up any weight.

Cordeliers, or Grey-Fryers, of the order of St. Francis.

Cordial, cheers the heart.

Cordage, Ropes.

Cordovan Leather from a beast called Muloli, not to be found, but in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, horned like a Ram, and skin'd like a Stag, his skin carried and drest at Corduba in Spain, makes our true Cordovan Leather.

Cordwainer, a Shoemaker.

Coriander, a herb like parsley.

Corinthian, one of the five orders in Architecture.

Cormorant, a greedy Sea Raven.

Cornage, land held, by blowing a horn at approach of an Enemy.

Corneous, like a horn.

Cornicle, a small horn.

Cornice, an ornament on the upper part of a Room or Pillar.

Cornelian, a precious red stone.

Cornet, an Ensign of horse.

Coronacopia, plenty of things.

Cornuted, Horned.

Corody, an allowance from an Abby, (founded by the King) to any of his Servants as are Pensioners.

Corollary, advantage above measure, also a small gift at publick feasts.

Coronary, belonging to the Crown.

Coroner, an Officer to enquire into all untimely deaths, usually four, but always one in a County. Ld. Chief Justice of the Kings Bench is Sovereign Coroner.

Coronation, a Crowning.

Coronet, a small Crown.

Corporal, belonging to the body, the least Commander in a Foot Company.

Corporation, a body politic, formed by the Kings Seal and Charter, to hold privilege.

Corporeal, bodily substance.

Corpulent, Gross, Fat.

Corpuscule, a small body.

Corrade, extort, scrape together.

Correction, Chastisement.

Correlative, mutual Relations one to another, as King and People, Captain and Soldiers Husband and Wife Father and Son, Master and Servant, &c.

Correption, Rebuking.

Correspond, Agree, Consent.

Correspondency, an agreeableness or mutual familiarity.

Corrigible, which may be corrected and amended.

Cotriual, Two Suiters to one Woman for Marriage.

Corroborate strengthen.

Corrode, to Gnaw, Eret.

Corrosive, a plaister that frets the skin by raising blisters, making it sore.

Corrugation, wrinkling the Skin, frowning.

Coriary, a Counsel, Roder, or Pirates Ship.

Corset, Armour for Breast and Back.

Corviue, black as a Crow.

Corruption, Infection.

Corulcation, Shining, Glimmering.

Coscinomancy, divination by a sieve and a pair of sheers.

Cosmarchy, the Devils power; Government of the World.

Cosmeticks, things to purrify the skin.

Cosmical, ascension of a Star, when it ariseth with the Sun, or of the same Ecliptick degree, where the Sun is.

Cosmodelyte, a Worldling.

Cosmographer, a describer of the World.

Cosmography, the Description of the World in general; This art by the Circles distance in Heaven, divides the Earth into Zones and Climates, and by the Poles Elevation, considers the length of day and night, with the exact demonstration of the Suns rising and setting. See more Phyns. Nat. Hist.

Cosmology, a speaking of the world.

Cosmopolite, a Citizen of the world.

Cosmometry, Measuring of the world, by the Degrees and Minutes of the Heavens, differences of Climates; days and nights, the Poles Elevation, diversity of Noon Tides, shadows on Dyals, and divides it self into Cosmography, and Geography.

Cossacks, Outrained Polanders.

Cost,

COU

COU

CRE

Coft, in Heraldry, the fourth part of the bend, or half the Sarter.

Coftive, bound in the belly.

Coftrel, a wine bottle.

Couchant, (Heraldry) lying on the ground.

Covent or Convent, the whole number of Religious Men in a House, which Chaucer reports to be 12, and the Confessor.

Covert, a woody place for Deer.

Covert-barn, or Baron, an English Woman that is Wedded, who can make no extraordinary bargain, without her Husbands consent.

Coverture, a Coverlet, and the same as Covert-Baron.

Covine coufenage fraud

Coulant, gliding along

Coul, a water tub, a Fryars hood, and in shooting, to cut the shafts feather high or low.

Coulter, a plough share.

Council, an Assembly of Counsellors.

Counfel, Advice.

Counsellor, an Adviser.

Count, an Earl.

Countenance, visage, also to shew favour.

Counter bond, to save harmless.

Counter check, blame him that blames you.

Counterfeit, Feigned.

Countermand, recalling a Command.

Countermine, to dig one mine against another.

Countermeasure, wall against wall.

Counter, or Contor, two prisons in London for Debtors, and other misdemeanours.

Counter-compone, Compounded of many colours. A Heraldry term.

Counter-pane, a Copy of a Deed and Indenture.

Counter point, Opposition, composing parts in Musick, by setting point, or Note against Note, also a Quilt or Carpet.

Counterpoile, or Balance, equality in weight.

Counterpoison, an Antidote or contrary poison.

Counterbarred, barred of all sides.

Counter-rounds, Officers visiting the sentinels, or watching all Corners.

Counter-icarp, a bank or moat, opposite to a Fort or Town wall.

Counter-tenour against the Tenour, a middle part in Musick.

Countervale, to make amends in an equal return.

Coup, a peice cut off.

Coupe, cut off.

Coupant, lopping, mowing, carving.

Courant, a News book.

Courier, Riding post.

Courfe, that point of the Compass the Ship is to Sail by.

Courser, a Race horse.

Court Baron, a Court which every Lord of a Mannour holds.

Courtillage a Law term, a Court yard or Garden, adjoining to a dwelling house or messuage.

Couch, Know.

Coure, Stoop down.

Courtesan, a Strumpet.

Coutelasse, a short sword.

Crabbat, or Craver, comely, more by men instead of a band.

Crabs eye, a stone in the shape of an Eye found in a Crab.

Cramp, a disease in the Hawks Wing by taking cold.

Cramp-fish, or Torpedo,

it benumbs any ones hands that touches it, though it be with a long pole.

Cranage, money paid for the use of a Crane, that draws up goods.

Cranny, the scull or brain pan, also a cleft or chink.

Craffitude, Thicknes.

Craffinate, 10 pnt ff from day to day.

Credence, Belief.

Credible, may be believed.

Creditor, one that trusteth another with Money or Wares.

Credulous, apt to believe.

Creeks, Landing places in Havens.

Cremation, burning the dead to Ashes for a Sepulchral Urn.

Crenel, in Heraldry, a line dented like the battlement of a wall.

Crepitation, a rattling noise.

Crepusculous, belonging to Twilight.

Cressant, a half Moon in Heraldry.

Cresset, a Lanthorn, Beacon.

Crest, in Heraldry, the helmet on the top of a Coat, or a Tuft or Plume.

Cribration, Sifting Winnowing.

Crime, a great fault.

Criminal, guilty of a great offence.

St. Crispin, Shoemakers

Patron, his Lance, an Axl.

Chrisis, Judgment in

Physick, of the sudden change

in a disease; The time when

the Patient becomes sud-

dainly well, or suddainly

dies, or waxeth better or

worse, according to strength

of body, or violence of his

diftemper.

Crispitude, Curlednes.

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Criology, gathering in the first fruits of Corn.

Critical, Judicial dayes accounted by the Physician, which is the fourth and seventh, in them they judge of the danger of adisease, but the seventh is the most Critical, and the fourth a Prognostick of what the seventh will produce.

Critick, one that takes upon him to Censure, or judge of any mans Acts, or Writings.

Crocodile, an Egyptian amphibious Creature, hatchd of an Egg shaped like an Eft, it grows sometimes to twenty or thirty foot long. It is reported, that when he has devoured the body of a man, he will weep over the head before he eats it. Whence arose that proverb, *Crocodili lacryma*, Crocodile tears, which are feigned, and shed to deceive.

Crochet, buds on the top of a Harts horn.

Croate, a beast that imitates a mans voice.

Crociate, to cry like a Raven.

Crocus, Saffron, also flowers resembling it; likewise a Chymical preparation, as

Crocus mirtis, prepared Iron.

Crocus veneris, prepared Copper.

Croci, a small Close.

Crony, an intimate Companion.

Crosier, an Arch-Bishops staff, whereas a Bishops is a pastoral staff, and hooked on top like a Shepherds, but to this the Crosier, like a Cross is fastned on the top.

Cross-bar shot, a round shot with a long spike of Iron put through it.

Crotays, Hares dung.

Crotchet, a Note in Music, containing a quarter of a Semibrief, or half a Minnum, also an odd whimsey; in Printing a Parenthesis [].

Crouched-Fryars, whose Badg on their Garments, is a Cross or Crouch, hence came the name of Crouched Fryars, 1244.

Crownet a little Crown, also part of an horse hoof.

Crowle, Brisk

Cruciate, Torment, Vex.

Crucifix, the Emblem of Christ upon the Cross.

Crucifixion, nailing to the Cross.

Crude, Raw, ill digested.

Crudity, Rawness of stomach.

Crüel, a Vial.

Crura, belonging to a leg or thigh.

Crucible, a pot to melt any metal.

Cruike or Cruse, Mariners at Sea for a prize.

Cruzado, a peice of Portugal Gold, value 10s.

Crysal, a bright transparent Mineral like Ice or the clearest glass, one kind groweth on extreame cold Mountains, and the other in some places in Germany in the earth.

Chrystalline, shining like Crytal.

Cube, in Geometry, a solid square figure in Arithmetick, a square number, that is Multiplied upon it self.

Cubeba, an Indian fruit sold by Apothecaries, like Pepper, but and dry in operation, held and chewed in the mouth, it comforts the brain, quickens the Spirits, and opens the stoppings of the liver.

Cubical, belonging to a Cube.

Cubicular, belonging to a Bed Chamber.

Cubit, from a mans Elbow to the end of his middle finger, by computation half a yard.

Cui assier, an armed Horseman with back and beast.

Cue, a rule for Stage-players when to enter.

Cullion, a fleshy stone.

Cullis the broth of strained meat for a sick person.

Cully, a half witted person.

Culpable, worthy of blame.

Cultivate, improvement by tillage and manuring.

Culture, Tillage, Husbandry.

Culverin, a peice of Ordnance.

Culvertail, a strong sort of building, by fastning Timber with Artificial joints so firmly, that they cannot separate.

Cumin, a plant like Fennel, but less, the seed much used in Physick.

Cumulate, Gather together.

Cuntation, Delay.

Cup glass, or Cupping-glass, a hollow round glass with a hole in the bottom, by Physicians applied to the body, to draw blood or wind from thence: It sucks with a great force by reason of a little flame of Tow made in it.

Cupidity, Desire.

Cupillo, a round Arch or Funnel of any House, or Steeple.

Curfew, the Eight of Clock Bell, giving Folke warning to take care of their Fire, and prepare for rest.

Curiously, swiftly, with speed.

Current,

C Y C

Current, a stream, also that which passes without Exceptions.

Curver, to bend the body in skipping and prancing.

Curvity, Crookedness, Deformity.

Cusp, sharp point of any thing.

Custody, Safe hold.

Cutchoneal, See Cochineal.

Cuticular, full of pores to evacuate sweat.

Cycle, a Circle in Astronomy, the Suns Cycle is the space of 28 years, in which time the Sundays letter, measuring the days of the Week, returns to its former point, the Moons Cycle is the space of 19 years, in which time, the Aspects between Sun and Moon, return to their former point.

Cyclopedy, Universal knowledge of all Arts and Sciences.

Cyclops, Old Sicilian Giants which had but one eye, and that fixt in the midst of their foreheads, among whom was Polyphemus, famous amongst the Poets for entertaining with such humanity Ulysses and his Companions.

Cyclopean, Monstrous, one eyed, Furious.

Cylindrical, like a Cylinder; which is a Garden Roller, or any thing of that form, also the empty part of a Gun when Loaded.

Cymace, carved work resembling Waves, or a Roman S in Architecture, termed a Wave or Ogee.

Cymbalist, a Player on a Cymbal, an Instrument of brass plates like a small boat, with small bars of Iron fastned, and cross billeted in the plates, which make a great noise.

D A N

Cynanthropy, a frenzie whereby a man conceits he is a Dog.

Cynegeticks, Books of Hunting.

Cynical, like a Cynick, one of a crabbed disposition: In Greecc was an old Sect of Philosophers so called, because they ever barked and rebuked mens vices and were not so respectful in behaviour as civility required, the chief was Diogenes and Antisthenes.

Cyncephalist, a Babylon.

Cynosure, a figure of stars in Heaven.

Cyon, a young sprout from an old tree.

Cypher, See Cipher.

Cypress, a tree tall and slender, its Timber is yellow, and of a pleasant smell, if set near the fire; it bears no leaf, but green small twigs, and is destined to the dead, for being once cut, it never restores itself.

Czar, Title of the great Duke or Emperour of Molcovy; the same as Caesar.

D A B.

Abure, a Weapon or Mace carried before the Grand Signior.

Dactyle, a finger, also a foot in Heroick verse, of one long and two short Syllables, also a Date, a Palm tree fruit.

Dactylogy, finger talk, discoursing by Signs.

Dalmatic, a Dean, or Sub-Deans vestment. First made in Dalmatia.

Dagon, an Idol, having a mans face and a fishes body.

D E B

Damnific, Spoil, or hurt. **Dandelion**, Pissi-a-bed, a Plant.

Dandy prats, little folks.

Dandrass, head scurf. **Dane-gelt**, 12d for every hide of land paid to the Danes.

Danison, Usury.

Danist, an Usurer.

Darick, a Coin of Darius King of Persia.

Darnel, a base grain like wheat, but less, and often grows amongst wheat, it may be used against some outward diseases, but taken inwardly does harm, being too hot, and makes the head giddy.

Darreign, Attempt, or Challenge.

St. Davids day, March 1. Kept in honour of St. David Arch-Bishop of Menevy above 60 years. The Leek denotes a great victory obtained against the Saxons, by the Britains wearing Leeks by St. Davids direction.

Day-light, gate, going down of day light.

Dayes, an Artificial Day is 12 hours, and a natural day is 24; There are likewise politick days, the first hour is after midnight, 2 cock Crowing, 3 the space between the first Cock and break of day, 4 break of day, 5 Morning, 6 Noon, 7 Afternoon, 8 Sunset, 9 Twilight, 10 Evening, 11 Candle time, 12 Bed time, 13 dead of the Night.

Deacon, an under Officer in the Church, to read and look after the poor.

Deambulatory, walking from place to place.

Dean, 3 sorts, first a governor of a number of Prebends or Canons in a Cathedral.

Cathedral.
that doth n
legate Chi
to oversee
provincial M
a certain
Country.
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Cathedral. Secondly one that doth the like in a Collegiate Church. 3 Rural, to oversee a number of Parochial Ministers, within a certain Compass in the Country.

Deaurate, gilded over. Debauched, given to all vices.

Debilitate, make feeble.

Debility, Feebleness.

Debitour, one Indebted.

Debonair, Mild, Courteous.

Decad, Ten in number.

Decalogue, Ten Commandments.

Decadency, Declining.

Decameron, Ten stories from Boetice, or Ten pleasant Novels, Entituled the Spanish Decameron.

Decede, Depart.

Decennial, Ten years length.

Decent, Comely.

Deceptive, apt to deceive.

Decide, an end put to a Controversie or doubt.

Decimation, punishing every Tenth Soldier by Lot.

Decipher, to unlock the meaning of unknown Characters, and resolving a doubtful matter.

Decision, an end made of a Controversie.

Declamation, an Oration, also crying out.

Declaration, a satisfaction to people, concerning the actions and intention of the Publishers.

Declarative, which explaineth, expresseth, telleth.

Declination, an averse; as to a thing.

Decline, to bend downward, to avoid, or shun a business.

Declivity, a steep bending, as on the side of a hill.

Decoct, to boil, or seeth.

Decodion, a boiling or seething away, also any liquor wherein Physical Herbs, Roots, Seed, or flowers hath been boyled, &c.

Decollation, a beheading, a day whereof was formerly kept yearly, Aug. 29. in Memory of St. John the Baptist.

Decorate, Beautifie.

Decorum, Decency, Order.

Decrement, Decreasing.

Decrepid, very feeble with age.

Decretals, Cannon Decrees.

Decressent, waining of the Moon.

Deculcate, trample on.

Decumbiture, the bow of the Patients lying down or keeping his bed.

Decuple, Ten fold.

Decury, a band of Ten Soldiers.

Decurion, a Commander of Ten.

Decursion, a running down.

Decussation, a cutting in the form of an X.

Decussion, a shaking off.

Dedentition, shedding of teeth.

Dedicate, humbly to offer, or Consecrate.

Dedignation, Contemning.

Deduct, make less.

Deduction, taking away.

Defailance, a failing.

Defalk or Defalcate, to diminish.

Defamation, speaking ill of one.

Defatigable, easily wearied.

Defatigate, to make weary.

Default, an omission, or failing.

Defecance, making

void any obligation, or any writing to be of no force.

Defeat, overthrow, or beguile.

Defecate, refined from dreggs or less.

Defection, Revolting.

Defective, Amis, Failing.

Defendant, an Answerer to an Accusation.

Defensive, a Vindication.

Defer, delay, prolong.

Deficient, Unable.

Define, to describe any thing plainly.

Definition, an Express declaring what a thing is.

Deflation, Ravishing.

Defluxion, flowing down of humours.

Deform, to spoil any thing.

Deformity, Ill favour, redness.

Defraud, Deceive.

Defray, to bear all charges.

Defunct, Dead, Ended.

Defie, to Challenge.

Degenerate, fall from virtue to vice.

Degrade, to cast down from his former honour and dignity.

Degree, a Term in Astronomy and Physick.

In Astronomy it is the 30th part of a Sign; viz. of Aries, Taurus, &c. For in so many parts and degrees are all the Signs divided. In Physick it is a proportion of Heat, Cold, Moisture or Dryness, in the nature of Simples; and these degrees are Four. 1. Is so small, it can scarce be perceived. The 2 may manifestly be perceived without injuring the sense. The 3d somewhat offends the sense. The 4th so much offends, that it may endanger

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ger the body. For Example, Sweet Almonds, Rice, Bugloss, &c. Hot in the 1st degree. Parsly, Saffron, &c. in the 2d Cummin, Pepper, &c. in the 3d And Garlick, Euphorbium, &c. in the 4th. So Barley is cold in the 1st. Cucumbers in the 2d Sea green in the 3d, and Hemlock in the 4th, in heat, cold and driness there may be 4 degrees, and in moisture but two.

Dehort, Dissuade.

Deifie, make a God of one

Deity, God-head.

Dejection, a casting down.

Deipno-sophists, Physic-sophers who held conferences at Supper.

Delectation, Delight.

Delator, a secret Accuser.

Delegate, one deputed to sit in the place of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Judge.

Deligate, to assign, or appoint.

Delibate, to diminish.

Deliberate, to take time and consult.

Delineate, to take a draught of any thing.

Delinquent, an Offender.

Delirium, Drage, or Madness.

Delusion, Deceiving.

Deluge, a universal Flood of Waters; Noahs Flood.

Demeanour, Behaviour.

Demerit, good or bad deserving.

Demefine, a Lords Manour house and Lands, which he and his Ancestours have always kept in their hands.

Demi, Half.

Demise, farm, or let out.

Democracy, a Government where people have Magistrates of their own chosing.

Democratick, laughing at every thing.

Demolishing, pulling down.

Demoniack, possessed with a Devil.

Demonstrative, which declares a thing evidently.

Demonstrate, to make plain.

Demonstration, making a thing plain.

Demonology, a discourse with Devils.

Demur, a pause or stop in any proceedings.

Deneer, the 12th part of a penny.

Denegation, a refusing.

Denigrate make black.

Denizen, an Alien enfranchised, and made capable of Office or purchasing, but not of inheriting by descent, as one that is naturalized.

Denomination, a naming.

Denotation, a marking.

Dense, Thick

Dent or Dint, indented like the teeth of a Saw, also stroke blow or impression.

Dentifrice, a powder to rub the teeth with.

Dentiloquent, lipping through the teeth.

Dentiscalp, a tooth picker

Dentition, breeding of teeth.

Denudation, making bare or naked.

Denumerate, to pay money down.

Denunciate, denounce, or give warning.

Deobscured, shut or stopped from.

Deodand, when a Horse, Cart, Mill, or Tree, &c.

Hath occasioned any mans

death, it is forfeited to the King, and sold for the use of the poor, to expiate the mischief it hath done.

Deofculation, an eager kissing.

Depauperate, to make poor.

Depeculation, Robbing a Prince or State; a publick robbing.

Depend, Rely upon.

Dependance, Relying upon.

Dependancy, Relying or staying upon.

Deplore, lament, mourn.

Deplume, strip off Feathers.

Depolition, a polishing.

Deponent, laying down upon oath, also verbs which have laid aside their passive signification.

Depopulate, to spoil a Country.

Deportation, utter Banishment.

Deportment, Carriage, Behaviour.

Depose, to take away his Kingdom or Authority; sometimes to swear, pawn, or engage, by his Faith or Credit.

Depositum, a pledge intrusted with one to be kept safe till remanded; also a wage or stake.

Deprave, Corrupt or wrest; sometimes to backbite.

Deprecate, an earnest beseeching by prayer for pardon, and putting away offences.

Depredation, a destroying.

Depress, to keep under.

Depricate, beat down a price.

Deprivation, taking away.

Deprromption, drawing forth.

Depu-

DES

Depudicate, Violate, *De-
floure.*

Depulsion, a driving
from.

Depuration, cleansing a
wound.

Depute, Appoint.

Dequantitate, to lessen
the quantity.

Dereliction, a forsaking

Derision, Mocking, Scof-
fing.

Derivative, that is de-
rived or taken from ano-
ther.

Derogate, Diminish.

Derogatory, that which
impairs any ones Credit.

Deruncinate, to weed
out.

Dervises, religious Turks,
that turn round with Mu-
sick in their Divine Ser-
vice.

Desarcinate, Unload.

Descent, in Musick, to
answer a quick note with a
slower; also Metaphorically
to censure upon any busi-
ness.

Descend, to go down.

Descent, a going down
a steep place; also a pedi-
gree.

Descension, a going, or
falling down.

Describe, to express the
outward form of a thing.

Description, an expres-
sing the outward form, or
manner how anything was
done.

Desery, Discover.

Desert, Merit.

Defection, wanting dozen.

Desertion, Forsaking.

Desiduous, Lazy.

Designation, a design,
purpose, or contriving.

Desipience, foolishness,
talking Idly.

Desolation, laying waste.

Detraction, looking
down-wards.

Detestation, past all
hopes.

DET

Detpicable, to be slighted

Despond, to despair.

Despondency, quite out
of heart.

Despotick, Sovereignty,
or chief Rule.

Deffart, last festival
course.

Designated, determina-
ted, ordained to be so.

Destitute, Left, Forsa-
ken.

Destructive, apt to de-
stroy.

Desuetude, a disuse, or
lack of Custom.

Detect, discover, or re-
veal.

Deter, to discourage one
from doing any thing.

Deterive, of a cleansing
quality.

Detect, to loath.

Detestable, Hateful.

Dethrone, depose, or put
out of a Throne.

Detraction, slanderous
speaking.

Detraction, a refusing.

Detriment, Damage.

Detrude, thrust out.

Detruncation, lopping
off.

Devastation, Wasting.

Devedion, carrying
down.

Developed, Unfolded.

Devest, uncloath put out
of Employment or possession.

Deviate, to go astray.

Devious, wandering out
of the way.

Devirgination, loss of
Virginity.

Devoir, Duty.

Devolve, Roll down.

Devolution, a rolling
down, or falling from one
to another.

Devote, Vow, Consecrate.

Devout, Religious.

Deuteronomy, the Fifth
Book of Moses, containing a
Repetition of the Laws
mentioned in the former
Book.

DIA

Dewlap, of Beasts, is the
hollow part, or gorge in the
throat.

Dexterity, Handiness,

Agiveness.

Dexterous, nimble, quick,
skilful.

Diabetes, running of
Urine without any stay.

Diabolical, Devilish.

Diacatholicon, a Physi-
cal Electuary, used as an
universal purge.

Diachylon, a softening
and concocting plaster of
juices or mucilages.

Diacodium, a cold Syr-
rup made of poppy tops,
used against hot diseases and
to stay the falling of hu-
mours from the head.

Diacydonium, Marma-
lade of Quinces.

Diadem, a Kings Crown,
or a wreath of purple, Silk
and Pearl, for the heads of
Princes.

Diagonal, from one cor-
ner to another.

Diagram, a Decree, Title
of a Book, a Geometrical
Figure; also a proportion
of measures in Musick.

Diagrydium, prepared
juice of Scammony Roots.

Dialacca, a confession of
Gum Lacca and hot sim-
ples, good against cold in
the stomach, stoppings of the
Liver, and prevents the
Dropie.

Dialect, a difference in
Speech, or pronunciation
in any Language: as in
England, the Northern Lan-
guage is different from the
Southern, and Wales diffe-
rent from both; so that every
Country's Speech, is properly
called their Dialect, or man-
ner of speaking.

Dialectical, belonging to
Logick.

Dial, pertaining to the
day.

DIA

DIC

DIL

Diallel lines, parallel lines running cross, and cutting one another.

Dialogue, a discourse between two.

Diambler, a Confection of amber and hot spices, taken in wine or other liquors, strengthens the stomach, and comforts the vitals.

Diameter, a straight line which passing through the Centre, equally divides a figure in two parts.

Diamond See Adamant

Diana, the Moon, the Maiden Goddess of Woods and Hunting, twin Sister to Apollo, by Jupiter and Latona.

Diapasin, a Pomander, or perfume of dry powder.

Diapason, an Eighth Concord in Musick; also a Fairer Composition of Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay berries, likewise a pleasant drink like punch much in use at Shiptons Coffee-house near Fleet-bridge London.

Diaper a sort of fine linen figured with pretty fancies, and bears a very good gloss.

Diaphænicon, an Electuary to purge Flegms and Choler.

Diaphragm, the midriff which parts the middle belly, which contains the heart and lungs from the lower belly, wherein are the stomach, liver, guts, &c.

Diaprunum, an Electuary of Damask prunes, and divers simples, good to cool the body in burning Fevers.

Diary, a book of Remembrances.

Discordium, an Electuary of Scordium, &c.

Diafenna, a purging Electuary of Scapâ, good a-

gainst quartan Agues, and all melancholly diseases.

Diatefferon, a fourth Concord in Musick, also a Plaister of four Ingredients.

Diatonick Musick plain Song.

Diatrite, a place where Orations and Disputations are held.

Dibble, a forked Instrument to set plants.

Dicacity, much prating.

Dichotomy, cutting in two, dividing a discourse.

Dicker, of Leather, Ten Hides.

Dictamen, a thing writ, by anothers instruction.

Dicte, to indite, also to tell another what he shall write.

Dictatour, A Roman Officer, whose upon some urgent occasion, his time was to last but Six Months, and then upon pain of Treason to resign up his Authority; none can name him but the Consul, and that in the night with great silence; after his choice, all other Magistrates were out of Office, except the Tribune; so that the Dictator during his time has a supreme authority, also an Inditer.

Dictionary, a Collection of words.

Digested, and Explained.

Diecniel, Two years length.

Dic, a German Parliament of the States and Princes of the Empire; also a rule in eating, drinking, and sleeping.

Dieu et mon droit, (fr.) God and my right The Motto of the Kings Arms, first used as some affirm, by Hen. 8.

Diffraction, a Roman time.

Ceremony between Man and Wife at their divorce-ment; as Confarreation, the Bride-cake Ceremony was at their Marriage.

Diffibulate, unbutton. Difficulty, Hardness, Uneasiness.

Diffident, Doubtful.

Diffuence, flowing several ways.

Diffuse, to scatter abroad.

Digamma, the Letter F, which bears the Greek Letter form, Gamma made double.

Digested, Disposed, Considered.

Digests, a Volume of the civil Law, wherein the Legal precepts are well ordered and digested.

Digestive, in Chyrurgery is that which prepares the matter for manifestation and cleansing.

Digits, all numbers under ten.

Digit, to point with the finger.

Digladation, fighting with Swords.

Dignity, Advancement.

Digestion, straying from the matter.

Dijudicare, to judge between two.

Di kens, a corruption of Devilkins, Ten little Devils, an usual saying, the Dickens take you.

Dilacerate, rend in pieces.

Dilaniate (Butcherlike) tear in pieces.

Lilapadions, a passage house being run to decay. the Successor ought to have satisfaction from his predecessors Executors, else by law he hath his action against them.

Lilare extend, or enlarge.

Dilatory, that prolongs.

Dilection,

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Dilection, Love, Charity.
Dilemma, a Logical Argument, which convinceth an adversary both ways, as in saying, if he is a good Servant, why do you speak ill of him? if bad why do you keep him?

Dilling or Darling, the last Child Parents have in their old Age; called in some places, a Swill pough.

Dilucidate, to make open or plain.

Dimension, the true measure or proportion, in length breadth and depth of any thing.

Dimication, Quarrelling.

Diminution, a lessening.

Diminutive, a little, or small thing of any kind, a little Book, &c.

Dimissory, Discharging

Dinarchy, Government by Two Princes

Dinumeration, Numbering.

Diocese, the Circuit of every Bishops Jurisdiction

Diocesan one that hath the Jurisdiction or Inhabitation within a Diocese.

Diphthong, two Vowels contracted in one, as ej, aj, ay, ou.

Diple, a marginal mark to correct a fault.

Diptote, a Noun of two Cases only.

Dire, Cruel, Fierce.

Direct, Straight.

Direction, instruction, also the number of direction, in the 35 Years between the highest and lowest falling of the Moveable feasts

Director, apt to direct or put in the right method also a Book of Rules for Divine Service, instead of the Common Prayer Book

Direction, Plundering

Dige, Prayers for the

DIS

dead used by Papists, so called from a particular prayer in that Service beginning with Dirige.

Diruption, bursting in sunder.

Disability, Un capable.

Disaffect, Dislike.

Disanul, Disallow.

Disappear, vanish out of sight.

Disastrous, Unfortunate.

Disceitation, contentions arguing.

Discern, Distinguish.

Dischevel, hair hanging loose.

Disciple, Scholar, Learner.

Discipline, Instruction, Correction.

Disclaim, Renounce.

Disclose, Reveal.

Disclusion, shutting out

Discolour, to change the colour.

Discomfit, to overcome.

Disconsolate, Comfortless.

Discontinue, leave, or break off.

Discordant, disagreeing.

Discrepant, much disagreeing.

Discretion, Wisdom.

Discretive, Distinct.

Discriminate, to divide

Discumbence, a sitting or lying down to meat.

Discursion, running up and down.

Discuss, to examine strictly a matter.

Dilembarque, Land goods out of a Ship.

Dilembogue, Spanish to vomit up, also to sail out of the straight mouth of a Gulf.

Disertitude, Eloquence.

Disfranchise, to take away ones Freedom.

Dissegregate, to set a part

Disguite, put on another shape or form.

Digust, Dis taste.

DIS

Disimbelish, Disfigure.

Disjunctive, Dividing.

Disjunction, Division.

Dislocate, displace, put out of joint.

Dislodge, Rouse, raise a Buck.

Disloyalty, Unfaithfulness.

Dismal, Dreadful

Dismanle, take off cloaths, to leave unprovided, so beat down Works and Fortifications.

Dismay, Astonish.

Dismember, cut off a joint.

Dismiss Tenets, the Kings due out of every Spiritual living.

Dismiss, send away.

Dismount, Unhorse.

Dispend, stretch out

Disparagement, disgrace

an undervaluing; also it signifies a dishonour done by a Guardian to his Ward,

in Marrying him under Age to a Woman unfit, either in body goods, name, or quality.

Disparate, separate things; unlike, also a Logical Term, applied to such things as have no connexion,

as hot and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture are Disparates, viz. two different qualities.

Disparity, Inequality.

Dispel, drive away.

Dispend, lay out money.

Dispensation, distributing or dealing, performing a Stewards Office; also a giving of Authority, or Licence to do so.

Dispensatory, Directions from the Physicians College, for making all Physical Compounds.

Disperpled, a Heraldry Term, when a thing of soft substance by falling shoots it self into divers corners.

Dispersion, Scattering.
 Displayed, laid open.
 Displant, pluck up.
 Displotion, breaking a-
 sunder, like a Bladder.
 Dispoliate, Rob, or Spoil.
 Disposition, Constitution
 of body or mind.
 Dispossess, put out of
 possession.
 Disproportion, not ex-
 actly.
 Disputable, doubtful,
 may be disputed.
 Disquamation, Scaling
 of Fish.
 Disquisition, diligent
 enquiry.
 Dissection, cutting in
 peices.
 Disseminate, to sow here
 and there, to spread abroad.
 Dissentiarious, Disagre-
 ing.
 Disshveiled. See Dis-
 chevelled.
 Disservice, a bad turn.
 Dissuence falling asun-
 der in several parts.
 Dissimilar. See Similar.
 Dissimilitude, Unlike-
 ness.
 Dissipate, Scatter, Waste.
 Dissolve, Melt, Destroy,
 Undo.
 Dissolute, Loose, Debauch-
 ed.
 Dissolution, dissolving,
 also death.
 Dissonance, disagreeing
 in sound.
 Dissuade, persuade a-
 gainst.
 Dissyllable, a word of
 two Syllables.
 Distant, Far off.
 Distemper, Sickness.
 Distend, stretch out, en-
 large.
 Disterninate, divide
 place from place.
 Distich, Two verses con-
 taining a sentence.
 Distill, to drop by de-
 gree.

Distinction, a difference
 between things.
 Distortion, a wresting,
 pulling away.
 Distraction, Perplexity,
 Madness.
 Distrain, take away
 goods for payment of Rent
 or Debt.
 Distress, a distraining,
 also great affliction.
 Distribution, dividing
 in parts among many.
 Ditricate, to rid out
 trouble.
 Distingent, wiping off,
 also troubling.
 Disunite, to sever, di-
 vide.
 Disunion, Separation.
 Dithyramb, a Song in
 honour of Bacchus.
 Ditto, the same, or said,
 a word used in Merchants
 Accounts.
 Ditty, a Song.
 Divagation going astray.
 Divan, the Turks and
 Persians great Council, and
 Court of Judicature, held
 in every province, but the
 chief is held at Constanti-
 nople, the Four first days in
 every week.
 Divaricate, spread wide.
 Diversify, to work in se-
 veral fancies and colours
 variously.
 Diversity, Variety.
 Divert, turn aside, also
 to pass away tedious hours.
 Dividend, a thing to be
 divided, also a share when
 divided.
 Divinale, a Riddle.
 Divination, foretelling
 of things to come.
 Divinize, to make Di-
 vine, or Heavenly.
 Divitiate, to make rich.
 Divorce, a dissolution of
 Marriage.
 Diuretical, that which
 provokes one to make wa-
 ter.

Diurnal, a Day-book, or
 News-book.
 Diuturnity, long space of
 time.
 Divulgate, publish to
 the World.
 Divulge, make known.
 Divulsion, pulling asun-
 der.
 Dizain, Ten, also a French
 penny.
 Docible or Docile, apt
 to be taught, a ready
 Learner.
 Docility, Tractableness,
 quickness of apprehension.
 Dock, where Ships are
 built and repaired.
 Docket, a small note,
 containing the heads of a
 larger writing.
 Doctiloquent, speaking
 Learnedly.
 Doctor, a Teacher, the
 highest degree in Divinity,
 Physick Civil Law, or Mu-
 sic.
 Doctrine, Instruction.
 Document, a Testimoni-
 on.
 Dodona, a City of Epi-
 rus, near which was a
 Grove of Oaks only dedi-
 cated to Jupiter, called
 Dodonas Grove The trees
 were said to be vocal, and
 return oracular answers to
 those that consulted them.
 Dodrantal, nine ounces
 weight, nine Inches long.
 Dog-days, Days in July
 and August, so called of
 the Dog star, then rising
 with the Sun, encreaseth his
 heat, and is predominant.
 During the dog stars Reign,
 the River Nilus in Egypt,
 overflows his Banks, as
 though the waters were led
 by that star.
 Doge, the Title of the
 Duke of Venice.
 Dog-draw, is a depre-
 hension of an Offender in
 the Forrest hunting for
 Venison.

Tenison.
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 viz. Sta
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Day-book, or
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a Divinity,
to, or Mus-
struction.
Admon-
ity of Epi-
ch was a
only dedi-
er, called
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vocal, and
answers to
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ine ounces
hes long.
ays in July
called if
hen rising
reafeth his
dominant.
ari Reign,
in Egypt,
Banks, as
s were led
tle of the
s a depre-
ender in
ating for
Venifon.

Tenison. There is 4 of these
noted by Mr. Manw. part
ed, Forrest Laws, c. 18
viz. Stable-stand, Dog-
draw, Back-bear, and
Bloody-hand. Dog draw
is when one is found draw-
ing after a Deer, by the
Cent of a led Hind.

Dogger, a kind of Ship.
Dogmatical, Prudent.
Wife, Positive in some
Opinions.

Doller, a Dutch Coin
worth about 4s. or 4s. 4d.
of English Money.

Dolorous, full of sorrow
or grief.

Dolphin, Dauphin, the
French Kings Eldest Son
called from Dauphine, a
province given, or (as some
say) sold in the Year 1349,
by Humbert Earl thereof,
to Philip de valois. on
Condition the Kings Eldest
Son should hold it (during
his Fathers Life) of the
Empire. A fish also so cal-
led that eats Men, likewise
a Constellation of Nine
bright Stars.

Dolt, a Block head.

Domestick, one of the
same Family or Countrey
an immediate Servant.

Domination, a bearing
sway.

Dominical, belonging to
our Lords day or Sunday.

Dominical Letter, shews
what day Sunday happens
that year, and hath a pre-
heminence above the rest,
in token thereof it is colour-
ed red, the Letters are,
A, B, C, D, E, F, G. one
serves every year except
Leap year, and then there
is two

Dominicans, Fryars of
the order of St. Dominick,
A S. anid who in 1206.
Invented the bloody Spanish
Inquisition.

Dominicide, he that
kills his Master.

Donation, a giving.

Donatists, Hereticks;
sprang from the Doctrine
of Donatu Bishop of Car-
thage, 358.

Donative, a Benefice gi-
ven by the Patron freely,
without presentation or in-
duelling by the ordinary.

Donee, a Receiver of a
Gift, or Grant.

Doctor, a Giver.

Doom, Judgment or
Sentence pronounced.

Dooms day book, the
Exchequer Book containing
all the Lands in England,
with the owners and values
in William the Conquerors
time.

Dooms-man, a Judge.

Dorick Dialect, one of
the five Greek Dialects.

Dorick work, one of the
Five orders in Architect-
ure, mentioned by Vitru-
vius.

Dorick Musick, grave
solemn Musick.

Dormant, sleeping, a He-
raldry term, as a Lion
dormant, lying as if a sleep.
Also it's a Law Term, as
a Warrant Dormant, ha-
ving a blank to insert any
name in.

Dormitory, a sleeping
place.

Dorp, a Village.

Dorter, a place for Re-
ligious Men to sleep in.

Dose, so much of a Me-
dicine as is prescribed to
be taken at a time.

Dorkin, a small peece
of Dutch Money: so Meta-
phorically any thing of little
value.

Doubler, a precious stone
of 2 pieces joined together.

Dowager, a Widow en-
dowed with a tynature. a
Title most proper to the

Widow of Princes and great
Personages.

Downs, Hilly Plains, also
a harbour between Deal,
and the Goodwin Sands.

Dowgate, Downgate,
or Watergate, where the
water runs faster into the
Thames, than in any other
street in London.

Dowry, a Wives por-
tion.

Dowcett, or Doulcets,
a Harts stones.

Doxology, the end of
the Lords Prayer, in giving
and ascribing Glory and
Praise; as in the Churches,
Gloria Patri, &c. is Re-
peated after a Psalm.

Dram, the 8th part of
an Ounce, contains 3 Scrup-
les, every Scruple weighs
20 wheat Corns, so that 60
corns of wheat is a Dram.

Dramatick poeie, or
Poetry, Comedies, Trage-
dies, and Pastorals, which
are publicly acted on Thea-
tres.

Drapery, in Painting,
or Architecture, the Gar-
ments, or falling of Cloath
in pleats or folds, or cur-
tains, &c.

Draught, a drawing
after a figure.

Drap-de-Berrie, a thick
cloath so called, as being first
made at Berrie in France.

Dribblets, little bits.

Drift, a driving, scope or
policy.

A Drift, a Watermans
Term when his boat is float-
ing, without any one to
guide her, and is carried
about with the Tide.

Drill, an Instrument to
bore holes in Marble, Iron,
or Wood, also a Baboon.

Droll a small Play con-
taining Tunes &c. usually
at Fairs &c.

Drolie y. Tisting, &c.

quing, in a facetious manner.

Dromedary, a sort of Camel with Two bunches on his back, he is swift, and can Travel two or three days without drink (as some say) an hundred Miles.

Droffie, a waterish Distemper.

Drugg, any dry simple used in Medicines.

Druides, Old French Priests which lived naked in Woods, and boldly addicted themselves to Philosophical study, shunning all Company as much as they could, they were of such esteem with the people, that all Controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on those that refused their sentence. They believed the souls Immortality but supposed, (with Pythagoras) that they passed from one body to another.

Dryades, Wood Nymphs.

Dual, belonging to two.

Dubious, Doubtful.

Ducal, belonging to a Duke.

Ducate, a kind of silk.

Ducker, a Roman gold Coin, bearing the Image of a Duke, worth 6s. 8d.

Ductile, easy to be drawn, very thin Copper, or other Metals.

Duel, a Combat between two.

Duodecimo, 12 leaves in a sheet.

Dulcife, Sweeten.

Dulcimer, a wire stringed Instrument.

Dulcitude, Sweetness.

Dune, or Down, a hill.

Donmow, a Town in Essex, where the Prior gave a slice, or Gammon of Bacon, to all that swore they repented not of Marrying.

within a year and a day, or never made any Nuptial Transgression.

Duplicity, Two fold.

Duplicate, double, also a 2d letter of the same contents with the former.

Duplication, a doubling. **Dura mater**, the outward skin that incloses the brain.

Duration, long continuance.

Durity, Hardness.

Duskie, Dark.

Duumvirate, to Magistrates in Rome, of equal authority; and may be likened to the Sheriffs of the City of London.

Dwale, a cold Herb that procures sleepiness, called Night shade.

Dwindle, shrink, and consume away.

Dylcracy, a distemper, when some humour or quality abounds in the body.

Dysentery, the bloody flux.

Dyspepsy, an ill digestion.

Dysury, a scalding and stoppage of Urine.

E.

Eagle stone, found in the Eagles Nest.

Eaglet, a small Eagle.

Earl, a Nobleman, next a Duke.

Earnest, part of payment, to bind a Bargain.

Easement, a service from one Neighbour to another, as a passage through his ground, a sink or the like.

Easter. See Pasche.

Eaver dropper, one that harkens under Windows, or house Eaves.

Ebene or Ebony, an Ethiopian Tree without

leaves or fruit, black, and of no grain, sharp in the taste, burnt, smells pleasant, the smoke not offensive, the wood is so full of sap, it will flame like a Candle; it is good against many diseases of the eyes.

Ebionites, Hereticks denying Christs Divinity, and all Gospels but St. Matthews, against these St. John writ his Gospel, after his Banishment in the Isle of Patmos.

Ebriety, Drunkenness.

Ebullition, a boiling up.

Eburnean, white, like Ivory.

Eccentric, having no Centre, or a different one from another Orb.

Echo, a resounding back of any noise in a wood, or hollow place, Poets feign, this Echo was a Nymph so named, who being rejected by one she loved, pined away for grief in the woods, where her voice still answers the outcries of all Complaints.

Ecclesiastical, belonging to the Church.

Ecclesiastick, a Preacher, a Churchman.

Eclipse, a defect, or failing, commonly a want of light: and there is two such Eclipses, of the Moon and Sun; the Moons Eclipse, never happens but as her full, nor then always, but when in such a point the interposition of the Earth deprives her of the Sun beams, from whom she borrows light. The Suns Eclipse is not so usual, and happens only at the Moons change, as when the Moon being between the Sun and us, doth with her dark body hide part of his light from us.

Ecliptick.

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black, and
sharp in the
its pleasant,
sensitive, the
sup, it will
malle; it is
any d seas

erecticks de-
vinity, and
St. Mat-
these St.
 Gospel, after
in the lye

runkenness,
boying up,
white, like

having no
ifferent one
b.

rebounding
in a wood,
Poets feign,
a Nymph
ing reflect-
d, pined a-
the woods,
still an-
es of all

, belonging

a Preacher,

Et, or sai-
a want of
is too such
Moon and
s Eclipse,
ut at her
ways, but
point the
the Earth
f the Sun
m she vor-
ani Eclipse
ad happens
s change,
oon being
and us,
dark body
ights from
Ediptick.

Ecliptick-line, an ima-
gined line running through
the Zodiack, in which the
Eclipses happen, when the
Moon is in Conjunction or
opposition under it.

E-logue or Eglogue, a
pastoral Poem or shepherd
Dialogues, in Greek it
signifies a choice gathering
of things together.

Ectacie or Extratie, a
trance, an amazement, a
ravishment or sudden rap-
ture of spirit.

Edacity, a greedy appe-
tite to eat.

Eddy, the whirling, or
round turning in a stream.

Eden, a place of pleasure
and delight, this Garden
stood near the River
Euphrates in Syria, and
abounded with all manner
of delights; the word Eden
is used for Paradise.

Edentate, maketoo:blefs.

Edible, may be eaten.

Edict, an Order, or Pro-
clamation.

Edification, Building,
also Instruction for a hea-
ter to benefit by.

Edifice, a Frame, or
Building.

Edile. See **EDILE**.

Edition, a publishing,
printing or reprinting se-
veral times a Book, as 2d,
3d, 4th, &c. are called
Editions.

Edituate, to defend, and
govern a House or Temple.

Educate, to bring up, to
nourish.

Education, a bringing up

Educe, to draw out.

Eeke, or Eche, to piece
or add, to enlarge.

Effable, that may be ut-
tered or exprest.

Effect, the end.

Effects, Merchants con-
cerns.

Effectuate, Perform.

Effeminate, Womanish,
Weak.

Efficacy, strength, vigo-
rousness, vertue.

Efficiency, bringing to
pass.

Efficient, causing or per-
forming.

Effigies, the Image of any
thing.

Efflated, blown away.

Efflorescence, a spron-
ting.

Effluence, flowing forth.

Effocate, to strangle.

Efforts, strong Assays;
Endeavours, or Impressions.

Effacture, breaking open

Eff-loons, ere long.

Effusion, a prodigal pou-
ring out.

Effund, consume Riotously

Egestion, a voiding forth

Egestious, very needy.

Eglantine, sweet Briar.

Eglomerate, Unwind.

Egregious, Excellent.

Egredi, going out.

Egritude, Sickness, Dis-
contentment.

Egurgitate, Disgorge.

Egyptians, Gypies,
Counterfeit Vagabonds.

Ejaculation, a casting
forth, also a short Medita-
tion or Prayer.

Ejaculatory, having the
power to dart or squirt forth

Eject, cast out.

Ejection, casting out.

Ejectment, a writ to
cast out a Tennant before
his time is expired.

Ejuration, Renouncing,
or Resignation.

Ela, the highest Note in
the common Scale of Mu-
sic; as Gamut is the
lowest.

Ejulation, howling, or
yelling.

Eirenarch, a Justice, or
Constable.

Elaborate, done with
much pains.

Elaboratory, Physical or
Chymical Work-house, or
Shop.

Elacerate, rend in pieces.

Elami, the sixth Musical
Note.

Elapidate, to rid a place
of stones.

Elapsed, slipt, past.

Elaqueate, disintangle.

Elate, lifted up, proud.

Elaterium, Juice of wild
Cucumbers taken inwardly,
purges waterish humours,
good against the Dropsie,
but must be mixt with
something to restrain the
malice of it, else it is pain-
ful in operation.

Elaxate, unloose, widen.

Eld, Eldership.

Elecampane, horse heal.

Elect, Chose.

Elected, Chosen

Election, Choice.

Elective subject to choice.

Electriferous, Yielding.

Electrum, an Amber
distilling from the Poplar
Tree; by report, Poets feign
it to have been the Phae-
tonniades Tears, who la-
menting their brother Phae-
tons death, were turned
into Poplar trees.

Electuary, a Confection
or Medicine to be taken in-
wardly, made two ways,
Liquid, or in Loxenges,
compounded of Powders,
Syrup, or Honey, and
many choice ingredients.

Eleemosinary, a free gift,
also an Alms house.

Elegancy, Fineness, Elo-
quence.

Elegant, Near, Fine, Cu-
rious.

Elegiack, Mournsful.

Elegy, a Mournsful song,
commonly used at Funerals.

Elements, unmixt bodies
the principles of all things,
whereof four are chief, Fire,
Air, Water and Earth:
Some.

EEI

EMB

EME

Sometimes the first grounds of any Art, and the single Letters of the Alphabet, A, B, C, &c. used in Algebra and Geometry.

Elementary, consisting of letters, or first principles.

Elench, a subtil reproving Argument.

Elevate, to lift up

Elevation, Exaltation, lifting up, in Chemistry, the rising of any matter in fume or vapour.

Elevatory, an Instrument wherewith Chyrurgeons lift up broken pieces of Skulls, and draw out bullets, &c.

Elf, a Fairy.

Elicitation, an enticing.

Eligible, fit to be chosen.

Elimination, a filing off.

Elimination, casting out of doors.

Elingued, Tongue tied, speechless.

Eliquament, fat juice of flesh, or fish.

Elision, a striking off or out

Elization, Seething.

Elixer, or Elixir, force, or strength, the quintessence of any thing as the Philosophers stone, some take it for the Chymical Powder of production.

Elk, a strong swift beast like a Stag, also a kind of Tew for Boxes.

Ellinge, Solitary.

Elliptick, Defective.

Elocution, eloquence, or handsome utterance

Blogy, Verses in praise, or dispraise.

Eloiment, or Elongation, a removing far off

Elopement, a Woman leaving her Husband, dwelling with an Adulterer, and losing her Dowry.

Eloquent, neat and prevailing in speech.

Elucidate, to make clear, and bright.

Flucubration, studying by candle light.

Elude, mock, or deceive.

Elysian, Fields, or Plains, pleasant places where Poets feigned the Souls went to rest, after death.

Emacerate, to make lean

Emacity, a desire always of buying.

Emaculate, to take away spots.

Emanation, a flowing from, or streaming.

Emancipation, a Legal setting of Children free, a delivering from bondage.

Emarginate, to take away scurf from wounds, or sores.

Emafulate, to geld any Male Creature.

Embalm, to season a dead body with gums and spices to preserve it from putrefaction, also wrapping it up in Sarcloth of Wax, Gum, &c.

Embarrassment, a hindring.

Embargo, an arrest, or stop upon Ships.

Embarraird, set in Battle array.

Ember weeks, four weeks, at the several seasons of the year, appointed for publick fasting, wherein the wheel of the year moveth, or the course of the Year standeth on those seasons, in which the fruits of the earth are either sown, sprung up, are either sown, sprung up, coming to their ripeness, or gathered into Barn.

Embellish, Beautifie.

Embezi, Convey, steal, or waste.

Emblem, any curious inslaying in wood, as in Chess-boards and Tables, but generally taken for a picture, obscurely setting forth

a fancy, by which some weighty matter is declared, as a Lyon for a King, Cypress for Mourning, &c.

Emblements, the profits of sowed land

Embolim, Leap year.

Emboldened, Swelled.

Emboist, a Hunters term, when a Deer is so hard

Chaced, that he foams at the mouth.

Embracer, one that bring no Lawyer nor Witness, but for reward comes to the Bar, and speaks for either Party, or labours with the Jury, or useth any unlawful practice to force their Verdict to his mind; the penalty is 20l. and imprisonment.

Embring-days, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, before every ordination Sunday.

Embrocation, a fomenting any part of the body, by the falling of the liquor like rain, upon the part affected.

Embroil, to entangle.

Embryon, a child unperfect in the womb, also any thing else, before its perfection.

Emendation, Amending.

Emerald a precious stone and the greenest, and is very comfortable to the sight, the best are brought out of Scythia; some affirm they are taken out of Griffons Nests, who keep it with great sedulity. Albertus writes, if the emerald be good, it inclines the bearer to chastity, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is a disease found near this word, for which see Hemorrhoid.

Emergent, rising up above water, appearing on a sudden,

EMP

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ENI

which some
is decid-
for a King,
turning, &c.
the profits
Leap year.
Swelled.
enters term.
is so hard
foams at
that being
Witness, but
comes to the
for either
with the
unlawful
their Ver-
; the pe-
imprison-
ya, Wednes-
Saturday,
ordination
a, a fomen-
the body,
the liquor
the part af-
ntangle.
child un-
comb, also
fore its per-
Amend.
ecious stone
and is very
e fight, the
out of Scy-
m they are
ffons Nestle,
h great se-
writes, if
good, it in-
so costly,
dure the
There is a
near. This
h fee. He
sing up a
aring on a
udden,

dden, also a business of
great importance.
Emeril, a Garnsey stone,
wherewith they cut, and
burnish other precious stones
Emetrical, purging by
omit.
Eminence, Honour.
Eminent, Honourable.
Emissary, a Spy, or Scout
Emission, a sending forth
Emmanuel, God with us.
expressing the dignity of
our Saviour.
Emollient, making sup-
ple.
Emolument, Gain, Ad-
vantage.
Empannel, entering the
Names of a Jury in a Roll,
or List.
Emparance, a petition
in Court for a day of Re-
spite.
Emphasis, an earnest
and intent Expression of
ones intention, by a strong
and vigorous pronunciation
of some words above others.
Emphatical, that which
is so uttered, that it sets
forth to the full the intent
of the Speaker.
Empirick, an unskilful
Physician, one that tries
experiments without know-
ledge, whether the operation
will be effectual or not.
Emplaster, a plaster or
salve, compounded of herbs,
powders, red lead, and oyl,
boyled together.
Emprimed, a Hunters
term, when a Hart first
forsakes the Herd.
Empyrean, Fiery.
Empyrean heaven, the
highest Heaven above the
Firmaments, so called, from
the bright shining or fiery
glendour of it; the mansion
of God, and his Elect.
Emucid, very filthy.
Emulate, to disdain, to
strive to do as another, or
rather to exceed.

Emulgent, Milking, the
Emulgent vein, is one of
the two main branches of
the hollow vein, which goes
to the reins, some call it
the pumping vein.
Emulsion, any kind of
seed, &c. brayed in water,
and strained to the consist-
ence of an Almond milk;
also any kind of Cream, or
milky humour.
Enacted, Decreed.
Enamel, glass, lead, and
tin well burnt together,
wherewith things are flow-
rished and inlayed.
Enaiation, Declaring.
Ena-ey, a plain Repre-
sentation of a thing.
En hate, to set in gold
Enchiridion, a pocket
book.
Enclitick, Inclining. a
particle joyned to the end
of words, and causing the
accent to incline that way.
Encomium, a speech in
praise of any one.
Encroachment, a pres-
sing too far upon a neigh-
bours ground.
Encumbrance, hin-
drance, molestation.
Encyclopedy, perfection
of knowledge.
Endamage, to damni-
fie.
Endictment, an Accu-
sation exhibited, or presen-
ted to the Court.
Endive, a cooling herb.
Endorse, to write on the
back side of a Bill or Bond.
Endorsed, a Heraldry
term, when two Beasts are
painted back to back.
Endowment, the bestow-
ing, or assuring of a dowry.
Energetical, very strong.
Energy, effectual opera-
tion.
Enervate, to weaken.
Enervity, Weakness.
Enfranchise, make free,
admit into a Corporation.

Engine, a Device.
Engyscope, an Instru-
ment to discern small things
Enhance, to raise the
price.
Enigma, a Riddle.
Enigmatical, obscure,
dark.
Enormity, Irregularity.
Enormous, out of Rule.
Enquest, a jury of twelve
Men or more.
Ensign, an Escutcheon,
a Banner or Flag in War,
or be that carries it.
Entail, an Estate in Fee,
but limited to certain con-
ditions.
Enthusiasme, an Inspi-
ration, a ravishment of the
spirit, divine motion poeti-
cal fury which is so possessed
is called an Enthusiast, a
sort of Anabaptist.
Enthymeme, an imper-
fect Syllogisme, wanting
Major and Minor.
Entiry, an Essence, or
Being.
Enucleare, take out the
kernel, also expound.
Environ, beset, or com-
pass.
Enumerate, to reckon up.
Enumeration, a Reher-
sal.
Enunative, any thing
pronounced or spoken, a pro-
position which simply as-
firms, or denies a thing, as
David is a good Man,
David is not a good Man.
Envoy, a Messenger sent
to an Ambassador.
Epack, a yearly number
to find the Moons Age. It
is the Addition of Eleven
days, to equal the Lunar
year of 354, to the Solar of
365 days. For example in
this year, 1690, the Epack
is 29, so that the next year
you must add 12 to find
out the next years true
Epack, that casting away
30,

EPH

30, the Epact for the year 1691 may be Eleven: it never exceeds the number 30, for if by adding 11 to any number (except 29 to which you add 12) it exceeds 30, you must cast off the 30. and the remaining number is the true Epact: if the Epact be 28, you add 11, which is 39, you must cast off 30, and the Epact is 9, these Epacts are ever changed on the 1st of March
Epha, a Hebrew measure of Nine gallons.

Ephemerides, a Journal, or Diary, commonly for a Book of Astronomy, (used in casting Nativities) by which is shewn how all the Planets are placed every day, and hour of the year.

Ephesian Temple, Diana's Temple.

Ephialtes. See Incubus.

Ephippiated, Saddled.

Ephod, a Linnen Garment worn by the Jewish Priests of the inferior sort, that which the High Priest wore, was curiously wrought with gold and twisted silk, it covered the back and breast on the shoulders were two great Onyx stones, and in them graven the Names of Jacobs 12 Sons, called the 12 Patriarchs, in the right shoulder the 6 Eldest, and in the left the 6 youngest; That the High Priest entering the Sanctum Sanctorum to officiate, might remember he was to pray for the posterity of those 12 Patriarchs.

Epicidium, a Funeral Song before the Interring a Corps, also verses in praise of the dead.

Epiceue gender, is that under which Male and Female are comprehended.

Epick poetry, written

EPI

in Heroick, not Lyrick verse.

Epicure, commonly taken for one given overmuch to pleasure: from an ancient Philosopher called Epicurus, who taught that the greatest happiness was to have no pain, and enjoy pleasure of mind and body.

Epicycle, in Astronomy, a lesser Circle, whose Centre is in the Circumference of a larger Circle. In the upper part of this Epicycle, the 5 Planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury,

go forward, according to the course of the signs, as Aries to Taurus, &c. In the lower part they go backwards, as from Gemini to Taurus, from Taurus to Aries again, between these two Motions, are said to be two stations, viz When a Planet goes not forward but backward, or coming to the utmost point of his Retrogradation, or backwardness, goes forward again. So that in the Epicycle, these Planets wheel about sometimes contrary to the order of the signs.

Epidemi k, or Epidemical, Universal, also Pestilential, and Infectious.

Epigram, a Supercription or Writing set upon any thing, now taken for a short witty Poem, which under a Counterfeit name does covertly, praise or tax some particular person.

Epigraph, an Inscription. Epileptic, the falling sickness, happening to Children and young people.

Epilogue, a Conclusion, also a Speech at the end of a Play.

Epiphany, an appearance of a star to the Wise men,

EPI

to manifest the Birth of our Saviour. it is commonly called Twelfth day after Christmas, January the Sixth.

Episcopacy, Church Government by Bishops.

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop.

Episcopicide, the killing a Bishop.

Epistle, a Letter.

Epistyle, the Architrave or top of a Pillar.

Epitaph, an Inscription of commendable Verses on a Tombstone.

Epithalamium, a Nuptial or Marriage Song in praise of Matrimony.

Episteme, a liquid Medicine, applyed by Cotton or Scarlet, to some part of the body.

Epithet, a word or short sentence joyned to a Noun Substantive, to express the nature of the thing; as Grim Death, spares none, &c. where Grim is an Epithet for Death.

Epitome, an abridgement of any written or printed matter.

Epitomize, to make an abridgment.

Epoch, a period of time, reckoned from some very Remarkable passage as from the Nativity of Christ.

Epode, a sort of Lyrick Verse, wherein the first is longer then the second.

Equanimity, quietness of mind.

Equation, making even or plain.

Equator, a great Circle round the Terrestrial Globe from East to West, and is so called, either because it is equally distant from the Poles, or because when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal.

Equestrian,

E

Equestrian, a person who is a knight, or a horseman.

Equilateral, having all the sides equal.

Equinoctial, the day when the sun is in the equator.

Equinox, the day when the sun is in the equator.

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is commonly
day after
January the
Church G
bishops.
belonging to a
e, the killing
Letter.
Archtrave
er.
Inscription
Verses on a
am, a Nuptial
ong in praise
liquid Me
by Cotton or
e part of the
word or short
to a Noun
to express the
thing; as
pares none,
rim is an
each
in abridg
written or
to make an
iod of time,
some very
Tage, as from
Christ.
of Lyri k
the first is
second
quietness of
making even
great Circle
strial Globe
rest, and is
because it is
from the
se when the
the day and
Equestrian,

Equestrian, belonging to
night hood
Equilateral, hath even
des.
Equinoctial, an imagin'a
ne, passing between the
wo Poles, to which line the
sun coming twice a year
viz. about the 11th of
March, and the 11th of
September,) maketh the
days and nights of equal
length in all the world,
unless with the Inhabitants
just under the Poles) for
which cause it is called E
quinoctial, the Signs Aries
and Libra, both begin at
his time.
Equipage, Furniture for
Man or Horse.
Equipping, setting forth
a Ship.
Equivalent, of equal
value to another thing.
Equivocal, when one
word signifies two things
Equivo are, to speak or
insinuate with a secret mean
ing in ones own mind, un
known to the hearer.
Equivocation, a Speech
made with a reserved pri
vate meaning to ones self.
Eradicate, pull up by
the Roots.
Eras'd, a Heraldry term.
when any Beasts member
seems torn from the body.
Erect, to lift up.
Erebus, Hell, or a River
there.
Eremite, a Hermit.
Ereption, a snatching a
way.
Ergo, Therefore.
Ermines, a Beast less
than a Squirrel, the Fur
very costly, and worn only
by great persons, its tail a
stumps length, and brown
In Heraldry it is black,
pounded with white, and
white powdered with black
Ermines.

Errant, as Knight Er
rants, which were for wan
dring over the World.
Errata faults to be men
ded.
Errkin, a Medicine to
purge the head, by sneezing.
Erroneous, full of Er
rors.
Errucate, belch, break
wind.
Errudition, Knowledge.
Eruption, violent brea
king out.
Elcheat, goods forfeit to
the King, or Lord of the
Manour.
Elcheater, an Officer ap
pointed to observe, the El
cheats due to the King.
Elcorcheon, a Shield or
Buckler; also a Coat of
Arms.
Esquage a Tenure where
by the Tenant is bound, at
his own charges to follow
his Lord to the Wars :
sometimes only a yearly
Rent.
Esculent, fit to be eaten
Eticorial a stately Edifice
built by Philip II. King of
Spain, in 24 Years, and at
8 Millions charge, and is
termed the 11th wonder of
the World, it contains first
the Kings Pallace 2dly,
St. Lawrence Church 3dly,
the Monastery of Hierony
mites. and 4thly, Free
Schools; it hath 11 or
12 several Quadrangles,
every one with Cloysters.
Elopi-al, Fabulous.
Elperance, Hope.
Esquire he that bore the
Arms of a Knight, nor that
degree of Gentry below a
Knight.
Essays, Trya's, Proofs
Essedary, a guider of a
Warlike Chariot.
Essence, a substance, and
being.
Estrict, strict Religious

Jews, which abstained from
Flesh, Women and Wine.
Essential, belonging to an
Essence.
Essoin, an Excuse for one
summoned to appear in
Court, paying no penalty
for non-appearance.
Estimate, to value a
thing, or to set a price to
the value of it.
Estrivate, to Summer.
Estrivers, maintenance
allowed an accused Felon
out of his Estate, during
his Imprisonment; also an
allowance of wood to repair
Tenements.
Estreat, a Copy of a writ
ting.
Eturial, Fasting, Hungry.
Estrion, a hungry Fel
low.
Et cetera, &c The rest,
and so forth.
Eternal, without begin
ning or end.
Eternity, without end.
Eternize, to make Eter
nal.
Etching, Graving with
aqua-fortis eating into the
Copper, &c.
Ethick, Books of moral
Philosophy, treating of good
b haviour.
Ethnik, one that is no
Christian.
Ethical, belonging to the
Sky
Ethna, or Aethna, Monigi
bel a burning hill in Sicily,
which continually sends
forth fire, occasioned by the
abundance of Sulphur there.
Ethna contained, blown about
with the wind into the
chaps of the earth
Etymology, the true de
rivation, or reason of any
word.
Evacuate, to empty.
Evade, make an escape.
Evagation, drawing
out of the sheath.
Evange-

EVA

EXA

EXC

Evangelical, Gospel commands.

Evangelist, a heavenly Messenger of glad tidings Whereof St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, are called Evangelists, for publishing the joyful History of our Redemption by Jesus Christ.

Evaporate, to send out vapours.

Evaporation, sending forth vapours.

Evasion, a hole to creep out, whereby to escape or put off an adversary.

Eucharist, Thanksgiving, also the Sacrament of the Lords Supper.

Eucratie, good tempera-
ture of body.

Evick, a kind of wild Goat.

Eviction, carrying out.

Event, Success.

Eventilate, to sift a matter thoroughly.

Evert, to overthrow.

Everson, Ruin, or overthrowing.

Evertuate, to take away the strength or virtue.

Everigate, to seek after.

Eviction, a convincing by Law.

Evidence, Testimony or Proof.

Evident, plain demonstration.

Evince, Declare, Overcome.

Evisceration, taken out the bowels.

Evitable, which may be shunned.

Eulogy, a well speaking; a Praise, or Thanksgiving.

Eunuch, a Man gels.

Evocation, a calling out.

Evolutal, flying abroad.

Evolution, reading over.

Euphony, a good sound, or voice.

Euphorbium, a gum, or

tear of a Lybian Plant. it is yellowish, cleer, and brittle, used in ointments, for Palsies, Cramps, and shrinking of sinews, but inwardly taken is very dangerous, unless its malice be corrected for it is exceeding hot, near the fourth degree.

Europe, one of the Four parts of the World towards the West, containing England, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, all Greece, Crete or Candy, with other Kingdoms, Countreys, and Islands. It is affirmed in History, the being called Europe from Europa King Ageneos Daughter, whom Jupiter, (as Poets feign) in a Bulls shape, carried into the Island Candy.

Eutaxy, disposing in good order.

Euterpe, one of the Nine Muses.

Evulsion, violent pulling up.

Exact, punctual, also to take more gain than usual.

Exaction, taking up Money by constraints, or take unlawful Fees.

Exaggerate, to increase or amplify, in making a thing more than it is.

Exagitation, a stirring up.

Exaltation, a lifting up, also a Chymical term, in bringing a thing to a greater purity.

Exalted, lifted up, sublime, excellent.

Example, a Pattern, or Copy.

Exanguinous, without blood.

Exanimate, to astonish.

Exarch, a vice Emperour, a Lieutenant of the Empire.

Exasperate, to provoke much to anger.

Exautorate, to put out of authority.

Exandescency, inflamed with anger.

Exceration, a blinding.

Excelsity, Highness, Latines.

Excentrick. See Eccentric.

Exception, a dislike.

Excerption, picking or choosing.

Excels, too much of any thing, adjective.

Exchange, a meeting place in London for Merchants, also for buying and selling.

Exchangers, persons allowed to return Money beyond Sea, by Bills of Exchange.

Exchequer, the Court where all the Kings Revenue, belonging to the Crown is brought.

Excise, an imposition upon goods, whereby to raise Money for the service of a Kingdom.

Excite, to stir up, Substant.

Excitation, Excitement.

Exclamation, crying out.

Exclude, shut out.

Exclusion, shutting, or barring out.

Excogitate, to invent.

Excommunicate, to put out of the Communion of the Church.

Excoriate, to flea off the Skin.

Excreable, which one may spit out.

Excrement, the dregs of digestion made in the body.

Excrecence, any unnatural swelling, as a wart or wen.

Excruciate, to Torment.

Exculcate, to kick out.

Exculpate, to clear from a fault.

Excuriate, throw out of Court.

Excurfion, a yawning in Speech.

Excul-

gency, infir-
mity.
on, a blinding
Highness, La-

k. See Eccen-

n, a dislike.
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ng, as a wart

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e, to kick out

e, to clear from

e, throw out of

o, a roving in

Excul-

EXI

Excussion, a shaking off.

Execration, a cursing off.

Execrable, wicked, hor-

ed.

Execration, Cursing.

Execution, performance

of an Office, slaughter done

upon an Enemy; Success of

not at an Enemy, and a

punishment according to

Law.

Executor, one appointed

by Will, to dispose of the

Deceased's Estate or Goods.

Exegesis, an Explication.

Exemplary, of, or pertai-

ning to an Example.

Exemplify, to give an

Example or Copy.

Exempt, free from any

payment or service.

Exemption, a freeing

from duty.

Exequies, Funeral So-

lemnities.

Exercitation, Use, Pra-

ctice.

Exhalation, a fummy

smoak, hot and dry, drawn

from the Earth by the Sun's

heat, which being inflamed

is the cause of fiery impres-

sions in the Air, and being

thinner than a vapour, is

carried to the highest Re-

gions.

Exhale, to cast forth a

Flume.

Exharmonia discords in

Musick.

Exhaust, to empty, con-

sume, or waste.

Exhibit, to shew or pre-

sent.

Exhilarate, to refresh

or make merry.

Exhortary, to persuade

to a thing of goodness or

charity.

Exigent, a necessity or

strait.

Exigents, Writs tolere

the Defendant cannot be

found, nor any thing to be

distreined.

EXP

Exiguity, Slendernefs.

Exilition, leaping out.

Exile, Banishment.

Eximious, Famous, Ex-

cellent.

Exinanition, a bringing

to nought.

Exist, to appear, or be

seen.

Existence, a being.

Exit, a departure, sub-

stantively used for a per-

sons going off the Stage in

a Play.

Exitious, destructive,

deadly.

Exodus, going forth, the

2d Book of Moles so called,

because it treats of the Il-

raelites going out of Egypt

Exotele, worn out, stale.

Exonerate, to ease, un-

load, discharge.

Exorable, easie to be

entreated.

Exorbitant, out of rule,

or measure.

Exorcism, adjuring,

prayers used against the

power of the Devil.

Exorite, to adjure, bind

by oath, charge upon con-

science, or great penalty to

speak truth, or do any thing

required.

Exordium, an entrance

into any discourse.

Exosleous, without bones

Exotick, Foreign.

Expand, a displaying.

Expatiate, to wander at

liberty.

Expectation, a longing,

or looking for.

Expedient, fit, conveni-

ent, also a way or means

found out to compass a bu-

siness.

Expeditate, to unfoot, a

Forest Word, to cut off the

Balls, or (as some say) cer-

tain Claws of great Dogs,

that they may not prejudice

the Kings Doer. Dogs so

cut, are said to be Expedi-

ated.

EXP

Expedite quick dispatch

Expedition speed, also a

warlike undertaking.

Expel, drive out.

Experiment, a proof, or

trial.

Expert, Skillful.

Expence, Charges.

Expiable, capable, of sa-

tisfaction.

Expiate, Pacifie.

Expiation, making a-

mends for an offence.

Expiration, giving up

the Ghost, an end.

Expire, to bring to an

end.

Explanation, making

plain.

Explication, Unfolding.

Explicite, Finished.

Explode, publicly to

disgrace, by hissing, or clap-

ping of hands, blotting out.

Exploit, a good, or bad

notable Fact.

Exploration, a spying,

or searching out.

Explosion, Slighting.

Expolition, Polishing.

Expose, to set to view,

or to hazard abroad.

Exposition, an Interpre-

tation.

Expositor, an Interpre-

ter.

Exportation, conveying

to another Country.

Expostulate, to reason

the case, complain.

Exprobate, to upbraid.

Expugn, to Conquer by

assault.

Express, pronounce, de-

clare, also a Letter or Pack-

et sent with speed.

Expulsion, a driving out

Expunge, blot out.

Exquisite, Extraordi-

nary, Curious.

Exsiccate, to dry up.

Extant, which is to be

seen or found.

Extatic. See Ecstasie.

Latempore, without

study.

F Ex-

EXT

EXU

FAL

Extend, enlarge, stretch out.

Extent, a whole breadth, or compass, also a Commission to seize and value lands, &c. likewise the act of seizing upon this writ of Extent.

Extenuate, to under value.

Extercorate, to cleanse, or carry forth dung.

Exterior, outward, in a lower degree.

Exterminate, throw out, or banish.

External, outward, Foreign.

Extersion, a wiping out.

Extimate, utmost, contrary to intimate.

Eximulate, to spur on, or provoke.

Extinct, quenched dead.

Extinguish, put out.

Extirpate, utterly to destroy.

Extirpation, rooting up.

Extort, to take away by force.

Extortion, excessive usury, also any Officer taken more than his due.

Extract, to draw out.

Extraction, drawing out also a pedigree, or descending from a particular Family.

Extrajudicial, done out of Court.

Extramission, sending out or beyond.

Extraneous, of a Foreign Land or Countrey.

Extravagant, loose, using needless words besides the purpose.

Extravasate, not contained in any peculiar vessel: a Term in Anatomy; as blood Extravasated, that is unvessel'd, without the inclosure of vein, or artery.

Extricate, to free ones self of a thing.

Extrinsic, the outside of the matter.

Extrude, to thrust out.

Exuberate, to brim up.

Exuberant, plenty.

Exudate, to drop or send forth moisture, to sweat out.

Exulcerate, to raise blisters or sores.

Exult, to rejoice greatly.

Exundation, an overflowing.

Exuperable, easy to be overcome.

Eye-bright, a herb, good for the Eyes, Brain, and Memory.

F.

Fabricate, to frame, or build.

Fabrick, a Building.

Fabricator, a Builder.

Fabulous, full of lies.

Facade, front of a house.

Facious, full of mirth.

Facile, Gentle.

Facility, Gentleness.

Facitorious, Villanous.

Fact, an act, or deed.

Faction, division from the Government.

Factionous, Contentious.

Factor, one that looks to a Merchants Affairs to buy and sell.

Faculty, power, ability, or calling, also a Licence or privilege, mystery, or profession.

Faculent, Bright.

Facundity, Eloquence.

Fairy, Hob-goblin, Phantasm.

Falchion, a short hooked sword.

Falcation, Mowing.

Falciferous, a Scythe bearer, an Epithet to time.

Faldage, the Lords liberty of folding his Tenants sheep.

Falding, a kind of course Cloth,

Fallacy, Deceit, Craft.

Fallacious, Fraudulent.

Fallible, apt to be deceived.

Fallouque, a Barge.

Falstie, Counterfeit.

Falsity, Falshood, Untruth.

Fumicide, a destroyer of ones good name.

Fanigerate, to blaze a broad.

Familiar Spirit, with which there is a League or Contract made.

Family of love, commonly called the Sweet fingers of Israel. A Blasphemous Heresie, broached by one Henry Nicholas in Germany 1550. Whose chief Tenet was, that Christ is already come in his Glory to Judgment; and that he and they are godded with God, and God manned with them, and all they do, begins and ends in love, they sing very blasphemous songs, drink Brandy, Ale, and smoke Tobacco, in their damnable Congregational Meetings.

Fanatic, or Fanatical.

Fanatick, Mad, also a Dissenter from the Church of England.

Fantastical, or Fantastick, Self conceited, Whimsical.

Farce, stuffed meat also a short mock-play; as the Mock Emperors of Morocco, &c.

Farcines, a knotty creeping Ulcer growing on Beasts, called the Farcy, or Fashions.

Fare, Price of a passage, also how they thrive.

Farreation, a Ceremony whereby the Priests confirm Marriage.

Farrow, to bring forth, as a Sow Pigs.

Falsci-

L

Receipt, Crafty.
Fraudulent.
not to be deceived.
a Barge.
sun: erseit.
hood, the
a destroyer of
ne.
te, to blaze
Spirit, with
a League
e.
love, com
the sweet
rael. A Blasp
sie, broa
Nicholas in
550. Wh
as, that Chri
in his Gl
; and that
are godde
and God man
them, and all
ns and ends in
ng very blas
s, drink Bram
Smoke Tobacco
anable Congre
gations.
or Fanatical,
ad, also a Dis
the Church of
al, or Fantai
ceited, Whim
uffed meat also
play; as the
prets of Mo
a knotty cree
growing on
the Farcy,
ice of a passage,
j thrive.
on, a Ceremony
Priests consir
age.
to bring forth,
rs.
Fasci-

FEB

Fascicular, made into a
bundle.
Fascination, a bewit
ing by the Eye.
Fastidious, Disdainful
Fastigiate, to grow up to
sharp top.
Fate, Eight Bushels.
Fatal, appointed by fate
Fate, Destiny, which
out of necessity come to
us by the Divine appoint
ment.
Fathom, Six foot long
Fatigation, a wearying.
Fatigue, Toil, Tedium
fi.
Fatuity, Sottishness.
Fatuus, to play the fool.
Faunes, Gods of the
woods.
Favonius, Favourable
West wind.
Fautsy, good luck
Feal y, Fidelity a Cere
monious Oath by a Tenant
his admittance, laying
right hand on a Book,
d swearing to be true to
a Lord.
Features, lines in the
face.
Feasible, easie to be done
Febriate, to be ill of
ague or fever.
Februa y, the Month of
puruation, sacrificing, and
rying for the dead
Fecial, belonging to a He
d that denounceth War,
Peace
Feculent, full of Drege.
Fecund y, Fruitfulness.
Fedi y, Filthiness.
Fee, Lands held by per
petual right, acknowledging
superiority to a higher Lord.
Feli ty, Happiness.
Felo de se, he that com
mits Felony by murdering
himsel.
Felony, any offence, next
to treason, as murder,
glary, theft, rape, &c.
which the offenders

FEL

ought to suffer death, and
lose their lands.
Fellon, Cruel, also an
angry blister at the fingers
end.
Fellmonger, a dealer in
skins, parting the Wool from
the pelts.
Fene Covert, a Woman
Married
Feminine of the Female
kind.
Fence month from June
the 9th, to July the 9th.
when Deer begin to fawn,
then it is not lawful to hunt
in the Forrest
Feneration, Usury.
Fenigreek, a herb whose
seed is used in Physick, it is
yellow, dry in the first degree
and hot in the second, and
hath power to dissolve, and
mollifie.
Feodal or Fudal, be
longing to, or held in Fief,
or Fee.
Feodary an Officer be
longing to the Court of
Wards and Liveries; to sur
vey and value the land, and
to give an account to the
Receiver.
Feoffment, a deed of
Sale or gift of lands in
Fee simple, with livery of
Seisin, and possession thereof
He that makes the Feoff
ment, is the Feoffor, and
the party to whom made
the Feoffice.
Fere or Phere, a Compa
nion on the way.
Feriatio, keeping holi
day.
Ferient, Striking.
Ferit, a blow.
Fermentation puffin up
with leaven, working of Li
quors, an infusion of simples
standing in the Sun over a
Furnace, or in horse dung,
till they be thruw, blymin
led; also in Chymistry, the
resolving of any thing into
it self.

FER

Ferocity, Fierceness.
Feronia, a Goddess of
the Woods.
Ferrean, Iron like, hard
hearted.
Ferrer, a little beast sent
into the Coney burroughs to
drive out Rabbits.
Ferry, a passage over
the water.
Ferruginous, a rusty
iron Colour.
Ferrumination, a chymi
cal soldering of metals toge
ther.
Ferrure shoeing of horses.
Fers, a Queen in Chess
play.
Fertile, Fruitful.
Fertility, Fruitfulness.
Fertilize, to make fruit
ful.
Fervency, heat, earnest
ness of the mind.
Fevent, Hot.
Fervour, Heat.
Ferular, a Palmer, or
hand clapper.
Fess-point, the girdle of
honour, the middle of an
Escutcheon, its breadth be
ing divided in Three parts.
Festination, making
hast.
Festival feasting merry.
Festivi y, Rejoycing,
Pleasintness.
Festoon, a garland of
fruit, or flowers, ingraven,
or imbossed.
Fetid, Stinking.
Fetiferous bringing forth
fruit, or young.
Fettle, to go about any
business.
Feud, deadly hatred.
Feudis, one that bears a
Feud, or writs of Fee, &c.
Feuterer, a dog keeper, or
leader of a line hound.
Fewmets, or Fewmish
ing Deers dung.
F. fa, ut, seventh note in
Musick, the C. ff note of
the Bass part.

FIL

Fiant, *Dung of a Badger, Fox, and all Vermine.*

Fibers, *the small strings about Roots, Muscles, or veins.*

Fibrous, *hairy, like strings.*

Fictile, *made of earth.*

Fiction, *a feigned thing.*

Fictitious, *Invented.*

Fidei, *side, a breaker of his word, or trust.*

Fidelity, *Faithfulness.*

Figment, *a vain device.*

Figural, *ie, that is spoken by way of figure.*

Figured, *Floured.*

Fierabras, *fiere at arms. a Bragadocia.*

Filacious, *belonging to flax, or ured.*

Filaments, *small threads of any rag, or jagged thing.*

Filanders, *worms that breed in Hawks; also Nets to catch wild Beasts.*

Filazer, *Fourteen Officers in the common pleas, filing original writs that issue from the Chancery, and making out process thereupon.*

File, *a thred or wire, to fix writings on, to keep them safe; a difference in Coat Armours; also a military file, which are commonly six or eight deep, from the front to the rear: likewise a continued discourse drawn alone, as it were in one even line or thred.*

File, *Leaders placed all in the first rank.*

Filial, *belonging to a Son.*

Filiation, *Son-ship.*

Fillemer, *a dead leaf colour.*

Fillet, *in Heraldry, a line added under the chief.*

Filly, *foal, a Mare Colt.*

Film, *a thin skin in the body, dividing the flesh or any near member one from another: also the in most skin next the brain.*

FIR

Filtration, *a straining or distilling through a felt, woollen cloath, &c. and hung over the brim of a P z.*

Financer, *a receiver or teller in the Exchequer.*

Financy, *a Princes Revenue.*

Finders, *searchers for goods, not customed.*

Fine, *a Sum of Money paid upon renewing a Leases, also it signifies in the end, or in short.*

Final, *the last, also of, or belonging to an end.*

Fiois, *an end.*

Finite, *limited bounds.*

Fire-drake, *a flying fire, seen sometime in the night like a Dragon, many think it a Spirit keeps hid Treasure, but Philosophers asfirm it, a great unequal*

Exhalation, inflamed between a hot and a cold cloud, (which causeth its smoke), the mid part according to the proportion of the hot cloud, greater than the rest, makes it seem like a belly, and both ends like head and tail.

Fire cross, *a Scotch Proclamation by fire brands or spear, for all between 16 and 60, to repair to a place or Rendezvous.*

Firkin, *a vessel of nine gallons.*

Firmament, *Astronomically the eight Sphere, next above the Sphere of the Seven Planets, where all the fixed stars are placed, and is called the starry heaven, finishing its course in 250 thousand years.*

Firmity, *Firmness, Constancy.*

First fruits, *Annats one years profit of every spiritual living.*

Fiscal, *pertaining to the*

FLA

Fisque, *or publick Treasure.*

Fissure, *a cleft, or division*

Fistick nuts, *Syria, and other hot Country nuts, like a small hazel nut, steeped all night in sweet wine they are good against stoppings of the liver and lungs, shortness of breath, and comfortable for the stomach; yet they nourish little, being taken as meat. The time of eating them is in a morning.*

Fistula, *a pipe, or dangerous Ulcer, or sore still running, it ascends up the body with a long narrow hole like a pipe, and commonly hard on the outside.*

Fistulate, *grow to a Fistula.*

Fitch, *Fur of a Polecat.*

Fitz, *a natural Son.*

Five-fingers, *a fish like a spur-rowel, to be destroyed by the admiralty law, because destructive to Oysters.*

Fixation, *a fixing, making any volatile spiritus body to endure the fire.*

Fixed stars, *nor varying their distance from one another.*

Fiz-gig, *a dart to strike fishes as they swim.*

Fizon, *the natural incise of herbs.*

Flabellation, *fanning, or cooling.*

Flabel, *a Fan.*

Flacil, *Drooping.*

Flagellation, *Whipping.*

Flageolet, *a small musical pipe.*

Flagitation, *an earnest intreating.*

Flagitious, *Haircut.*

Flagrant, *Flaming hot.*

Flamines, *Old Roman*

Priests, of whom there were Three at Rome, one called

Flamini Dialis, the Priest of Jupiter, who wore

Veſtment

Veſtment

Flaming

and Rorinus.

Flat

fire.

Flam

ting fire.

Flam

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the corn

a swelli

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Flam

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Flam

Compan

the rear

Flat

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corner of

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midst of

carriage

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powder

pottle of

likewiſe

basket.

Flail

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and reli

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Fleet

London

Channel

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-Flect

tears.

F L E

F L O

F O I

Treasure,
est, or di-

Syria, and
mets, like
us, steeped
t wine they
stopping
and lungs,
and com-
stomach,
little, being
The time
is in a mor-

pe, or dan-
or fore still
ends up the
ong narrow
e, and com-
the outside.
ow to a Fil-

of a Polecat,
ural Son.
s, a fish like
be destroyed
lty law, be-
ve to Oyster
a fixing, ma-
tile spiritua-
e the fire.
s, not varying
ce from one

dart to strike
swim.

natural in-
on, fanning

Fan.
Drooping.

on, Whipping
a small din-

on, an earn-

at, Hainous.
Flaming

s, Old Rome
whom there
ome, one call-

Dialis, the Prie-
who wore Ro-

Vestment

Vestments. The other Two
Flamines were of Mars
and Romulus, called Qui-
rinus.

Flammation, a setting on
fire.

Flammivomous, vomit-
ing fire.

Flank, an Ordinary fur
med of an Arch-line, from
the corner of the chief with
a swelling Embossment to-
wards the Numbil of the
Escutcheon.

Flankards knots or nuts
in a Deers flank

Flanque, the side of a
Company from the front to
the rear

Flasque, an Arch line
somewhat distant from the
corner of the chief and swell-
ing by degrees towards the
midst of the Escutcheon; a
carriage for ordnance, a
small thing to carry Gun-
powder; also a bottle, or
pottle of Florence Wine;
likewise a long deep wicker
basket.

Flaility, Inconstancy.

Flatulent, Windy

Favour, a pleasant smell
and relish in wine.

Flea-bane, a whitish
herb, grows by Ditch-sides,
drives away fleas.

Fleaywort, a seed resem-
bling a flea, in colour and
bigness.

Fleet, a famous prison in
London, by the side of a
Channel flowing from the
River Thames; This prison
properly belongs to the Court
of common pleas, where any
Attorney of that Court, is
sent thither for undue pra-
ctices.

Flème an Instrument to
let horses blood.

Flegmatick. See Phleg-
matic k.

-Flectiferous, that yields
tears.

Flexible, easie to bend.
Flittermoute, a bat.

Flitting, a staked horse
eating up all the grass
within his reach, removing
from place to place.

Flix weed, an astringent
herb.

Flo, Flone, an Arrow

Flora, Goddess of flow-
ers.

Florce, the blew scum
of wood boyling in the Dy-
ers fat.

Floren, Coins, one value
3s 4d. the other 2s 10d.

19. That of Languedock,
is 1s 6d.

Florey-blew, for paint-
ing or limning.

Florid, flourishing, gay.

Florilege, gathering of
flowers.

Florist, one skill'd in
flowers.

Flosculon, Fowry

Flotes, pieces of timber
joyned to convey burthens
down a River.

Plotfan, Flotzam, Ship-
wrack't goods floating on
the Sea, which belong to the
Lord Admiral, together
with Jetson, (which is
things cast over board, or a
shore) and Lagon, Legan,
or Ligam, (things lying at
the Seas bottom) and Shares
are goods due by proportion.

Flouke of an Anchor,
that part which takes hold
of the ground.

Fluctuate, to rise in
Waves, also to Waver or
doubt.

Fluent, floweth, eloquent.

Fluid, waterish, running.

Fluvius, Flow in much.

Flux, a flowing or issue
of blood.

Fluxing, making a par-
ty spit up the disease.

Fluxible, apt to flow.

Focillare, to refresh.

Fodder, Foder, 2000

weight of lead, also meat
for Cattel, also a Princes
over-gative of being provi-
ded by his Subjects with
corn for his Horses in any
expedition.

Foiles, Leaves.

Foiling, the print of a
Deers foot in the Grass,
hardly discernable.

Foiner, a French Fur,
black on the top, and the
ground whitish from a
mall beast (of the same
name,) about the bigness of
a pole Cat.

Foison, Abundance.

Foliage, branched work.

Folio, two leaves in a
sheet, the largest size of any
Book

Foiterers, Vagabonds.

Follicle, a little purse.

Foment, warm, comfort.

Fomentation, an apply-
ing warm clothes to the
body, being dipt in some li-
quor to assuage pain.

Fond, Fund, a bottom
or foundation; also a stock
in money or money worth.

Fondery, a stilling house,
also melting of Metals.

Fontanel, an Issue made
in the body.

Footing time, when the
Child bed Woman gets up.

Foot-stal, the foot of a
pillar.

Fopperry, Foolishness.

Forable, that may be
bored or pierced.

Forage, food for Cattel.

Foraneous, belonging to
a Market, or Court of Ju-
dicature.

Forcers, an instrument
to draw out teeth.

Foreloin, when a bound
meeteth a chase, and goeth
away withit before the rest.

Forest, a safe Harbour
for Deer, or any wild beasts.

Forester, the Kings sworn
Officer of the Forrest.

FOR

FRA

FRU

Fore-stal, to buy any provision or Merchandize, before it comes to a Fair or Market, with intentions to sell it again at a higher price.

Fore lorn-hope, a party of Soldiers sent before an Army, to skirmish with the Enemy.

Forlorn, lost, undone.

Forgery, false, counterfeit.

Formulary, a book of precedents.

Formality, observing good order, also punctilios, and affectedness in outward behaviour.

Formidable, Dreadful.

Formosity, Fairness.

Form, outward shew, also the inward essence of a thing.

Fornication, Whoredom between two unmarried persons; if both parties of fending are married, it is called Adultery, and punishable with death, by law.

Forrage, to prey or ran sack.

Fortification, a place of strength in time of War, to keep out the Enemy.

Fortitude, strength, valour, courage, it is one of the four Cardinal vertues. The other three are prudence, temperance, and justice.

Fore welked, dried up.

Fortuitous, Accidental.

Fother. See Fadder.

Founder, a metall Cast.

Founded, Wearied.

Fracid, Putrified.

Fracture, breaking off a bone.

Fraction, breaking division, part of a whole number.

Fragile, brittle, weak.

Fragment, a broken peice. **Fragrant**, fragrant, sweet smelling.

Fraight, a ships burden, also money paid for carriage of a burden.

Frail of Raisons, 70 pound weight.

Franchise, freedom, exemption, privilege.

Franc, a livre, twenty pence.

Frank, free, liberal.

Franciscans, a strict order of Fryers instituted by St. Francis an Italian, 1198. vowing chastity, poverty, and obedience.

Frankincense, a gum from an Arabian tree, of that name, the leaves and bark like a Lawrel.

Franklin, a red legged bird for hawking.

Frape, the Robble.

Fraternity, Brotherhood.

Frantick, Mad.

Fraternal, Brotherly.

Fraicide, the murder, or murdering of his Brother.

Fratruels, Brothers Children, Cousin Germans.

Fraudulent, Deceitful.

Fraudulency, Deceitfulness.

Fraud, Deceit.

Fray, a fighting or quarrel.

Frays her head, Deers rubs their heads against a Tree, to remove their horns.

Free booters, Soldiers that serve for plunder without pay.

Free hold, free tenure, in Fee-tail, or for term of life.

Fremd, Strange.

Frequent, Often.

Frestades, cool refreshment in Summer.

Fresh gale, immediately after a Calm.

Fresh pursuit, bringing in an offender which hath made an escape.

Fryar, a Brother of a Religious order.

Fricals a Fryed dish of meat.

Frication, a Rubbing.

Frigid, cold, dull.

Frippery, a peddling brokers shop.

Frivolous, of no worth.

Froise, a Pancake mixt with bacon.

Front, Forehead, the head of a Battle, or the foremost part of a Building.

Frontier, Towns lying on the borders of a Country.

Frontis peice, a Picture prefixed to a Book.

Frontlet, an Ornament for the forehead.

Frounce, a wrinkle, also a distemper in a Hawks tongue.

Fruclifie, to bear fruit.

Fruclification, to bring forth fruit.

Frugal, Sparing.

Frugality good Husbandry.

Fruition, enjoying possession.

Fruitory, a place to keep fruit.

Frumenty, Broth of milk and wheat, the chief entertainment on St. Lukes day at Horn Fair, near Greenwhich in Kent.

Frumps, Jeers, Flouts.

Frustrate, Disappoint.

Frutage, clusters of fruit in Painting, or Sculpture.

Fucare, painting the face.

Fugacity, aptness to run away.

Fugitive, a Vagrant, a run away.

Fulgent, Glistering.

Fulguration, Lightning, also reducing of metals into vapours by the help of lead, and a violent fire.

Fuliginous, black smoky.

Fullers earth, dug up about Brickhill in Bedfordshire,

shire, a disscusse

inflam

Ful

lightn

Fum

cast on

Fum

herb:

Fund

fice, or

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end, to

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Fur

polish.

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on the

feigne

Dan

Night

whose

ring of

FUN

GAL

GAR

Shire, dissolved in vinegar, discusses pimples, represses inflammations, &c.

Fulminate, to strike with lightning.

Fumigation, a perfume, cast on hot coales.

Fumets, Harts dung.

Fumitory, a hot biting herb.

Function, any duty, of fice, or calling, exercised.

Fundamental, belonging to a Foundation, or to a principal point.

Funeral, a Solemn Interment of a great person.

Fungosity, hollow, like a Sponge.

Funnel, or Tunne!, and Instrument small at one end, to convey liquor into a vessel; also the upper part of a Chimney.

Furbish, to make bright, polish.

Furcation, forking, or hanging on a Gallows.

Furies, Three imaginary Hellish spirits, with snakes on them instead of hair, feigned by Poets to be Daughters of Acheron and Night, a River in Hell, whose Office was tormenting of wicked souls: the first was Alecto incessantly tormenting, 2. Megæra, enraged, 3. Typhiphone, the avenger of murder.

Furlong, Twenty Poles, half a quarter of a mile, or Acre.

Furnivals, Lords of Farnham in Buck, whose tenure is, to find the King a right hand Glove on his Coronation day, and support his right arm while he holds the Scepter.

Fusible, easie to melt.

Fusil, a spindle, also the resemblance thereof in a Heraldary coat of Arms.

Futian, stuff made of

Cotton, or the down of an Egyptian fruit.

Fuffy, not sweet.

Futility, vanity, foolishness.

Future, which is to come.

G.

G Abardine, an Irish mantle.

Gabel, Tribute, or toll in Naples.

Gabion, baskets of earth, to defend great shot.

Gable end of a house, top, or front of it.

Gad of steel, a little peice of steel.

Gage, in Law, a pledge or security, also measuring of Casks or Vessels.

Gaiety, Gallanry.

Galangale, a herb, whose Root is hot, and dry in the Third degree, much used in Physick.

Galaxy, milky way in the Firmament.

Galbanum, a Syrian gum of the Plant Fennel-giant, of a strange savour, but very pure and firm, not too moist nor too dry.

Good against an old Cough and shortness of breath, the perfume of it drives away serpents.

Gale, a cool air, or gentle wind.

Galenist, one that practises Galens method.

Galiard, lively, frolick.

Gallamafry, a confused mixture of several things jumbled together.

Gallion, a War ship.

Galliot, a small Gallie Vessel, with twenty Oars on a side.

Galleasse, a double Gallie.

Gallon, contains four quarts.

Galoche, Wooden shoes of one piece, worn in France

by the poorer sort, in Winter; with us, a Case for shoes in dirty Weather.

Gambado, a leather thing used in Riding, for a stirrop.

Gammot, an incision knife.

Gammut, the lowest note in Musick, as *Ela* is the highest.

Gamboles, leg gestures, or tumbling tricks, called Christmas Gamboles.

Gangreen, a beginning of putrefaction or mortification of any part of the body.

Gang week, Rogation week.

Gantlet, a military glove

Gantlope, a Soldiers punishment for an offence, to run with his back naked, and receive a slash with a switch of every one.

Ganymede. See Caranite.

Garb, a sheaf of wheat, or grain in Heraldry; also graceful, and fashionable.

Garble, to purifie or cleanse spice, or any things from dross or dust.

Garboil, Tumult.

Gardmanger, a place to keep meat.

Gargarism, a mouth is, uor.

Gargarize, to wash the mouth and throat with a medicinal liquor.

Gargantua, a great throat, taken for a feigned Giant.

Garnish entrance money paid by Prisoners, also to Adorn a dish of Meat, or other thing.

Garrison, a Fortified place furnished with Soldiers, Ammunition and Provision.

Garrulity, vain babbling.

Garrier, Chief of the Th ee Kings

GEM

Kings at Arms, the other is Clarenceux and Norroy, this Garter was instituted and created by Hen. 5th.

Gastly, like a Ghost.

Gastrimyth, a belly God.

Gatherbag, that which incloses a red Fawn in the Hinds belly.

Gavel kind, Customes in Kent, if the Father be hanged for Felony, the Son shall enjoy his Lands and Tenements held in Gavel-kind: likewise every Heir Male inherits a portion alike in his Ancestors Estate.

Gawgeon, or Gauger, an Officer, that gives a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Hogsheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of wine, oil, honey, and Butter, before publick Sale.

Gaze, a Venetian penny, also a publick news book.

Gazul, and Subir, Egyptian weeds, which burnt to ashes, make fine Crystal Glasses at Venice.

Gear, black Amber, a sort of precious stone, like Bitumen.

Gehenna, the Valley of Hinom in the Tribe of Benjamin, where the Israelites Sacrificed their Children to Moloch; but usually taken for Hell.

Gelid, Frozen, cold as Ice.

Gem, a Jewel, bud, or blossom.

Gemination, Doubling.

Gemini, Twins, one of the Twelve signs.

Gends-d' armes, Soldiers.

Genealogy, a description of a Family or Pedigree.

Generable, may be gotten.

Generate, Beget.

Generation, a begetting, also a race of Men, or stock of Kindred.

GEN

Generative, of an in generating faculty.

Generosity, Gentleman like.

Generous, Noble, Virtuous.

Genesis, a Generation, the first Book of Moses, declaring the Creation and Generation of all things.

Gener, a Spanish horse, also a Beast in Spain, less than a cat: there are black and gray; the black Fur is most esteemed for duffs.

Genethiacal, of Nativities.

Genitals, Privities.

Genitive, as Genea-tive.

Genius, Son, a good or evil Angel, also nature, fancy, or inclination.

Gent, Spruce, Hand-som.

Gentile, among the Jews all were so, that were none of the 12 Tribes; but with us, Pagans and Heathens.

Genilium, Opinion of Gentiles.

Gentleman, one well born.

Gentry, all under the degree of peerage, which are well born.

Genuine, natural proper.

Geodetic, Art of measuring land.

Geography, a Description of the Earth by History or Maps.

Geomancy, Divination by drawing Circles on the Earth, or opening of it.

Geometry, an Art of measuring the earth, due proportion, consisting in Lineaments, Forms, distances and greatness.

Four Principles belong to it, viz. 1 a prick or point. 2 A line. 3 a Superficie or out-side. 4 a body.

An art esteemed by the Grecians

GEO

Geometrical, belonging to Geometry.

Geoponical, belonging to Husbandry.

Georgians, Hereticks from David George of Delft in Holland; also inhabitants of the Countrey

Georgia, near Armenia.

Georgicks, Books of Husbandry.

Germanity, Brotherhood.

Germinate to end forth.

Gerunds, parts of a verb, having Active and Passive signification under one voice.

Gesseran, a breast plate.

Geticalation, making signs, using much gesture, acting a person, also a dance.

Getti, Noble acts.

Geules, in Heraldry, a vermilion colour.

Gewgaws, Childrens Trifles.

Ghittar, an Instrument like a Cittern, only the strings are guts.

Gibbosity, bunching out in the back.

Gibraltar, the streights of the Mediterranean Sea, having on the North, Mount

Calpe, on the South Abila, with Hercules's Pillars.

Giddy, Mad brained.

Gigantick, Gyant like.

Gigglet, a foolish woman.

Giggot, a leg of Mutton with the hip bone, also a hache.

Gild, a Company or Fraternity.

Gild, or Guild-Hall, the chief Hall of the City of London.

Guilt, Jilt, a Female cheat.

Gimlet, a piercer.

Ginne, a Snare.

Gippon, a Jacket.

Gerle, Gerle, a Roe Buck of Two years.

Gisarme, a Battle Axe.

Gist, a note of the places where

where

nights in

Glac

Glac

a Wood

Glac

Glac

Glac

nels.

Glac

whelps.

Glac

Gleb

or Vicar

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where the King lies each night in his progress.

Glaciate, turn to Ice.

Glade, an open passage in a Wood.

Gladiatour, a Fencer.

Glaive, a book or Bill.

Glandulous, full of kernels.

Glaucitate, a cry like a whelp.

Glaze, to varnish.

Glebe-land, a parsonage or Vicaridge land.

Glebosity, Fullness of clods.

Glede, a burning coal, also a Kite called a Pustock.

Glee, Joy, or Mirth.

Glent, Glanced.

Gleyn, white of an Egg used by Book-binders, to set a gloss on the Leather, and make it fit to take gold.

Glimmering, a trembling light.

Glyster, a liquor made several ways, according to the Patients Constitution, which is conveyed by a Pipe into the fundament: The use was first learned from the bird Ibis in Egypt, like a Stork, which with her bill often opens her hinder parts, when nature does not expel what is necessary.

Globe, a round Bowl, whereon the world is described.

Globular, round as a Globe.

Glomerate, wind round into a heap.

Gloomy, Dark, Dusky.

Gloſe, Deceit.

Glossary, Dictionary, or signification of words in several tongues, especially such as are old and out of use.

Glutinous, glut, clammy.

Gnacity, Experience.

Gnathonical, flattering in words, winding one up in a humour to gain by him.

Gnavity, Quickness.

Gnomen, the pin of a Dial, which casts the shadow to the hour of the day.

Gnosticks, filthy Hereticks, pretending great knowledge, denying a future judgment, holding two Gods, one good, the other bad, &c. Gog and Magog, Gog the Roof of a House covered; Magog uncovered, also a feigned Britisht Giant, 6 yards high, whom Corineus, Brutus's Companion threw down; likewise to be a Gog, or on Gog, is to be on top of the house presently, to be proud or insolent.

Golden number, a number changing every year by adding one, until it reaches nineteen which is the highest, and then it returns to one, for Example, this year 1690, the Golden number is 19; the next year it will be one, this number was invented to find out the feast of Easter. And it is thought in 19 years, the Sun and Moon finish their Mutual Aspects.

Golden fleece grains of gold found on the Colchian shore, gathered by the help of Sheep-skins, with the wool on: whence came the Fable of the Golden Fleece, which Jason and his Argonauts sailed for to Pontus, which was nothing else but to rob the Colchians of that Gold, they had so found and gathered.

Golgotha, a place of dead mens skulls at Jerusalem, on the North side of Mount Sion, where offenders skulls lay.

Gomer, a Hebrew measure, of almost a pint above a gallon, the Israelites when fed with Manna in the Desert, received every one this measure, for a days allowance.

Gommorean, a Sodomite or Bugerer.

Gondoleet, or Gondolo, a Venetian wherry-boat.

Gonfeson, a small flag.

Gonorrhea, running of the reins.

Gorbellied, paunch belied.

Gordian knot, not so be untied.

Gorgon, a furious fighting Woman; Poets join a such, Scylla, Medusa, Sthenio, and Euryale, King Phorcy's Daughters, having snakes for hair, and killed men with their looks.

Gormandize, to eat overmuch.

Gortinians, New England Quakers, banished thence, 1646.

Gospel, the word of God, or good tidings, delivered first by an Angel, after by the Evangelists.

Goshawk, a large Hawk.

Gossip, of kin before God; Godfathers and Godmothers; which are of Spiritual Affinity to Children.

Gossamer, Cob-web like Exhalations, which fly in hot weather.

Graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, three Sisters, supposed Daughters of Jupiter and Venus; a Poetical Fiction.

Gracil, Tender, Slender.

Gradation, going by steps, or speaking by certain degrees.

Gradual, by degrees, also part of the Mass sung between the Epistle and Gospel.

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pel, signifying, that Christians ought to ascend from the Apostles Doctrine, to Christ, from one degree of grace, and vertue to another.

Gradual Psalmes are fifteen Psalmes together, from the 118 to the 133d, or from the 120 to the 135th, so called, from the Jews Custom in singing them, as they ascended up fifteen steps or degrees towards Solomon's Temple, where the Levites praised God with a great voice. 2 Chron 20 29.

Graduate, having taken his degree.

Grains of paradise, Cardamom, an Armenian seed, of a strong sweet smell sharp in taste, hot and dry, of a subtle substance, often used in Physick, it warms the inward parts, good against the falling sickness, Sciatica, Strangury, bitings of venomous beasts, and other diseases.

Gameroy great thanks. Grammons, or e grown with grass.

Grammar, the Art of Speaking, Reading, and Writing.

Grammatical, of, or belonging to Grammar.

Granadillio, a small Indian Pomegranate.

Granado, a Pomegranate or Apple, filled with delicious grain, also a round Iron Instrument filled with Gun-powder, &c. There are two sorts, one small, called a hand Granado, and slung with the hand; the other greater, and shot out of a Morter-piece; both so dreadful in the Execution, that firing, they burst in thunder so violently, that they blow up, rend, tear, and murther's soil all that ever they light upon.

Granary, a corn, and grain store house.

Grand, Great.

Grandavity, great age

Grandee, a great, or leading man.

Gandiloquy, high, lofty speaking.

Grandeur, Greatness.

Grandity, excessive greatness.

Grainules, small grains

Graphical, excellently described.

Gratification, making amends for a received kindness.

Gratis, a free gift.

Gratitude, Thankfulness.

Gratuity, a Recompense for any favour.

Gratu'are, to rejoyce at anothers prosperity

Gravily, great with Child.

Gravity, weight, also discretion.

Grand Se jentry, an old Law tenure, when Lands or Tenements are held of the King, to go with him to the Wars, bear his Banner, lead his Host, or some such Service.

Gaunge, a house furnished with all necessities to a farm house, as Ganaries for Corn, stables for horses, stalls for oxen, sties for hogs, and the like.

Gree, in Hera'dry, a step or degree, also satisfaction or agreement.

Grecism, form of Speech, or Custom of the Grecians.

Greek Church, differing from the Roman, denying the Holy Ghosts proceeding from the Father and the Son, 2 Purgatory, but praying for the dead 3 Believing holy Men enjoy not God's presence before the

Resurrection. 4 Communicating in both kinds, but with leavened bread, and warm water mixt with wine, which both together they distribute with a spoon. 5. Admitting Children at seven years to the Sacrament, because then they begin to sin. 6 Forbidding extreme Unction, Confirmation, and fourth Marriage. 7. admitting none to orders, but what are Married and prohibiting Marriage to them that actually are in orders. 8 Rejecting Carved Images, but embracing painted ones. 9. Observing 4 Lent's in the year. 10 Holding it unlawful to fast on Sa urdays.

Gegorian, or Roman Account, so called from Pope Gegory the 13th, who corrected the Ca'endar, 1584 by the advice of Antonius Lilius, and other Mathematicians, making the Equinox which was on March 11th, to be the 21st He commanded 4 days in October, from the 4th to the 14 to be left out. So as the 4 was the 14. Hence it is that this Account is 10 days before the Julian or English

Green cloth, a Court of Justice, in the Counting House of the Kings Court.

Gresham Colledge, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, who endowed it with Revenues for maintenance of professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick.

Griffin, an Indian bird, with four feet and fierce claws, the upper part purple, and like an Eagle, the lower part black, and like a Lyon, red, fiery eyes, and whitish wings.

Grigg,

G igg.
Grillias
Grinac
bed look, a
face, or
Griffy,
Grond
Grotel
drawing
mixture
Painter.
Grotto
Grove
belly or fa
Guacar
be 6 of gr
piles, win
Guaci
dry wood
lignum v
drink for
ease.
Guaja
like Appl
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place.
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also the C
si.
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Gule.
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Gul, I
Soas.
Gum
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tacia.
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or devon
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Gym
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Gigg, a young Ee'e
 Grilliade, broy'd meat
 Grimace, a fower crab
 bed look, a wry sill faw ued
 face, or countenance.
 Grifty, gaffly, horribly.
 Grondteil, a Threshold
 Grotelque, an imperfect
 drawing or painting, a
 mixture of what pleases the
 Painter.
 Grotto, a Cave
 Groveling, with ones
 belly or face to the ground.
 Guacatane, an Indian
 herb of great vertue against
 piles, wind, or cold.
 Guicum a West India
 dry wood, by some called
 lignum vitæ, used in Diet
 drink for the French dis-
 ease.
 Guajavas, a Indian fruit
 like Apples.
 Guerdon, a Recomfense.
 Guilage, Money for
 Conduct through a strange
 place.
 Guidon, a horse banner,
 also the Cornet or bearer of
 it.
 Guise, manner or fashion
 Gugaws. See Gwegaws
 Gule. See Yule of Au-
 gust.
 Gul, h, meeting of two
 Seas.
 Gum Arabi K, from an
 Egyptian thorn tree, A-
 racia.
 Gurgitate, to swallow
 or devour.
 Gust, a taste; also a
 sudden blast of wind.
 Gusto, a true relish of
 any thing.
 Guzes, in Heraldry, the
 ball of the eye.
 Gymnastick, belonging
 to a place of wrestling, or
 bodily exercise.
 Gyges, a Lydian Shep-
 herd, who killed the King
 Candales, his Master, and
 enjoyed his Crown, and Wife,

(whom he had shewn him-
 naked) by the help of his
 ring taken from a dead
 Gyants finger, found in the
 belly of a brazen Horse in
 be Earth, whose collet
 turned inward, made him
 invisi'b'e.

Gymnosophists, Indian
 Philosophers, that lived na-
 ked in solitary woods: The
 first of this Sect was Bud-
 das, as St. Jerome Writes
 Contr Jovinian.

Gyration, a dizziness, or
 whirling circular wise.

Gynecocracy, feminine
 government.

Gy on, a Geron in He-
 raldry, half a square, or
 quarter in an Escutcheon,
 cut off by an oblique, or dia-
 gonal line.

H.

Habeas Corpus, a
 writ from the
 Kings-bench, for a
 Prisoner to remove himself
 thither, and answer the
 cause there.

Habe-depcis, as A er-
 dupois.

Habe:gion, sleeves, and
 gorget of Mail.

Habilitation, making
 one capable.

Habillement, Apparel,
 also Armour, or Harness

Habit, a bodily dress, to
 distinguish a Gentleman
 from a Handy-crafts; also
 a quality in the body or
 mind, infused by God, or
 gained by long custom.

Habitable, that may be
 dwelt in.

Habitable, or Habita-
 tion, a dwelling place.

Habitual, grown to a
 habit by custom.

Hab-nab, right, or wrong
 at a venture.

Hache, or Hash, a dish

of cold meat sliced in pieces
 and stewed, &c.

Haggard, Froward, Un-
 sociable.

Haddock, a small kind
 of Codfish.

Hæitation, sticking,
 doubting.

Haggard Faulcon, a
 Bird that preyed for her
 self, before she was taken.

Haketon, a sleeve es-
 jacket.

Halcyon days, quiet
 peaceable, from the Bi d

Halcyon, or Kings fisher,
 which makes her nest upon
 the Sea, and then it is a
 sign of fair weather.

Halicuticks, Books of
 Angling.

Halituous, Vaporous, ea-
 sily voided through the pores

Haliography, a descrip-
 tion of the Sea.

Hallage, Toll to the Lord
 of a Fair or Market, for
 Commodities vendid in
 that Common-Hall, also
 for cloaths brought for Sale
 to Blackwell-hall, London.

Hallelujah. See Alle-
 lujah.

Hall-cination, Error in
 opinion, blindness of mind.

Halo, a Circle about the
 Moon, or a star.

Halt, a stop or stay, in
 Marching.

Hamel'd, abated, cut off;
 so gashing, or laming dogs
 in the hams, is hameling
 them.

Hamkin, a pudding
 made upon the bones of a
 shoulder of Mutton, all the
 flesh being first taken off.

Hamlet, a Village, some-
 times Free-holders seat.

Hammocks, hanging
 ship beds.

Handful, Four Inches.

Hans-en-kelder, in
 Dutch, is Jack in the Cel-
 ler; Metaphorically, a Child
 in the Womb. Haque,

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Haque, a hand Gun, 3 quarters of a yard long.

Herald, Herauld, an Officer proclaiming War or Peace, examining coats of Arms.

Harangue, an Oration or publick Speech.

Harasse, to tire, trouble or torment.

Harbinger one that takes Lodgings by the way for others.

Harbours, a place to secure ships from storms; also a Hart that goes to rest.

Hare lip, Cloven like a Hares.

Hariant, in Heraldry, a fish painted standing upright.

Hariotation, Sooth saying.

Harlot, a little whore.

Harmonious, delightful to the Ear.

Harmony, Musical consent, or agreement.

Harping Irons, barbed at the end, to strike great fish with.

Harpier, Monstrous and Ravenous Birds, feigned by Poets, to have Womens faces, crooked sharp talons, they lived in Symphalis, a Lake in Arcadia, and were sent by the Gods, to snatch away and despoil the meat of King Phineus, who at the persuasion of his second Wife, destroyed the Children he had by his first; they were at last driven away by Zetus and Calais Sons of Boreas: The Harpies Names were Eolo Ocyete, Celeno, and Thyello.

Harpocrates, God of silence pictured with one hand on his mouth.

Harquebuz, a Hand Gun.

Hart, a Stag, full Five

Years old, and if the King or Queen hunt him, and he escape alive, then he is called a Hart Royal, and if in hunting by the King or Queen, he is chased out of the Forest, and so escape; Proclamation is made, that none shall hinder his return and then he is a Hart Royal Proclaimed.

Haukelins, Breeches.

Haufile, that may be emptied.

Haut-goust, a ho goo, a high taste or relish.

Hawbeck, a Gorget.

Hawkers, deceitful wandring fellows, that buy and sell goods about streets, which ought to be vended in the Market; also those that sell news books by Retail, as the Mercury Women do from the press by whole sale.

Hazard, chance, the play at Dice, &c. Also a place into which if the Tennis ball be struck, it is a great loss.

Head-borough, a Constable.

Hebetude, a bluntness of point or edge, also dulness of wit.

Hebraism, the language, fashion, or disposition of the Hebrews, a people that sprang from Heber, the fourth Family from Shem.

Hecate, a Thracian Witch.

Hecatomb, a sacrifice of a hundred beasts at once.

Hedick, a fever inflaming the heart, and soundest body parts.

Hederiferous, Ivy bearing.

Hegira, the Turks computation of time.

Heliacal, rising, is when any star not appearing at first, being too near the Sun,

becomes visible, when at a farther distance.

Helicon, a hill of Phocia not far from Parnassus, consecrated to Apollo, and the Muses.

Heliotrope, the herb Turn sole, which follows the course of the Sun, also a precious stone.

Hellispherical, round as the Sun.

Heheore, Christwort, because it flourisheth about Christmas, an herb good against madness.

Hellinism, as Grecism.

Hellenists, Jews born out of Judea, that used the Septuagint in their Synagogues, having little, or no known edge in the Hebrew Tongue.

Hellefont, the narrow Sea dividing Europe from Asia.

Helm, a handle of wood put to the rudder to guide the Ship.

Helter-Skelter, all to shatters, violently, rashly, confusedly.

Herif, here, half the Compass of the visible Heavens.

Heristick, half a verse. **Hemerhoids,** swellings like warts in the Fundament: whereof some bleed often, and others not at all. They are caused by Superfluity of gross melancholy blood, sent from the liver, they are many times healable, and prevent other diseases.

Hemlock, a venomous herb.

Herbane, a venomous herb also.

Henchman, a page of honour, or near attendant to a great person.

Hepatica, belonging to the liver.

Hepatick,

He
vein.
Ha
cal fig
or corn
Hep
ment
former
Kings
Hep
seven
Hep
Philos
Her
derstan
temper
Hep
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nion in
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stains a
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to the
hours,
held.
Her
and Fer
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Her
belong
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an Phil
Herm
sons who
digious
likewise
Herm
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Herm
Hermi

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Hepatick, vein, great vein.

Hæphestion, a Geometrical figure, of seven Angles or corners.

Heptarchy, a government by seven, as England formerly had seven Saxon Kings over them.

Heptameron, a work of seven days.

Heracitus, the weeping Philosopher of Ephesus.

Herbalist, one that understands the nature, and temper of all sorts of herbs.

Hereditary, coming by inheritance.

Heretic, a contrary opinion in the chief fundamentals of Religion.

Heretic, one that maintains an opinion of his own, contrary to the Scriptures and Doctrines of the Church.

Heretico comburendo, a writ that lay against one who (being convicted of Heretic, and abjuring it) fell into it again. Long since repealed.

Heriane, a violent whirlwind or tempest overturning all; often happens among the Indians.

Herior, the best living beast, which a Tenant has at his death, which is due to the Lord of some Manors, of whom the land is held.

Hermaphrodite, Male, and Female, Man and Woman, united in one body.

Hermetical, Mercury, belonging to Hermes Trimegistus, a great Egyptian Philosopher.

Hermic or Eremitic persons wholly devoted to Religious solitude, and are likewise called Anchorites.

Hermitage, a lone house where a Hermit lives.

Hermirell, a female Hermit.

Hermocastiles, Rosts like fingers, white and round sold by Apothecaries.

Herodian disease, to be eaten up with lice, like as Herod was.

Heroes, Men of magnanimous spirits.

Heroical, Honourable, Courageous.

Heroick verse, Hexameter verse.

Heroine, a noble virtuous Woman.

Hesitation, as Hæsitatio.

Hests, commands or decrees.

Heteroclines, Nouns differing from others in declining.

Heterodox, opposite to Orthodox.

Heterogenial, of another kind.

Hexagonal, that hath six corner or Angles.

Heterotians, Inhabitants under a temperate Zone, whose shadows at Noon bend all one way.

Hexameter, verse of 6 feet, the last being a Spondee, the last but one a Dactyle, the rest indifferent.

Heyward, a Bailiff or Officer, to look after fields.

Hibernal, Winter-like.

Hibernian, Irish.

Hichel, an Iron Instrument with teeth, to kemb flax, or hemp.

Hide of land, a hundred Acres.

Hideage, a Tax on every hide of land.

Hide-bound, when the skin cleaves to the sides of Cattel, or the bark is too strait for the body of the tree.

Hierapicra, a Confession of Aloes Succatrina, and other simples, assful repurge choler from the stomach.

Hierarchy, a Church Government; also the holy order of Angels, which contains (as some affirm) nine degrees, and is a mystical resemblance of the blessed Trinity; there are 3 superiors, which are Cherubims, Seraphims, and Thrones; 3 middle, Dominations, Principalities, and powers; three inferior, Virtues, Arch angels, and Angels. Abject Hierarchical.

Hieroglyphicks, Mystical Letters or Cyphers among the Egyptians by Images, signifying whole sentences. As for Eternity, they expressed by a Circle, which has no end. A King by a Scepter, with an Eye upon the top: for a Month, a Palm tree, because every new Moon, it sends forth a branch for God; a Falcon, for as he soars high, so he governs the lesser birds; Envy by an Icel, because it keeps no fifth Company: The liberal man, by a right hand wide open, the niggard, by a left hand close gripped, &c.

Hilarity, Cheerfulness.

Hillock, a little hill.

Hipparch, a master of horse.

Hippocras, a compounded and spiced wine invented by Hippocrates.

Hippocrene, a fountain of the Muses.

Hippodrome, a tilt yard or horse race.

Hirculation, a barren vines disease.

Historical, of, or pertaining to History.

Historian, one Read, in Histories.

Histiographer, a Writer of Histories.

Historiology, relating of old History.

G. Histio-

H O M

H O R

H O S

Histrionical, belonging to Stage players.

Hoad, a fine whetstone.

Hock-tide, a time of rejoicing, using open pastimes in the streets; in some parts of the nation not yet out of memory; the occasion was this, Hardiknute, last King of the Danes, dying suddenly at Lambeth in Surrey, in 1042, his death was so welcome to his Subjects, that the time was annually kept for some hundreds of years after, by Men and Women, who in merriment strove at that time to gain the mastery over each other, the time was the week after Easter. The word signifies scorn, and contempt, which fell upon the Danes by his death.

Hocus-pocus, a Juggler, shewing tricks by slight of hand.

Hoddy, in good humour.

Hogshead, fourth part of a Tun, 63 gallons.

Hogficer, a wild Boar of Three years old.

Holy Thursday. See Maundy Thursday.

Holm, Holly Tree.

Holocaust, a sacrifice, where the whole beast is of fered.

Homage, in Court Barons, Juries sworn to enquire of matters, are so called; also a dutiful Ceremony paid by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner; the Tenant that holds lands by Homage, kneeling before the Lord, (who sits and holds the Tenants hands between his) saith as follows.

I become your Man from this day forth, for life, for Member, and for worldly honour, and shall owe you my faith, for the land I hold of you, saving

the faith I owe to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to my other Lords.

And then the Lord sitting must kiss the Tenant.

Homicide, a man-slayer: sometimes man-slaughter.

Homily, a familiar speech, instead of a Sermon.

Homogeneal, of the same kind.

Homonymy, when one word signifies divers things, as a Hart signifies a beast, and a principal member in the body; a Logick term.

Honi soit qui mali pense, evil or shame be to him that evil thinks, the Motto of the most noble order of the Garter.

Honor, the more noble sort of seigniories, on which the inferior Lordships, or Mannors do depend.

Honorary, belonging to, or done in token of honour.

Honorificableness, Honorableness.

Honour point, in Heraldry, it is the upper part of an Escutcheon, when its breadth is divided into three parts.

Hony-moon, the Month next after Marriage.

Hope steers, ship Pilots.

Horary, Hourly.

Horcenrick, out of the Centre, quite without the Compass, when the Sun is farthest from the Centre of the Earth.

Horridon, an imagined Circle, compassing the lower part of the Heavens, bounding our sight, and dividing the upper Hemisphere from the lower, the line in which the Sun always rises and sets.

Horizontal pertaining to the Horizon.

Horn-geld, a Forfeiture for horned beasts.

Horologe, hour glass, or clock, &c.

Horoscope, the ascendant of ones nativity which is that part of the firmament which ascends from the East, when a Child is born, called by Astrologers the first house.

Horrid, frightful, dreadful.

Horror, Trembling.

Horative, belonging to exhortation.

Holanna, Hebrew, Save now O Lord! I beseech thee save! A Solempn Acclamation at the feast of Tabernacles.

Hospitable given to charity, and relieving of the distressed.

Hospital, a house of charity for relief of poor, sick, and impotent people: Constantine the great, first began the building of them.

Hospitality, good house keeping and entertainment of strangers.

Hospiticide, he that kills his guest.

Hostage, a War pledge or surety.

Host, an Army, also the Sacramental sacrifice or body of Christ, likewise a Landlord entertaining guests.

Homicide, that Conquers or kills his Enemy.

Hostile, Warlike, Malicious.

Hostility, open War.

Hostler, a horse groom, belonging to an Inn.

Hotch-pot, a law term, when a Female hath had a portion of land given her in frank-marriage; after her fathers decease, she claims to be Co-heir with her sisters, but is constrained to part with hers to be put in Hotch pot, that is to mingle

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single it all together, that
an equal division may be
made.

Humble-leek, fengreen, a
cooling herb.

Howel, to administer
the Sacrament to one on his
death bed.

Hue and Cry, the pur-
suit of a Felon by the high-
way, by describing the par-
ty and giving notice from
Constable to Constable.

Hugonors, French Cal-
vinists, of the Reformed Re-
gion, from Hugo a Lear-
ned Man among them.

Huke, a German attire,
covering the head face and
body.

Hulk, to open a Hare or
Coney, to take out the gar-
rage; also a kind of broad
and great ship.

Humane, that which ap-
pertains or may happen to
Man.

Humanity, Manhood,
Courtseie, gentle behaviour.

Humane signs, Gemini,
Virgo, Liber, and Aqua-
ries.

Humectation, moistning
or softning.

Humid, moist, liquid.

Humidity, Moisture.

Humiliate, to make
humble.

Humiliation, an hum-
bling.

Humourist, one that will
have his own way, right, or
wrong.

Humorous, full of hu-
mours.

Hummums, a place for
bathing, and cup-
ping.

Humour, moisture, juice
of sap: also a mans dispo-
sition or fancy.

Humours in the body,
blood, choler, pblegm, and
melancholly.

Hundred, Ten tistings,
mingl

and each tisthing consists of
ten house-holds.

Hussars, Hungarian
Horsemen from Hussa, the
cry they make at their first
charge.

Hustings, the highest
Court in the City of Lon-
don, (in Guild-hall;) or
any other principal City for
determining causes before
the Mayor and Aldermen.

Hyacinth, a violet or
purple, coloured Lilly; also
a purple flower called
Cromock.

Hydra, a Monstrous
serpent, with many heads
in the Lake Lerna, which
having one head cut off,
two more forthwith grew
up in the place. He is said
to be slain by Hercules.

Hydragogues, Medi-
cines to draw water from
Hydropick parts.

Hydragogy, conveying
of water by Channels.

Hydargyrous, belonging
to quick silver.

Hydraulicks, Musical
water works.

Hydrogon, a purge
against waterish humours.

Hydrography, a descrip-
tion of the Sea, Rivers and
Creeks, &c.

Hydromancy, Divina-
tion by water.

Hydromel, drink made
of water and honey.

Hydrophoby, a melan-
choly dread or fearing of
waters, caused sometimes
by the biting of a mad dog.

Hydropical, Dropsical.

Hydrofy, the Dropsy.

Hydropotist, a water
drinker.

Hydroscope, an instru-
ment to discern the watery
volatile streams in the Air.

Hyemal, Winterly.

Hyena, a beast like a
Wolf, with a mane and

long hairs, accounted the
subtlest of all beasts, and
will counterfeit a Mans
voice in the night, to decoy
shepherds out of their hou-
ses to kill them. He changes
sex often, being Male or
Female.

Hymen, the God of
Marriage; sometimes a
Marriage Song.

Hymn, a Psalm, or sacred
song.

Hyperhole, a figure,
when one speaks contrary to
the truth, in an excessive
manner.

Hyperbolical, that pas-
seth all likely hood of truth
beyond belief; as in saying,
whiter than snow, hotter
than fire, or colder than
ice, &c. This is called a
Hyperbolical speech.

Hyperphysical, superna-
tural above natural physick.

Hyphen, a note of union,
the stroke between two
words or syllables, as for
example. A Man-like dis-
position.

Hypocondriacal, of, or
belonging to the soft flank,
under the short ribs; also
windy melancholy.

Hypocrite one that imi-
tates anothers gestures; also
a common dissembler, who
with a feigned holiness,
would seem better than he
is. Adject Hypocritical.

Hypocisie, dissimula-
tion, fained holiness, the
cloaking of infidelity and
sin, with a shew of faith
and repentance, Mat. 23. 8.

Hypogastrick, belonging
to the groin, or lower part of
the belly.

Hypoge, an Arched
vault under ground.

Hypospadians, a sort of
monstrous persons that a-
buse themselves with a horse
or Mare. In February, 1652.

HYP

JAC

JAS

one of these (who went by the name of Margaret Raine) was convicted before the Judges of Edinborough in Scotland, for buggery of a Mare, or being buggeryed by a horse; and both she, and the horse were burnt, according to the Mosaical Law, this person by an inquest of Chyrurgions, was found to be one of that sort, (says the Relation) whom the Philosophers call Hypospadians, whose water comes out of the middle of his yard, an Hermaphrodite.

Hopostatical belonging to substance, the Hypostatical Union, is the union of humane nature with Christs Divine person.

Hyporecnal line, in the Doctrine of Triangles, is that line which subtends, or is opposite to the right Angle, in a Rect-Angle, Triangle.

Hypothesis, a supposition upon which an Argument or dispute is grounded.

Hypothetical, conditional, in Logick, those propositions which have a Conjunction consisting of two parts, are called Hypothetical propositions; as in saying, if the Sun be in our Hemisphere, it is day, or if the Moon shine clear, it is light.

Hysterical passions, fits of the mother.

Hystriology, a placing that last in discourse, which should be first, commonly termed the Cart before the Horse.

Hysteron-proteron, preposterous, or quite contrary.

I.

Jabber, prattle, or chat.
Jack with a Lanthorn, a false fire.

Jackall, the Lyons prey vider, following his prey with open cry, gives notice thereby to the Lyon who follows him; the Beast that is shewn in England under that name, resembles a Fox in all things, save the smell.

Jacobites, Hereticks, from Jacobus Syrius, Anno 530. Now applied to the Enemies of the Government.
Jacob's staff, a Geometrical Instrument.

Jaculatory, suddenly cast forth, like throwing a dart.

Jalop, a black West-India Root, purging watery humours.

Jacynth, an Æthiopian stone, whereof there are two kinds, one of a pale yellow, another of a clear bright yellow, which is accounted the best. It is cold of nature comforts the body, and provokes sleep.

Jambes, side posts of a door.

Jambeaux, Armour for Legs.

Jambick verse, the first syllable short, the other long.

Janazaries, (the new Souldiers) the Turks principal foot Guards.

Jansenism, the Doctrine of Cornelius Jansenius Bishop of Y-pres, an opposer of universal Redemption, and an Enemy to the Jesuits.

Janus, an ancient King of the Latins, painted with two faces, to shew that he looked back upon the time past and forward upon that to come, therefore the first Month in the year was dedicated to him. Sometimes he is represented with four faces to signify perhaps (for I know no other reason) the four seasons.

Jar, or Jarro, an earthen pot; with us, taken for a

vessel of twenty gallons of Oyl.

Jasmine, a timber plant, full of joints or knots, growing like a quick set hedge, and must be supported as roses and vines are.

Jason, Son of Eson King of Theffaly, he fetches the golden fleece from Colchos.

Jasper, a green precious stone with red veins, shews fairest set in silver. It is good to stop any issue of blood.

Jaspionix, a white Jasper with red streaks.

Javeline, a dart or lance, between a Pike and a Partisan.

Jaundice, a yellowish disease, the most dangerous is black.

Jazul, a precious blew Azure stone.

Ibis, a tall strong Egyptian bird, with a long tail, useful in destroying serpents.

Icarian Sea, from Icarus (as Poets feign) flying with waxen wings from Crete, and not following his father Dædalus directly, was there drowned.

Ich Dien, I serve the Motto of the Prince of Wales his Arms; the figure is three Ostriches feathers, won by Edward the black Prince, from King John of Bohemia.

Ichnography, the plan or form of any building.

Ichthyonomaney, Divination by fishes.

Icleped, called, named.
Icon Basilicon, the Picture of the King.

Iconolasties, a breaker of Images, a surname given to several Greek Emperours, who were zealous against worshipping Images.

Idea, the form of any thing

IDI

IGN

ILL

gallons of
thing conceived in the
mind.

Identity, the self same
thing.

Idea, Eight days in every
Month; so called, because
they almost divide the
Month. March, May, July,
and October. These days
begin at the 8th day, and
continue to the fifteenth:

In other Months they begin
at the 6th, and continue to
the 13th. Where observe
that the last day is only cal-

led Idea, and the first day
the 8th Idea, the 2d the 7th
Idea, that is the 8th or 7th
day before the Idea, and so
of the rest. When we speak
of the Idea of such a Month
in general; it is to be un-

derstood of the fifteenth, or
thirteenth day of that Month.

Idiograph, a private
Writing, or of ones own hand
writing.

Idiom, the peculiar
phrase of any language.

Idiopathy, a peculiar
passion and affection.

Idiosyncrasy, natural
property, and peculiar tem-

perament of a thing.

Ideot, an unlearned Man
but vulgarly taken for a
natural fool.

Idolatry, worshipping of
Idols or false Gods.

Idoneity, fitness, propriety.

Idyl, a Poem of few ver-

ses.

Jebusites, Inhabitants of
the old Jerusalem.

Jehovah, Gods proper
name, as to his Divine
Essence; And the Hebrews
used such Reverence to it in
any writing, that they pro-

nounced Adonai, which
signifies Lord.

Jehu-march, or Jehu-
like, speedy, quick, furious.

Jejune, empty, hungry,
barren, &c. As when any

oration or discourse is
weak or frothy, we say it
is Jejune.

Jejuny, tenderness of
stomach.

Jennets, Barbary horses.

Je-ne kay quoy, four
French words in one signi-

fies, [sick of] I know not
what, i. e. they know not
where their grief lies.

Jeopardy, danger, haz-

ard.

Jesuites, a Religious or-

der, founded by Ignatius
Loyola of Biscay, 1492.

Jesus, the name of Christ,
design'd him from Heaven,
and delivered by the Angel

Gabriel in the first chap
of St. Matthew, and signi-

fies a Saviour: In Abbre-

viation, this sacred name is
written. J. H. S. which mid-

dle letter, some take it to
be an h but it is the Greek

eta, or E longum. In
the China Language, Jesu

signifies the rising sun.

Jewile, reward by re-

venge, also a Gibbet or Juile,
judgment, by lawful au-

thority.

Jews-ears, or Judas's ears
an excrescence about the
elder root, on which it is

supposed Judas hanged him-
self.

Ignaro, (Ital) an igno-

rant fellow.

Ignoramus, (we are ig-

norant) a term of the
Grand Juries, when the
evidence is too weak to find

the bill of presentment.

Ignoscible, pardonable.

Jilt, to deceive, especially
in Amours.

Illiads, Homers Book
of the Destruction of Troy.

Illaick, belonging to the
sides of the bellies lower
part: so that Illaick passion
is a painful wringing of

wind in the upper small
guts.

Illaborate, without pains
or labour.

Illacerable, cannot be
torn in pieces.

Illachrymable, a weep-

ing.

Illequate, to insnare.

Illation, a conclusion of a
matter.

Illaudible, not praise-
worthy.

Illegal, unjust, contrary
to law. Subst. Illegaluy.

Illegitimate, not begotten
in Wedlock.

Illepid, unpleasant, dull.

Illicitous, without war-

rants.

Illigation, an entang-

ling.

Illiberal, miserable covet-

ous.

Illimitable, not to be li-

imited.

Illiquation, mingling
earthly bodies with metalli-

cine.

Illiterate, Unlearned.

Illogical, not according
to Logic.

Illicadate, explicate
clearly.

Illude, deceive, mock.

Illuminare, Enlighten.

Illuminous, without light.

Illusory, a scerner, or
mock.

Illicible, not to be pur-

ged from filth.

G 3

Illust

I M B

Illustrate, to explain, *curiously*.
 Illustrious, Renowned, Famous.
 Imagery, painted, or carved works of Images.
 Imaginary, a conceit in the mind.
 Imbecility, Feebleness.
 Imbark, to go on board.
 Imbellick, Cowardly.
 Imbibe, to receive in, or drink greedily.
 Imbossement, bunches in metal or stone.
 Imbricate, like a roof, or gutter tile.
 Imitate, to do like another.
 Immaculate, Unspotted.
 Immanity, Cruelty, Excess.
 Immanuete, Wild.
 Immarcescible, Immortal.
 Immaterial, of no substance.
 Immaturity, Unripeness.
 Immediate, presently, without any thing between.
 Immedicable, Incurable.
 Immemorable, not worth remembering.
 Immense, Unmeasurable.
 Immersion, plunging in water.
 Imminent, a danger approaching, ready to fall.
 Imminution, making less.
 Immission, putting, or pressing into.
 Immobility, Unmoveableness.
 Immoderate, without measure.
 Immolation, a Sacrificing.
 Immoral, want of good manner.
 Immortigerous, Disobedient.

I M M

Immortal, never dies.
 Immunity, freedom, liberty.
 Immure, to inclose.
 Immusical, without harmony.
 Immutable, Unchangeable.
 Immutation, a change.
 Impacable, not to be appeased.
 Impacted, driven in.
 Impair, Weaken.
 Impale, to spit on a stake: also in Heraldry, a Coat divided in two parts by a line from top to bottom.
 Impanation, turning another substance into bread.
 Imparance. See Empanance.
 Impassable, without passion or affection.
 Impie, in Falconry, to graff a feather into the stump of a Hawk's wing, which is broken.
 Imps, Witches, little familiars.
 Imparity, Inequality.
 Impeach, to harm.
 Impeachment, a hindrance.
 Impeachment of waste, a restraint from committing waste in Lands or Tenements.
 Impeccable, that cannot offend.
 Impede, to hinder.
 Impediment, a hindrance.
 Impel, drive, or force.
 Impendent, hanging over, near at hand.
 Impendious, too liberal.
 Impenetrable, not to be pierced.
 Impenitent without repentance.
 Impennous, without feathers.
 Imperative, Commanding.
 Imperceptible, not perceivable.

I M P

Imperial, Emperor like.
 Imperious, Domineering.
 Imperil, to endanger.
 Imperforation, a clogging up, for want of piercing or boring.
 Impersonal, without person.
 Impertinent, not to the purpose.
 Impervestigable, not to be found out.
 Impervious, not to be passed through.
 Impetiginosity, Scabbiness.
 Impetrate, to obtain.
 Impetuous, furious, violent.
 Impiated, stained with sin.
 Impicate, to cover with.
 Impignerate, to pawn.
 Impiety, Ungodliness.
 Impious, Wicked.
 Impigrous, quick ready.
 Impinge, to dash against a Rock.
 Impinguae, to make far.
 Implacable, Obstinate.
 Implacability, not to be pleased.
 Implead, to sue at law.
 Implements, necessities of a House or Trade.
 Implication, an entangling.
 Implicite, bidden, incumbered.
 Implore, to beseech with tears.
 Impluvius, wet with rain.
 Impolite, unpolished.
 Important, of great value.
 Importation, carrying in.
 Importunate, will not be answered.
 Importune, to request often.
 Importunity, tire some in asking.
 Import-

IMP

Importunous, without Port or Haven.
 Imporous, without pores.
 Impole, to lay on.
 Impositour, a school Monitor, also placing of pages into a form for the Press.
 Impossible, cannot be done.
 Imposition, a laying on.
 Import, Tribute, Customs, or Tollage paid by Merchants.
 Impostour, a Counterfeiter.
 Imposthume, bad humours met together in any part of the body; there are two sorts, one when inflamed blood corrupted, fills some places; the other when without inflammation, nature forces humours into parts apt for their reception.
 Imposture, Deceit, Juggling.
 Impotency, Lameness.
 Impotent, Feeble.
 Imprecate, to wish evil.
 Impreciable, Unvaluable.
 Impregnable, not to be overcome.
 Impress, a devise with a Motto upon a Shield.
 Impression, printing, or stamping any mark.
 Imprimis, first of all.
 Improbation, Disfavouring.
 Improbable, not like to be true.
 Improbity, Dishonesty.
 Improtreability, Barrenness.
 Impromiscuous, Unmingled.
 Improperate, to upbraid with a fault, to Nickname, or to hasten to go in.
 Impropriation, an Ecclesiastical living, by inheritance.
 Improvidence, want of foresight.
 Impot-

INA

Improvident, taking no care for the future.
 Improvement, making of a profitable benefit.
 Imprudence, want of wis.
 Imprudent, Indiscreet.
 Impudent, past shame.
 Impugn, to fight, or resist against.
 Impuissance, Weakness.
 Impulse, or Impulsion, a violent, or urgent driving forward.
 Impunity, free from punishment.
 Impurity, Uncleaness.
 Impure, to charge any one.
 Impatrescence, a preserving from putrifying.
 Inaccessible, not to be approached.
 Inadvertency, Carelessness.
 Inaffable, Unpleasant.
 Inaffection, not vain glorious.
 Inambulate, to walk up and down.
 Inamiable, Unlovely.
 Inamorado, a Lover.
 Inaniloquent, speaking vainly.
 Inanimate, void of soul or life.
 Inanity, Emptiness.
 Inappetency, loss of appetite.
 Inarable not ploughable.
 Inarticulate, Confused.
 Inaspicuous, Invisible.
 Inaudible, not to be heard.
 Inaugurate, to consecrate, or instal.
 Inauspicious, Unfortunate.
 Incalescence, waxing hot.
 Incantation, a charming.
 Incapacity, Unableness.
 Incarcerate, to imprison.
 Incarnadine, a deep carnation colour.

INC

Incarnate, made flesh.
 Incarnation, making flesh grow, also an assuming, or being made flesh.
 Incarnative, a Medicine to make flesh grow.
 Incendiary, a firer of houses, or a sower of sedition.
 Incense, to provoke, also the best frankincense.
 Incension, setting on fire, also a Consort of Musick.
 Incensory, a perfuming pot.
 Incensive, provoking or inflaming.
 Incensor, a singer of Descent in Musick.
 Inception, a beginning.
 Inceptour, a beginner.
 Incessantly, without ceasing.
 Incerning, Examining.
 Incession, Walking.
 Incest, carnal knowledge of near kindred.
 Incantment, a Conjur-ration.
 Inchipin, a Deers lowest gut.
 Inchoate, to begin.
 Incident, a happening or belonging.
 Incineration, a reducing to ashes.
 Incipation, a beginning.
 Incision, a cutting or lanching, also a sentence short pointed.
 Incisure, a cut or gash.
 Incite, to stir up.
 Inclination, a calling upon frequently.
 Inclemency, unkindness, cruelty.
 Inclination, a bending disposition.
 Include, to take in, or shut.
 Inclusion, an inclosing.
 Inclusive, which contains.
 Inclusively, taking in extremes.
 Incoact,

INC

INC

IND

Incoast, *Uncompelled*
Incogitable, *not to be*
comprehended by thought,
also rash and inconsiderate.

Incogitancy, *unadvised*
ness, rashness.

Incognito, *in private,*
unknown.

Incohibible, *not to be re-*
strained.

Incolumity, *Safety.*
Incomity, *unsociableness,*
ill mannered.

Incommensurable, *Unpass-*
able.

Incommensurable, *not to*
be measured, but unpropor-
tionable to another thing.

Incommiscible, *not to be*
mixed.

Incommodate, *to enda-*
mage, or hurt.

Incommodious, *unfit,*
unprofitable.

Incommunicable, *not to*
be imparted to any.

Incommutable, *Un-*
changeable.

Incompact, *not well put*
together.

Incomparable, *not ha-*
ving its like.

Incompatible, *Unrecon-*
ciliable.

Incompensable, *un capa-*
ble of Recompence.

Incompetent, *Unuffici-*
ent.

Impossible, *affirming*
a denial.

Incomprehensible, *not*
to be comprehended or con-
tained.

Incomputable, *will not*
decay, or rot.

Inconinnity, *Dispropor-*
tion.

Incongealable, *not to be*
frozen.

Incongruity, *disagree-*
ment, false speaking.

Incongruous, *contrary to*
Grammar.

Inconnexion, *not holding*
together.

Inconsiderable, *not worth*
taking notice of.

Inconsiderate, *Indiscreet*
Inconsideration, Rash-
ness.

Inconsistent, *that can-*
not stand together.

Inconsolable, *Comfortless*
Inconstancy, Fickleness.

Incontinency, *Immode-*
rateness.

Incontinent, *unchaste,*
also by and by.

Incordiate, *to put into*
ones heart.

Incorporate, *to mix sub-*
stances to, ether.

Incorporeal, *Spiritual,*
without a body.

Incorrigible, *past a-*
mendment.

Incorruptible, *free from*
corruption.

Incrassate, *to make gross,*
or thick.

Increate, *not created, or*
made.

Incredible, *not to be be-*
lieved.

Incredulity, *void of be-*
lief.

Incredulous, *hard of be-*
lief.

Increment, *an increase*
Increpation, a chiding.

Incessant, *a Heraldry*
term, signifying the Moon,
between the prime and full

Incroach, *to take too*
much liberty.

Incrustation, *a making*
crusty.

Incubation, *brooding, or*
hatching.

Incubus, *an evil spirit*
lying with women: also
the Night Mare, caused by
indigested humours from
the stomach fuming up to
the brain, which stifles the
animal spirits; that the body
cannot move.

Inculcate, *to beat into*
the memory by frequent re-
petition.

Inculpable, *Blameless.*
Incumbent, *one possessed*
of a spiritual living.

Incumbrance, *Molesta-*
tion.

Incurable, *not to be cu-*
red.

Incurr, *to run upon.*
Incurion, *a running in.*

Incurvation, *a Crook-*
ning.

Incussion, *a dashing a-*
gainst.

Indagation, *a diligent*
searching.

Indecent, *unbecoming.*
Indecimable, *not to be*
rich'd.

Indefinable, *not to be*
declined.

Indeorum, *Unseemly.*
Indefatigable, *Unwea-*
ried.

Indefeisible, *not to be*
made void.

Indefensius, *one that re-*
fuses to answer at Law.

Indefinite, *not defined.*
Indelible, *not to be blot-*
ted out.

Indemaisy, *to save*
harmless.

Indemnity, *a free par-*
don.

Indenize, *to make a for-*
reiner a free Subject.

Indenization, *the Act*
which makes free.

Indented, *like the teeth*
of a Saw.

Indenture, *a writing*
(indented at the head) con-
taining some mutual A-
greements.

Independent, *absolute,*
without dependance on any.

Indeprecable, *not to be*
entreated.

Indeterminate, *not de-*
termined.

Index, *a Table of the*
Contents in a Book.

Indicate, *to make known*
Indicative Mood, where
the Verb plainly affirms,
denies,

denies, or

Indica-

tions ma-

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Medici-

Indici-

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Indico-

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Indick-

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Writings

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Indi-

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IND

Indies, or asketh a question.
Indication, a Chyrurgions mark of direction, to the best way of prescribing Medicines.

Indiciduous, not apt to fall.

Indico, a Turkey stone, which dyeth blew.

Indiction, the space of fifteen years, by which Account at Rome, all publick Writings bear date, increasing every year one till it is fifteen, and then returns back to one again.

Indictor, an Indictor of another.

Indictee, he that is indicted.

Indifference, Unconcerned.

Indigence, Poverty, Want.

Indigent, poor, needy.

Indigestion, want of, (or bad) digestion.

Indigitate, a pointing with the finger, or shewing.

Indignation, wrath, disdain.

Indignity, Disgrace.

Indiscernable, not to be perceived.

Indiscretion, void of discretion.

Indissoluble, not to be dissolved.

Indissoluble, not to be lused, or undone.

Indistinct, Confused.

Indite, to Accuse.

Individual, not to be divided.

Individuum, in Logick, it is the pointing at a particular thing mentioned.

Indocible, hard to learn.

Indoctrinate, to instruct.

Indolency, free from pain.

Indorse, to write on the back part of any thing.

Indubitate, not doubted of.

INE

Induce, to persuade or bring in.

Inducement, an enticement or drawing in.

Induciary, belonging to a league.

Induction, a form of Argument proceeding from particulars, to universals.

Indue, to put on.

Indulciate, to sweeten.

Indulge, to make much of.

Indulgence, Pardons.

Indument, a Garment.

Indurate, a hardening.

Industry, Diligence.

Inebriate, to make drunk.

Ineffable, Unutterable.

Inelaborate, not laboured for.

Inelegant, without elegance.

Inept, Foolish.

Inequality, Unevenness.

Inetitude, Dulness.

Inestration, Deceiving.

Inesse, in present being.

Inestimable, not to be valued to the worth.

Inevitable, not to be avoided.

Inexhaustible, not to be emptied.

Inexorable, not to be intreated.

Inexperience, of no experience.

Inexpiable, the guilt so great, as not to be satisfied for.

Inexplicable, not to be unfolded.

Inexpugnable, not to be overcome.

Inextirpable, not to be rooted out.

Inextricable, so hard that one cannot get out of it.

Inexuperable, cannot be overcome.

Intallible, never failing.

Infamous, Base, Vile.

Infancy, from one to seven years.

INF

Infanta, any Daughter of the King of Spain, except the Eldest, Princessa. So Infante any of the younger sons.

Infantry, a Foot Army.

Infanticide, killing of Infants.

Infatigable, not wearied.

Infatuated, Befotted.

Infelicity, Unhappiness.

Infecundity, Unfruitfulness.

Infecundation, granting in fee.

Inference, concluding on a foregoing business.

Inferior, Low, mean.

Infernal, belonging to Hell.

Infertile, Barren.

Infestation, a molesting.

Infidel, a Heathen.

Infidelity, Unfaithfulness.

Insidious, False.

Infinity, without end.

Infirm, feeble, weak.

Inflix, to fasten in.

Inflammation, a hot angry swelling.

Inflation, a windy swelling.

Inflexible, not to be bended.

Inflit, to lay a punishment, or penalty.

Influence, a flowing, also an operation of supernatural things on natural.

Information, an Instruction.

In forma pauperis, they may have law for nothing, if debts paid, and not worth five pounds.

Informers, a complainer against offenders.

Infiction, chasing in.

Infringe, to Transgress.

Infuscate, to make dark.

Insule, to put in, also a steeping of any thing in liquor to draw out the virtue.

Ingrate.

Ingrate.

Ingrate.

Ingrate.

ING

INN

INS

Ingage, to adventure, to pawn, or pledge.

Ingeminate, to double, or repeat often.

Ingenerable, not to be begotten.

Ingenio, a sifter, or sugar Mill.

Ingenious, Witty.

Ingenuous, well bred.

Ingte, a Boy for Sedu- my, used by Magistrates.

Inglorious, of no fame.

Ingot, a small gold wedge.

Ingratiate, to get into the favour of any.

Ingratitude, Unthank- fulness.

Ingredient, any thing in a mixture.

Ingress, a walking in.

Ingrosser, he that buyeth up all of one commodity, to advance the price: also he that writes any thing ma- terial on parchment.

Ingulph, to drown.

Ingurgitation, a swil- ling in.

Inhabitable, not to be dwelled in.

Inhabitant, a Dweller.

Inhabited, dwelt in.

Inherent, cleaving to, staying in.

Inheritance, land or houses belonging to the next Heir at Law.

Inhibit, to stop, or forbid.

Inhibition, a forbidding.

Inhospitable, not fit for entertainment.

Inhumane, Cruel.

Inhume, to Bury.

Injection, a liquor to squirt into a wound.

Inimitable, not to be performed.

Inquiry, Wicked.

Initiate, to enter any one into business.

Injunction, a command, also a Court writ, to give possession, or stop proceedings.

Injurious, Wrongful.

Inmate, a Lodger.

Inkling, a flying report.

Inland, far from Sea.

Innate, Natural.

Innavigable, not to be sailed on.

Innocuous, Harmless.

Innovate, to become new.

Innovation, an altera- tion.

Innoxious, Safe.

Innuition, a nourishing

Inobservable, not to be observed.

Inoculate, to graft a bud.

Inominal, Unlucky.

Inoffensive, that giveth no offence.

Inofficious, so Civil- ans term that will, which omits, or slightly provides for those that ought chiefly to be taken care for.

Inoptable, not to be wished.

Inordinate, out of order.

Inorganic, wanting Organs to act by.

Inquest, a Search, or Jury.

Inquietude, Restless.

Inquisition, a diligent Search, or Examination.

The Spanish Inquisition, A Council in Spain, for Ecclesiastical affairs.

Inquisitive, earnest to know anything.

Intro, to Register names in a Book or Bid.

Insanity, troubled in mind.

Insatiable, not to satia- fed.

Inscription, a name or title, written upon any thing.

Inscrutable, past finding out.

Insculp, to Engrave, or Carve.

Insect, any sort of Flies, Ants, or small worms.

Insensible, senseless, also not perceivable.

Inseparable, not to be parted.

Insert, to add, or put in.

Insidious, Deceitful.

Instigate, to Accuse.

Insinuate, to creep into favour, by sly discourse.

Insipid, foolish, without taste.

Insist, to continue, or urge.

Insoluble, not fit for Company.

Insolent, very proud.

Insoluble, Unanswer- able.

Inspect, to look in.

Insersion, a sprinkling.

Inspiration, an inward motion from God.

Inspire, to breath into ones mind.

Insufflate, to make thick.

Instability, Unconstancy.

Install, to place on a Throne, or dignified Seat.

Instance, an Example.

Instant, the present time.

Instauratio, a resem- ing.

Instigate, to provoke.

Instigation, a provoking.

Instillation, a gentle in- fusion.

Instinct, an inward prompting: there are two sorts, one Divine, the other Natural.

Institute, to ordain, or instruct.

Institution, an instru- tion.

Instrumental, service- able as a means.

Insobd, Rash.

Insular, belonging to an Island.

Insult, Unfavouriness.

Insult, to triumph over one.

Insuperable, not to be overcome.

Insupportable, not to be endured.

Insur-

INT

IOT

INV

Insurrection, a *Rebellion*
disturbance.
 Intemperate, to *distill*.
 Integrity, *just dealing*.
 Intellect, the *under-*
standing.
 Intelligence, *Informa-*
tion.
 Intelligible, which may
 be understood.
 Intemperate, without
 moderation.
 Intemperance, a *refining*.
 Intense, fixed, also a high
 degree of cold, or heat, &c.
 Intention, a *purpose*, or
 meaning.
 Intensive, earnestly bent
 on a thing.
 Intercalary, inserted,
 as the odd day in February
 in Leap year, is dies Inter-
 calaris.
 Intercede, to *intreat* for
 one.
 Intercept, to hinder any
 one from receiving a thing.
 Intercession, *intreating*
 for another.
 Intercession, the in-
 tercession.
 Interchangeably, by
 turns.
 Intercoastal, veins, be-
 tween the ribs.
 Intercourse, *passing or*
ending to one another.
 Interdict, to forbid.
 Interest, use for money,
 also a share or title in any
 thing.
 Interfere, to hit the legs
 together in going.
 Interjection, a casting
 between: also a part of
 speech, expressing a sudden
 passion of the mind.
 Interim, in the mean
 time.
 Interior, the inside.
 Interlocution, speaking
 between.
 Interlocutory, a cause
 not fully determined.
 Interlopers, *Usurpers*
of a trade of a free Com-
pany.

Intertide, a *Comedy*,
 or any thing done between
 the Acts.
 Intermine, to threaten
 strictly.
 Intermision, to leave
 off for a time.
 Intermitt, a *ceasing* for
 a while.
 Intermix, to *minge* with
 things.
 Internal, inward, much
 esteemed.
 Interpellation, an inter-
 ruption in business.
 Interpose, a *stepping*
 between, where it is needless.
 Interposition, *medling*
 between.
 Interpretation, *Explai-*
ning.
 Interr, to *Bury*.
 Inter-reign, the space
 between two Kings Reigns.
 Interrogation, a *questi-*
on.
 Interrogative, asking a
 question.
 Interrogatory, a *que-*
stioning.
 Interrupt, a *troubling*
 in the midst of business.
 Interruption, a *distur-*
bing.
 Intersection, *cutting*
 in the middle.
 Interfection, a *sprink-*
ling between.
 Interfection, *breat-*
ing between.
 Interval, any space, either
 of time, or place.
 Intervene, to come be-
 tween.
 Intestate, one dying
 without a Will.
 Intestine, bred in the
 bowels.
 Inthronize, to place on a
 Throne.
 Inimacy, great famili-
 arity.
 Intimate, to *discourse*
 closely.

Intire, whole, perfect.
 Intituled, having a Title
 Intolerable, not to be
 endured.
 Intoxicate, to dull the
 Spirits.
 Intractable, not to be
 managed.
 Intricate, hard to be
 done.
 Intrigue, *secret working*
 Intrinsical, inward, se-
 cret.
 Introduce, to lead in.
 Introduction, a leading
 in, also a preface to a dis-
 course.
 Intrude, to thrust in
 boldly.
 Intrusion, *unlawful*
 thrusting into another's
 right.
 Intuitive, which is or
 may be seen into.
 Invade, to assault.
 Invalidity, *Weakness*.
 Invasion, *assaulting a-*
nothers right.
 Invective, a railing
 speech.
 Inveigh, to rail against.
 Inveigle, to entice.
 Enveloped, covered.
 Inventory, a Catalogue
 of goods.
 Inversion, turning the
 inside outwards, or upside
 down.
 Invert, to turn from the
 right form.
 Invest, to cleath, or give
 possession.
 Investigation, a diligent
 enquiry.
 Inveterate, grown old.
 Invigilate, diligent
 watching.
 Invincible, not to be Con-
 quered.
 Inviolable, not broken.
 Invisible, not to be seen.
 Foundation, a flood of
 water.
 Invoke, to call upon.
 Invocation, a calling
 upon.
 Involve,

I R R

J U D

K E E

Involve to entangle.
Involuntary, Unwilling
Inutility, Unprofitable-
ness.

Invulnerable, not to be
wounded.

Jocular, Merry, Jestings.

Jocund, Pleasur.

Jolly, a free humour.

Joncade, rose water and
sugar mixt with Cream.

Jovial, Noile, Merry

Journal, a book where
daily actions are noted
down.

Joynture, a portion which
the Husband giveth the
Wife upon Marriage, or
after his Decease, for term
of life.

Iracible, capable of an-
ger.

Ire, Anger, Wrath.

Ironical, spoken mockingly
Irony, speaking by con-
traries.

Irradiate, to shine upon.

Irrational, without rea-
son.

Irrecoverable, utterly
lost.

Irrefragable, Undenia-
ble.

Irregular, unruly, also
one incapable of any orders

Irregularity, a going
from the right rule, also
any impediment which hin-
dreteth a man from taking
boly Orders; as being base-
born, or guilty of some no-
torious crime, &c.

Irreligious, Ungodly.

Irremediable, not to be
Remedied.

Irremissible, not to be
pardoned.

Irremunerable, not to
be rewarded.

Irreparable, not to be
repaired.

Irreprehensible, not to
be reproved.

Irresolute, Unresolved.

Irreverent, without re-
verence.

Irrevocable, not to be
called back.

Irrigate, to moisten with
water.

Irrision, a scoffing.

Irritate, to provocke to
anger.

Irruption, a breaking
into.

Issue, Children, or the
effects of a cause.

Isthmos, a neck of land
between two Seas.

Italiana, a kind of Mer-
cers stuff.

Iterate, to Repeat.

Iteration, a doing twice.

Itinerary, Observations
in a Journey, also a Calen-
dar of miles, and passages
on the way.

Jubilation, great rejoy-
cing.

Jubilee, a year of publick
rejoycing: the Jews kept it
every fiftieth year, then
bondmen were freed, posses-
sions returned to the first
owners, and held unlawful
to plant or sow that year.

Among Christians, Pope
Boniface the eighth, ordai-
ned it 1300 to be kept
every hundredth year. Then
Clement the Sixth, every
fiftieth year, and lastly,
Sixtus the Fourth, every
25th Year, beginning Anno
1475.

Jucundity, Mirth.

Judaism, the Jewish Re-
ligion.

Judicable, which may
be judged.

Judicature, a place of
judgment and Execution of
Justice.

Judicial, belonging to
Judgment.

Judicious, grave, wise.

Jugular, belonging to
the throat.

Jugulation, cutting the
throat.

Jubbes, Italian plumbs
like olives, but taste sweet.

Julian Accompt, the
Calendar reformed, and
the time Rectified, by redu-
cing the year into 365 days
and hours, which add hours
increase every Leap year,
which perfects the last day
of February. This Calendar
was Reformed by Julian
Caesar.

Julip, a drink to cool the
body in hot diseases.

July, so called in honour
of Julius Caesar.

Jumbals, sweet meats.

Junco, a Cabal of pen-
sions.

Juncture, a joint, or join-
ing.

Juncture of time, the
very trick of time, or posture
of affairs.

Junior, the youngest.

Ivory, Elephants teeth
its nature is binding. Scrap-
ed it is good against sore
under the Roots of the nails.

Juridical, belonging to
judgment.

Jurisdiction, a lawfull
authority.

Justification, a main-
taining or shewing a good
reason for what is said to
be done.

Juvenile, Youthful.

Justing, tilling, mil-
spears on horseback.

K.

K Ali, Glass wort, a
herb whose aspect
make Chrysal glay-
ses.

Karena, in Chymistry
the mentient part of a drug.

Keel, the Ships bottom.

Ken, Sharp.

Keep, a place to keep
fish in the water, and mil-
from flies.

Kell, the caul about a
Hart or Stags paunch.

Kennel, a pack of Hounds.

or wol-
a fox
Ke
especi-
the be-
defen-
forced
Ke
scarle
Ke
light-
a plain
Ke
the ne
Ke
sight
Ke
Ke
land g
sick
Kie
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eighth
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stroke
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ward
Kira
of thre
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fruit:
which
the A
It pro
used for
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nion.
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a ship.
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herb, n
row lea

KER

LAA

LAP

or where they are kept : also a foxes hole.

Kepe, care, also a Fort, especially that part wherein the besieged make their last defence, when the rest is forced.

Kermes, the grain of the scarlet Oak.

Kern, an Irish Rogue, or light-armed footman ; also a plain Country Farmer.

Kernells, hard knots in the neck, &c.

Kerley, a kind of stuff, or sight cloth.

Ketch, a small Ship.

Key, a Wharf, to ship or land goods, or a Cliff in Musick.

Richel, a kind of Cake. Kidnapper, one that steals children.

Kilderkin, contains thirteen gallons and a half : the eighth part of a Hoghead.

Kings-evil, a swelling stroked by the Kings of England, ever since Edward the Confessor.

Kirar, an Arabian weight of three grains.

Kit-kaes, Ashen tree fruit : little narrow husks which contains the seed of the Ash, which is bitter. It provokes urine, and is used for other purposes.

Knap sack, a Soldiers bag.

Knight-service, an ancient tenure obliging a man to bear Arms in defence of his Country : abolished the 12th of Carolus II.

Knipperdolings, German Hereticks, following one Bern Knipperdoling, John of Leydens Companion.

Knitlidge, the ballast of a ship.

Knotgrass, a ground herb, with round and narrow leaves, good against the

Stone, fluxes, and inflammations.

Kyrie Eleison, Lord have mercy upon us, used in the Greek and Latin Liturgies.

L

L **Aas**, a net, or snare. **Labarum**, a rich banner, anciently used by Constantine the Emperor.

Labdanum, a Transparent sweet gum, from the leaves of the shrub Cistus Ledon.

Labels, slips of parchment hanging at Indentures.

Laborious, taking great pains.

Labyrinth, amaze, with so many windings and turnings, that one cannot get out without a guide.

Lacca, a red Arabian gum, good against diseases of the breast, and comforts the liver.

Lacerate, to mangle, or rend.

Lachrymatory, a place to weep in : also a bottle of tears, sometimes buried with ancient Urns.

Laconick mode, short, pithy.

Laity, people not in holy orders.

Lake, a fine red used in painting.

Lammas day, the first of August, a festival for the fruits of the earth.

Lampoon, a libel in verse.

Larcepresado, a commander of Ten, the lowest Officer of foot Soldiers.

Lancet, a Chyrurgians Instrument to let blood.

Lanch, to put a ship on float.

Landgrave, a German Earl.

Land Pyratel, High-way Men.

Landkip, a picture of Lands, Cities, Woods, Hills, Birds and Beasts, &c.

Languid, feeble, weak. **Languishment**, a feeble-ness.

Lapidary, a Jeweller, that polisheth curious stones.

Lappise, a Hunters term, when Hounds open their mouths in the string, and a Grey hound in his course.

Lapse, a slip, but commonly a Benefice, wherein the Patron neglects the Presentation for six Months.

Larceny, Theft, whereof one is grand, or great when it exceeds above twelve pence value : the other is petit, or small, when it is under that value.

Larch-Turpentine, a kind of Resin, of an Italian Tree, useful in ointments for wounds taken inwardly with honey it cleanseth the breast, looseth the belly, and expells the stone and gravel.

Lascivious, Wanton.

Lassitude, Weariness.

Lastage, the ballast of a ship ; also a Law term, when any is quis of paying in Fairs and Markets for carrying of things, or for Wares sold.

Latent, Lurking.

Lath, many hundreds in the part of a Country ; as Kent contains five Laths.

Latinism, speaking after the Latin idiom.

Latitude, the breadth of a thing : In Astronomy it is the distance, North or South from the Equinoctial line, or the Poles distance from the Horizon.

Latitudinarians, the moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively so called.

H Lava

LAU

Lavatory, a vessel to wash in.

Laud, Praise.

Laudable, praise worthy.

Laureat, Crown'd with Laurel.

Laxative, Loosening.

Lazer, a poor Leper full of sores.

Lazule Stone, a blewish kind of Marble, of which is made the colour Azure; It is used in Physick for Melancholly diseases, and by cleansing the blood, it preserves from the Leprosie: It is hot and dry in operation.

League, an agreement, also the space of three Miles.

Lecture, a Lesson read.

Leet, a Court, or Law day, held every haif year.

Legacy, any thing given by a deceased person by will, &c.

Legal, Lawful.

Legate, an Embassador.

Legend, Old stories.

Legerdemain, slight of hand.

Legion, an Army, the Roman Legion consisted of 6100 foot, and 726 Horse.

Legislator, a Law giver.

Legitimate, Lawfully begotten.

Legitimation, a making one Legitimate.

Lenitive, Assuaging.

Lenity, Gentleness.

Lent, the forty days of abstinence, next before Easter.

Lentiles, a small pulse growing in hot Countries, being once boyled, they are loosening, but boyled twice they are binding, but then good to stop the bloody flux, or any looseness.

Lentisk, the Mastick tree, whose leaves and bark stops all looseness, and issues of blood.

LEV

Lepid, pleasant, neat.

Lessee, taker of a Lease.

Lessour, a Letter of Lands.

Leprosie, a white scurf all over the body.

Lethargy, a drowsie disease, caused by cold humours oppressing the brain, which occasions excessive sleeping, to the loss of sense and memory.

Lethe, the Poets feigned River in Hell, whose water being drunk causeth forgetfulness.

Levant, the East, the East wind Country or Sea, &c.

Leveret, a young Hare.

Levigation, a Levelling.

Levity, Lighness.

Levellers, a factious party of Men, who would have all things common.

Leviathan, a Whale, by some a great water serpent, also the Devil.

Levites, those whose inheritance the priest-hood was.

Lexicon, a Dictionary of Greek words.

Libel, a small book, also a scandalous paper written against one, wherein the Author conceals his name.

Libertine, one of loose life.

Libidinous, Lustful.

Library, a Study of Books.

Licentiate, one that hath authority to practise in any Art.

Licentious, loose, wanton.

Liege, Loyal.

Ligament, a band or string, which binds the joints, bones, and gristles.

Ligature, any thing that binds up a wound or sore.

Limbeck, a vessel which distills waters.

Limbus patrum, a place

LIM

on the borders of Hell, where the Holy Fathers were supposed to reside till our Savours coming.

Limit, a bound, or to set bounds.

Limitation, a setting of bounds.

Limpid, Transparent.

Linage, Kindred.

Lineal, like a line.

Lineament, the form of any figure in lines.

Linguist, one skilled in Languages.

Lipothimy, a sudden fainting.

Lippitude, Blear-eyedness.

Liquid, thin, moist.

Liquefaction, a melting.

Liquefie, to melt.

Liquid amber, a sweet West India Resin good for the brain, and other old Causes.

Litanier, Prayers and Supplications to beseech and intreat.

Literal, according to words read or spoken.

Literature, Learning.

Lithargy, the foam that ariseth in the tryal of lead, or silver: which is white lead, cold in operation, and used in cyments, and is drying, cleansing and binding.

Litigious, Contentious.

Liturgy, Service of the Church.

Livid, like bruised blood.

Lizard, a little beast like an Ever, breeds in Italy and hot Countrys, has no poison, is a lover of Men, and very Medicinal.

Labby, a walking place.

Local, belonging to a place.

Locust, a kind of beetle, some are without wings, not fit to be eaten, those with wings

Hell, whose
were sup
ill our Sa
d. or to set
a setting of
transparent,
adred.
a line.
the form of
nes
e skilled in
a sudden

Blear-eyed.

n, moist.

n, a melt.

melt.

er, a sweet

sin good for

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Learning.

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wings

wings are used for food.

Lode-star, a guiding star.

Lode-stone, of a rusty colour, the virtue of it draws Iron, and is of great use to Saylor, for the needle in their Compass tempered therewith standeth directly toward the North and South.

Logarithms, Numbers, though fitted to proportionable Numbers, yet retain equal differences.

Logician, Skilful in Logick.

Logick, Art of Reasoning.

Lollard, from Gualter Lollard, a German 1315.

First imposed here in England, upon the followers of Wickliff Tenets and Doctrine.

Lombard, from Lombard the Usurer, who lent Money upon favours.

Longanimity, Patience.

Longitude, the length in Astronomy, the distance of any Star or Planet from the first degree of Arier.

Long primer, one of the Printers distinctions of letters.

Loquacity, Talkative.

Lorimer, a maker of Bits for Bridles, and small Iron work.

Lotion, a cleansing.

Louvre, the French Kings Royal Pallace, at Paris.

Lozenge, a small square Cake of preserves, shaped like a pain of glass.

Lubrlicity, Slipperiness.

Lucid, Bright.

Lucifer, the morning star.

Lucre, greedy of gain.

Lucubration, night study.

Luculent, Beautiful, Fair.

Lunacy, a distraction at

sometimes of the Moon.

Lunatick, sick of a Lunacy.

Lurid, Pale, Wan.

Lustre, extraordinary bright.

Lustration, purging by sacrifice.

Lutheran, a follower of Luthers Doctrine, called Lutheranism.

Lutulent, Miry, Muddy.

Luxuriant, very Riotous.

Luxury, Riotousness.

Lycanthropy, such a melancholy madness, that the Patient conceits himself a Wolf.

Lymphatick, Distracted.

Lynx, like a Wolf, but spotted, very clear sighted, and breeds in the Eastern Countries.

Lyre, a Harp.

Lyrick, a Poet, who frames verses to be sung to the Harp. The best of the Greek, was Pindarus; and of the Latins, Horace.

M.

M Acaronique, things huddled together.

Macerate, to soak, also to vex, pine, or make lean.

Machiavillian, from Machiavel, a politick statesman and subtle Polititian.

Machil, or Meghil, the Rich Robe of the high Priests.

Ephod, with Pomegranates and gold bells round the Skirts. Exodus 28, 30, &c.

Machine, an Engine used at the Theaters.

Machination, a subtle contrivance.

Macrology, unnecessary talk.

Maculate, to spot, or stain.

Magazine, a store house.

Magician, a Conjuror.

Magick, formerly is signified knowledge in natural

Philosophy or Physick; now vulgarly taken for Incantment, and Conjurat.

Magisterial, one in Authority.

Magistracy, those which rule in Government.

Magnanimity, Great Courage.

Magnanimous, of Noble Courage.

Magnificence, Stateliness.

Magnifico, an Honorable person.

Magnifice, to extol.

Magnitude, Greatness.

Majestical, Full of Majesty.

Mainprise, the Bailing one out of prison, upon security he shall be forth coming.

Major, greater, a Field Officer next the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Malady, a Disease.

Male content, not contented.

Malediction, a Cursing.

Malapert, Sawcy, Unsevil.

Malefactor, an Offender.

Malevolent, Envious.

Malign, Spiteful.

Malignant, Mischievous, a Nick name, formerly given to K. Charles the First's Party.

Ma'ignity, Malice, Envy.

Malleable, which may be hammered out.

Mammon, the God of Riches.

Manage, to order a thing well.

Manchet, the smallest and finest bread.

Manciple, Caterer of a College.

Mandate, a Commandment.

Mandrake, a herb bearing round yellow Apples.

MAN

The Root of it is great and white like a Raddish root, and is divided into two or more parts, growing often most like the legs of a Man, the Root, especially the Bark, is very dry and cold, to the fourth degree: It is dangerous to receive inwardly, for the least quantity will kill.

Mangle, to rend in pieces.

Manna, the dew or bread of Heaven which the Israelites eat in the Desert; also at this day, a Physical congealed dew gathered in the morning, (from the leaves of Mulberries, &c.) in Calabria and other hot Countries; also a sweet extract out of any matter.

Mansion, a dwelling house.

Man-slaughter, killing a Man suddenly, without premeditated malice; now Chance Medley, is killing one by accident.

Manfuetude, Mildness.

Manual, portable for the hand.

Manufacture, handy work.

Manumission, freeing from bondage.

Manumit freeing a slave or bond man, the owner freeing him from him, and before witness says, I will that this Man go free.

Manure, to dress land.

Manuscript, a written book.

Marches, the bounds between two Countries, as Wales and England, or England and Scotland.

Marchioness, a Wife to a Marquis.

Margin, a border, or brim.

Marginal, written in the Margin.

MAR

Marine, Sea Affairs. Maritime, bordering near the Sea.

Marquisate, a Marquessdom.

Mart, a Fair, or Market.

Martial, Warlike.

Martial Law, which depends on the voice of the King, or the chief of his Officers in time of War.

Martyr, one that dyeth for conscience sake.

Martyrdom, a suffering death for Religion.

Martyrology, an Account of the death of Martyrs.

Masculine, the Male kind.

Massacre, murdering many people.

Mastic, a clear sweet smelling gum of the Lentisk tree in Chios.

Material, which hath matter or substance in it.

Maternal, Motherly.

Mathematician, one skillful in the Mathematicks.

Mathematicks, Sciences taught by demonstration, viz. Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, Cosmography, and Astrology.

Mattins, Morning Prayer.

Matricide, one that kills his Mother.

Matrimonial, belonging to Wedlock.

Matrix, the Womb.

Mauro, a grave Motherly Woman.

Mature, Ripe.

Maturity, Ripeness.

Maugre, in spite of ones teeth.

Maundy Thursday, the Thursday before Easter,

when the King (or his Almoner) washes the feet of certain poor Men, and gives them Almes.

Mausoleum, a stately

MED

Tomb Erected for Kings, Queens, and Princes.

Maxim, a general rule.

Maze, an astonishment also a Labyrinth full of intricate turnings.

Mechanick, a handy crafts man.

Medal, a round piece, whereon is graven some Effigies or notable device.

Mediate, to entercede for another.

Medicable, that may be healed.

Medicament, a Medicine.

Medicinal, Curable.

Mediocrity, a moderation, or mean.

Meeter, verses made by measure.

Melancholy, one of the four humours, but the grossest, and if it increase, it causeth heaviness of mind.

Melliority, Betterness.

Melissuous, flowing with honey.

Memorable, worth remembering.

Memorandum, to write what we would remember.

Mendicity, Beggery.

Menfuration, a measuring.

Mental, a thought kept in the mind.

Mercenary, one that works for Hire.

Meridian, of or belonging to noon day, or the South part of the World: also one of the greater Circles, passing through the Poles of the World, and dividing the Sphere into equal parts.

Merit, to deserve.

Meritorious, deserveth much.

Metamorphose, to alter the outward shape.

Metamorphosis, a change from one shape to another.

Meteor, Apparitions on high,

M U S

H

N A I

N A V

N E F

Kind, worn in Garlands by those that were Conquerors without loss of Men: The Poets consecrated it to Venus.

Mysteries, dark or hidden things.

Mythology, one that interprets Fables.

N.

Nadir, the point of the Heavens which is exactly under our feet.

Nail of Beef, Eight pound, or a stone.

Nail, natural, lively. Nail-stone, so Artificially cut, though natural, that it is admirable.

Nap, of Cloth, or a short sleep.

Nap, a Cheater at Dice.

Napper of Naps, a sheep stealer.

Napery, fine Table linens.

Napthe, a kind of burning clay, not quenched by water.

Napkin, to wipe hands.

Narcotick, provoking sleep.

Nard, Indian Spikenard.

Narrative, Narration, a Declaration, Report, or discourse.

Nares, the holes in the Hawks bill.

Natal, Vein between the Nostri's.

Nasie, a Drunkard.

Naskin, Bride-well.

Natal, Natural.

Natation, Swimming.

Natural, a Fool or Idiot.

Naturalist, a Philosopher that studies the Mysteries of nature.

Nativity, the day of ones Birth.

Natural Son a Bastard.

Naturalize, to be made

free-born of England, by Act of Parliament.

Navy, a Fleet, or large Squadron of Ships.

Naval, belonging to a Ship.

Nave, of a Cart wheel.

Nave, the largest Room in the Church.

Navigable, any water where a Ship may swim.

Navigation, the Art of Sailing.

Navigator, a Sailer, or Seaman.

Navigate a Ship, to guide and direct her at Sea.

Naumachy, a Sea fight.

Naufcate, Naufeous, something, filthy.

Nautick, Nautical, belonging to a Navy, or Seamen.

Nazal, that part of the Helmet, that covereth the Nose.

Navel, in the middle of the belly.

Nazarite, one separated or vowed for some time to God, abstaining from wine, shaving their head, and the like.

Neap tides, low water which happens always seven days, after the full and new Moon.

Nebule, like the clouds, a term in Heraldry.

Nebulon, a Villain, a Rogue.

Nebulous, cloudy, misty.

Necessitate, to oblige one to do a thing, by force.

Necessitous, poor, indigent.

Necromancer, one who by his devilish Art, raiseth the dead in their own shape, or a Conjuror.

Nectarine, a curious sort of plum.

Nectar, the liquor that the Poets feign the beathen Gods did drink, which made them never age.

Neders, Serpents, Adders.

Nefandous, horribly wicked.

Nefarious, cruel, bloody.

Negation, a denying.

Negative, Contrary.

Negotiate, Negotiation, Trading, Trafficking in Merchandize.

Negotious, sully employed.

Nemine contradicente, none contradicting or opposing it.

Nenuphar, a water Lilly.

Neogamist, a new Married Man.

Neophyte, a plant new set, also a Learner, or young Scholler.

Neoterick, new or lately mint.

Nep, an herb, called Catmint.

Nepenthe, an herb famous among the Ancients, as causing mirth and jollity, thought to be Bugloss.

Nephew, Neice, the brothers, or sisters son and daughter.

Nephritick, pains in the reins of the back.

Nepotation, Debauchery, Luxury, and Riot.

Nequiens, without power and ability.

Nervosity, full of nerves or sinews, whereby sense and motion is given to the body from the brains.

Nescient, ignorant, or not knowing.

Nescock, the same with Cockney, a fondling that has never seen the World.

Nels, a Promontory or neck of land, running into the Sea, as Sheernes, Orford Nels. &c.

Nest, or great company of Hares, or Rabbits.

Netting sails, small Ropes joined together with rope yarn, like a Net, to secure the

sure the Sea fight.

Nevol, full of warts.

Neuro, trality, of neither or Contrary.

New, original, man K.

Presents, Jan. 1.

now give nest.

Nexi, berged.

Nexi, ning, or Nias.

taken from can ship.

Nice, Nick, cleanly.

Nick, chrest, low place.

placing therein.

Nick, given.

Nick, led from French.

Portuguese.

Nick, twinkling.

Nick, trifles.

Nick, nest.

Nick, mean.

Nick, burnt.

Nick, that night.

Nick, move.

Nick, woman.

Nick, N.

NIC

NIG

NOM

the Marriners in a Sea fight.

Nevosity, one that is full of freckles, moles, or warts.

Neutor, Neutral, Neutrality, to be indifferent, or of neither side, in any War or Controversie.

New-years Gifts, the Original was from the Roman Knights, who offered Presents to their Eemperor Jan. 1. The richest Italians now give gifts to the meaneft.

Nexible, that which may be tyed or knit together.

Nexibility, close reasoning, or succinct discourse.

Niaz Hawk, which is taken from the Nest, ere she can shift for her self.

Nicete, Folly or Idiensefs.

Nicity, pennurious, over cleanly, squeamish.

Niches, a word in Architecture, signifying hollow places in a wall for placing Figures or Images therein.

Nich-name, a false name, given in Scorn or Mockery.

Nicotian, Tobacco, so called from John Nicot the French Ambassador in Portugal.

Nickation, twinkling, or winking with the eyes.

Nidgeret, idle foolish trifles.

Nidify, to make a birds nest.

Niding, Nihering, a mean low spirited coward.

Nidor, the smell of a burnt soft, also brightness.

Nife, a foolish toy.

Night-mare, a disease that seizes men in the night, that they can neither move nor speak.

Nief, in Law, a bondswoman.

Night-spell, a Charm

against the Night flag.

Niggard, a Covetous wretch, that denies his Family necessities.

Nigeot, a Fool, or changing.

Nigrefaction, Nigresfy ing, making black.

Nilling, Unwilling.

Nim, or Nem, to steal or filch away.

Nimbiferous, causing Tempests.

Nimbos, a Dwarf.

Nimious, Prodigious, Exensive.

Nippers, in Navigation and small Ropes, with a truck at one end to hold off the Cable from the Capstain.

Nitre, a spongy salt substance, like Salt-petre.

Nival, Niveous, snowy weather.

Nizie, a foolish fellow.

Nobilitate, to dignify, or make noble.

Nocent, hurtful, or guilty.

Nocturnal, belonging to the night, or a night-dyal.

Noctiferous, bringing darkness, or night.

Noctivagant, a person that wanders in the night.

Nocturn, Psalms and Prayers of the Church, used in the night.

Nocuent, Nocuous, danger, hurt, or damage.

Node, an hard swelling in the body, a knot.

Nodosity, that which is knotty, or difficult.

Noel, the Festival called Christmas.

Noli me tangere, a piece of flesh in the Nostrils, that stoppeth the wind, also an herb, whose seed spurts out if it be touched.

Nomarchy, the power of a Mayor, or other Officer.

Nombril, the lower part of an Escutcheon in Heraldry.

dry, divided into three even parts.

Nomenclator, the Cryer of a Court, who calls all by their Names.

Nominal, belonging to a Name, or one that has the Name, but not the thing.

Nomication, a naming, or appointing.

Nomographer, Nomothesie, the Mistre, and publisher of Laws.

Nonage, one under Age, in some places Fourteen, in others, Twenty one.

Non-claim, if a Man does not claim his right, within a year and a day.

Non compos mentis, an Ideot by nature, or sickness, a Lunatick, a Drunkard.

Non conformist, that does not conform to the Doctrine, and Discipline of the Church of England.

Non pareil, peerles, a Character in Printing.

Non-plus, to be put to silence, or ashamed.

Non-residency, to be unlawfully absent, from a Spiritual living.

Non-suit, letting a suit in Law fall.

Nook, a corner.

Nore, Nortelry, Nory, nourishing nurture, a nurse.

Norroy, Kings at Arms beyond Trent. Northward, as Clarencieux, is from Trent South.

Noryce, a Foster child, bred up with a Nurse child.

Normal, square, exact, according to rule.

Noſſick, a sinking vapour, from some malignant star by Night.

Notation, the Derivation of words.

Notted, barbed, shaved, or polled.

Notary, a Clerk taking score

NOT

NUN

OBE

short Notes, or Daughts of Contracts.

Notes, Notes.

Notice, Notify, Notification, knowledge, information, or advertisement.

Notion, a point or thought delivered; also understanding, and knowledge.

Notorious, plain, evident, manifest, also wicked.

Novale, new plowed Land.

Novation, Novate, a making new, a renewer.

Novel, Novels, new, little new Romances, also Volumes of the Civil Law.

Novenary, consisting of Nine.

Novendial, Novennial, of nine days, and nine years.

Novercal, belonging to a Mother in Law.

Novice, a young beginner, in any Art or Profession.

Novitiate, Novity, newness, noviceship.

Nowed, in Heraldry, dyed in a knot.

Noxious, hurtful, damageable.

Nubiferous, Nubilous, cloud-bearing, cloudy.

Nub, the neck, in the canting or Gypsies Language; so Nubbing is hanging, Nubbing-cheat, the Gallows; Nubbing-cove, the hangman; Nubbing-ken, the Sessions-house.

Nudation, making bare, Nude, or naked.

Nudils, plegers of linnen for the secret parts.

Nudity, poverty, nakedness.

Nugation, Nugator, trifling, a Trifler.

Nuissance, hurt, annoyance, damage, offence.

Nullity, to make void, or of none effect.

Nullifidian, one of no

Faith, nor Religion.

Nullity, nothing, of no force.

Nullor, that which stands for nothing, a Cypher.

Numeral, Numeration, belonging to numbers, numbring.

Numerical, individual, particular.

Numerous, a multitude, a great number.

Numerist, an Auditor, Register, a Roman Officer.

Nunchion, a repast in the Afternoon.

Nunnery, a Colledge of Women, or

Nuns, who vow chastity, and never marry.

Nuncio, an Ambassador from the Pope.

Nunciature, a Message, or Report.

Nuncupation, a calling by name.

Nuncupatory, Dedicatory, Epistles.

Nuncupative will, declared, or spoken by word of mouth, before witness.

Nundination, Nundinal, a Trader in Fairs and Markets.

Nuptial, Nuptial gifts, Nuptialist, belonging to Marriage; gifts before Marriage; a Marriage broker.

Nutrimment, Nutrition, Nutritive, nourishment, to nourish, or feed.

Nyctalops, one moon-blind, or pur-blind.

Nymph, a young fine Woman; Virgin-Goddesses of the Woods.

Nything, very close, covetous, and sparing.

O.

O Bacerate, to silence one, that he cannot proceed,

Obambulate, to walk abroad, or about.

Obarmation, to Arm, and provide against an Enemy.

Obdurate, Obduration, hard, obstinacy.

Obduction, hiding, or covering any thing.

Obelisk, a great square stone, broad below, and rising smaller toward the top: some in Egypt, were 240 yards high.

Obeylance, to shew respect, and obedience.

Obeliſe, to blot out, or erase.

Obequitate, to ride about on horseback.

Obervation, to travel, or wander about.

Obesity, to be very fat, or gross.

Objector one that makes an Objection, or scruple, also to reproach.

Obit, a yearly service for the dead; also sun setting, decay, death.

Object, that placed before the eyes; or what we strive to obtain.

Objuratation, to oblige one by Oath.

Objurgatory, Objurgation, Rebuking, Chiding sharply.

Oblata, a Law term for old debts, charged on the new Sheriff.

Oblat, an Hospital for maimed Soldiers, or a wounded man.

Oblation, a Sacrifice offering; also an aid, or subsidy.

Obleſation, Recreation, Pleasure, Delight.

Obleſion, harming, damaging.

Obligatory, Obligation, binding by bond, also obliged by kindness.

Obligor, he that enters into Bond.

Obligee,

Oblige

from the

Oblim

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Obligue

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Oblivi

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Oblon

holdin: o

Oblon

ruining f

Oblon

noxious,

or puniſh

Oblon

bilare, a

clouds.

Oblon

ſome ill

OBL

OBS

OBV

Obligee, the person to whom the Bond is made.
 Oblimation, a covering, tawbing, or plastering over.
 Oblique, Obliquity Obliquation, crooked, awry, overthwart.
 Obliterate, to deface, cancel, blot out.
 Oblivion, forgetfulness. The Act of Oblivion, forgiveness and pardons all past offences.
 Oblivious, to have all memory.
 Oblucator, a slanderer, or backbiter.
 Obloquy, an evil report, scandal, reproach.
 Oblong, a figure four square, not so broad as long.
 Obmutescence, silence, holding ones peace.
 Obrektion, a tying, or joining fast together.
 Obnoxious, to be Obnoxious, or liable to danger or punishment.
 Obnubilation, to Obnubilate, or darken with clouds.
 Obnunciate, to predict some ill success.
 Obreption, to surprize cunningly by stealth.
 Obrogate, to contradict, or interrupt.
 Obrogate, or Abrogate, a statute, making it void.
 Obtrumpent, to destroy, or break.
 Obcene, Obscenity, filthy, bawdy, unchast.
 Obfcure, Obscurity, dark, darkness.
 Obsecrate, Obsecration, to beseech, to intreat earnestly.
 Obsequies, a Solemn Funeral.
 Obsequious, obliging, dutiful, serviceable.
 Obervance, Observant, watchful, diligent attendance.
 Obligee,

Obsels, Obsession, to compass about, or besiege; likewise possession by an evil spirit.
 Obsibilitate, to hiss, or whistle against.
 Obsidional, belonging to a siege, the
 Obsidional Croton, was bestowed on a Roman General, who relieved a besieged City in great distress.
 Obsignation, Obsigillation, a signing or sealing any writing.
 Obsolete, to drop, or things old, and out of use.
 Obstacle, an impediment, or hindrance.
 Obsterication, to excute the Midwives Office.
 Obstina-y, self will, stubbornness, to be Obstinat.
 Obsipation, a closing, or stopping up.
 Obscure, trouble some, noisy, impertinent.
 Obstrigillate, to resist, or reprove.
 Obstruction, an hindrance, or stoppage.
 Obstupifying, surprizing, astonishing.
 Obtemperate, to comply, or obey.
 Obtenebrate, to cloud, or darken.
 Obtestation, a solemn asserting any thing; or intreating and beseeching.
 Obrectation, slandering, back-biting detraction.
 Obtrition, when a thing is Obtrite, bruised, or worn away.
 Obtuse, dull, blunt, heavy.
 Obtuse Angle, when two lines contain more than a square in Geometry.
 Obtrude, to impose, or thrust forth any thing.
 Obturate, to close, shut, or stop up.
 Obvallation, inclosing with a wall, or trench.

Obvaricate, to hinder, or stop a way or passage.
 Obvention, opposing, meeting, or coming against.
 Obventions, Church Revenues, or Offerings.
 Obverting, turning about, going against.
 Obviate, to resist, oppose, or meet.
 Obvious, plain, easily intelligible; also meeting.
 Obumbrate, to cover, or overshadow.
 Obunceous, very deformed, or crooked.
 Obundation, water flowing against.
 Obvolution, flying against.
 Obvolution, to revolve about, or against.
 Occaccation, blind mans buff.
 Occident, the west, or Occidental part of the Heavens, where the Sun sets.
 Occipital, Occiput, belonging to the hinder part of the head.
 Occlusion, closing, or shutting up.
 Occulation, treading under foot.
 Occultation, occult, private, secret, hiding.
 Occupation, possession; also trade, business, employment.
 Occur, to happen, to offer it self, to meet.
 Occurrences, things that fall out, or happen.
 Ocean, the Main Sea, that surrounds the Earth.
 Oceanick, belonging to the Sea.
 Ockham, old Ropes pluckt to peices, or untwisted into loose flax again, and thrust into the seams of the Ships.
 Ocious, at leisure, idle, without business.
 Octangular, composed of Eight

Eight corners, or Angles, in Geometry.

Octave, a Note in Musick, called an Eighth.

Octaves, Eight days after Christmas, or some other chief Festival.

Octavo, a book printed with Eight leaves in a sheet.

Octennial, done every Eight years successively.

Octogon, an Eight Angled figure in Geometry.

Octohedron, a square, with eight sides.

Ocular, that which belongs to the eyes.

Occulist, one that cures the diseases of the eyes.

Ocullate, full of holes, or eyes.

Ocular Faith, an opinion, made clear to the eye of the understanding.

Oculus Christi, a plant good for the eyes, called Wild Clary.

Oculus Tauri, in Astronomy, a Constellation of stars, called the Bulls eye.

Ode, a short Song or Poem, in Lyric verse.

Odious, detestible, hateful, abominable.

Odium, scandal, hatred, ill opinion.

Odontick, concerning the Teeth.

Odour, a pleasant smell, or scent.

Odoraminous, Odoriferous, sweet, smelling.

Oeconomy, Oconemical, belonging to a family.

Oecumenical, belonging to the whole habitable Earth, general, universal.

Oedastine, understanding Measures, and Weights.

Oedeme, a swelling like those in a Dropsy, on which the fingers will make an impression like paste.

Offensive, displeasing, troublesome.

Offertory, an oblation, or the place where the offerings are kept; likewise a part of the Romish Mass book.

Oenopolist, one that sells wine.

Official, an Officer in the Ecclesiastical Courts substituted in the place of the Arch-Deacon.

Officiator, the chief workman, or Artificer, to whom the rest are subject.

Officine, an Office, Shop, or Work-house.

Officious, serviceable, dutiful, willing to please.

Officiare, to act, or perform any duty, or office.

Offin, the wide place of a River, to the Sea.

Off ende agist, oblation, or offering.

Off sithes, often times.

Offuscation, a making dim, dark, or dusky.

Off ward, gone off to Sea, out of Harbour.

Og, a jeer, mock, or a toft.

Ogdastick, a Poem, wherein the Stanza's consist of Eight verses.

Ogee, or Ogire, a term of Architecture, the Vreath, Circlet, or round band of a board, or pillar.

Ogles, in canting language, Eyes.

Ogresses, a term in Heraldry, being round black balls, like bullets.

Oke, a Turkish quart.

Oker, a mineral of divers colours, for painting.

Oleagenous, belonging to an Olive tree.

Oleity, Oilvies, the time of making oil.

Oleron, Sea Laws made by R. R. I. In that Island.

Olfact, Olfactory, to smell much.

Olibanum, the right

Frankincense of Arabia.

Oligarchy, a Government, by a few chief men.

Olitoy, the Kitchin Garden for pot herbs.

Olivaster, olive coloured, a wild olive.

Olivity, the season of gathering Olives.

Ollert, provision for fire, fuel.

Olla-podrida, a Spanish dish of several meats stewed together.

Ombrage, or Umbrage, suspicion, shadow.

Omelet, a kind of Pasty cake, or Froiz.

Omen, Ominous, a sign that presages, good or ill fortune.

Omer, an Hebrew measure of three pints and an half. An Homer, makes

Forty five Gallons.

Omission, neglecting, leaving a thing undone.

Omniferous, bearing all fruits and herbs.

Omnigenous, of every sort or kind.

Omnipotent, Omnipotency, Almighty, Almightiness.

Omnipresent, to be present in all places.

Omniscient, to know all things.

Omnivoltent, desiring to do all things.

Omnivalent, one that can do every thing.

Omologie, proportion, agreeableness; also confession.

Omoplate, the muscles on the shoulder blade, in Anatomy.

Omphacy, the juice of grapes not ripe.

Onagre, an Engine to throw huge stones; also a

kind of wild Ass so called.

Onerate, to load, or burden heavily.

Onirocritism, the Art

of interpreting

Onoma, things by

repeat a name

by memory

Onslaught, forming a

Onyx, nail, called

Opacous, or shady.

Opal, drivers color

like a Car

an Atmeth

en Emera

Opera, plays, wi

Singing,

Opera, Workman

Opero, with cur

Ophtha, in the eye

Ophic, Serpents

Ophio, speckled

Opiat, rest and

Opiti, man'ship

Opim, meal; by

Opin, things.

Opin, tive, re

positive

and opi

Opis, lant, S

Opit, or mar

sides.

Opit, help.

Opit, Poppy,

Opoc, proceed

tree.

Opoc, gum

called

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Arabia. a Govern o chief men. Kitchen Gar bs. ive coloured, Teafon of ga fon for fre, a, a Spanifh meats ftom Umbrage, no. ind of Par now, a fign good or il brew mea nts and an wer, makes ts. lecting, lea adone. bearing all s. of every Omnipo ty, Almigh t, to be pre s. to know all defiring to one that ing. oportion, a o confeffion, be mufcles blade, in be juice of Engine to es; alfo a fo fo called, oad, or bur the Art of	of interpreting dreams. Onomancy, to foretel things by names; alfo to repeat a number of names by memory Onflaught, attacking, or forming a Town. Onyx, a Jewel like ones nail, called a Chalcedony. Opacous, black, dark, or shady. Opal, a precious ftone of divers colours, fhining fery like a Carbuncle, purple like an Atterhyft, and green like an Emerald. Opera, the Italian stage plays, with Scenes, Mufick Singing, and Dancing. Operator, an Artift, Workman, &c. Operofe, things wrought with curiofity. Ophthalmy, a hot humour in the eyes Ophiogenes produced by Serpents. Ophites, Marble ftones, fpckled like a fnafe. Opiate, a dofe to procure reft and fleep. Opifce, any fort of Work manfhip. Opimous, rich, fat, and wealtly. Opiniator, a fuppofer of things. Opiniastre, Opiniona tive, refolved, obftinate, and Pofitive to his own humour, and opinion. Opiparous, Noble, Gal lant, Sumptuous. Opiftographical, a paper, or marble, written on both fides. Opitulate, to affift, aid or help. Opium, the juice of black Poppy, caufing fleep. Opobalfamum, the Gum proceeding from the Balm tree. Opoponax, the fap, or gummy juice of an herb called Hercules All-heal.	Oppication, befmearing over with pitch. Oppidan, a Burges, or Townfman. Oppilation, ftoppage, or obftruction in the inward parts. Oppleffion, the filling up of any thing. Opponent, One that asks questions, or oppofeth an Antagonift, a Contradieter. Opportunely, fitly, in a feafonable time. Oppofite, contrary a gainft. Oppofites, perfons or things fet againft each other Oppofition, refiftance, ftanding againft, refufing to yield. Opprobrious, wicked, reproachful, naughty. Oppugn, to oppofe, refift, or affault. Opprilt, rifen up. Opfimathy, learning any thing late. Opfonation, providing viiftuals, catering. Opfonator, a Steward, or Caterer. Optable, worth wifhing for, defireable. Opration, Optative, wifhing, or defiring. Optick Optical, which concerns the eye fight. Optick glaffes, to fee at a great diftance: Optick finews, which caufe the eyes to fee. Optimacy, a ftate gover ned by the Nobility. Optimity, excellency, profitablenefs. Option, a wifh, alfo E lection, or choice. Opulence, Opulent, wealth, being very rich. Opufcle, a little Volume, or fmall Treat. Or, in Heraldry gold, or gold colour. Ore, Silver or Gold com ing from the Mine.	Orach, an inconfiderable potherb. Oracle, an answer gi ven by the Heathen Dei ties; as of Apollo at Del phos; Jupiter, Ammon in Lybia; thefe were illu ftions and deceits of Satan, which all ceafed when our Saviour came into the World. Oracular, belonging to an Oracle, a wife faying. Oral, belonging to the face, voice, or mouth. Oratory eloquent speak ing; alfo a Chappel for Prayers. Oration, a Speech, alfo Prayer. Orator, a Pleader of Caufes, an eloquent fpeaker. Orb, the round earth, alfo a folid figure, exactly round every way. Orbation, ataking away or depriving. Orbicated, made Or bicular in the form of a Globe, or Sphere. Orbity being bereaved of Parents, or Children. Orchal, a Mineral like that the Dyers ufe for ma king Red colours. Ordeal, Judgment, Tri al; this was ufed fometimes for Tryal in caufes, which could not be proved by wit neffes; of which there were two forts. Fire Ordeal, that is go ing over feveral red hot plow fhares, laid at unequal diftance, blindfold, and if the perfon were not burnt, then he was counted inno cent. Water Ordeal, by put ting a Mans Arms up to the Elbows in fealding hot water, and if he efcape un hurt he was cleared. This Law was Repeated by K. John; Ordinary,

Ordinary, a Bishop or Judge, in Ecclesiastical Causes.

Ordinal, a Book of Orders for Bishops, or for a Colledge.

Ordination days, where in young Schollers are ordained Priests or Deacons. There are six of them in a Year; the second Sunday in Lent, Trinity Sunday; the Sunday following; the Wednesday after September 14. and December 13.

Ordure, filth, nastiness, dung.

Oreads, the Poets feign them to be Nymphs, that inhabit the Mountains and Deserts.

Oriaies, a frizled cloth of gold, worn in former days by Princes, and great Prelates.

Orgal, the Jettling or lees of wine, wherewith the Dyers cause cloth to take their colours.

Orgallous, stately haughty, proud.

Organ, or Orkney-Ling, for near that Island, the best sort of this Fish is taken.

Organical, a body that is composed of several particular parts and members.

Organist, one that plays on a Musical Instrument, called an Organ.

Organick, or Originum, an herb growing upon high hills, called Wild Marjoram.

Orgies, Rude Revels instituted by Orpheus, to be kept every third year, in honour of Bacchus the Pagan God of Wine.

Orichalcum, a Mettal made of Copper, resembling gold.

Orient, the East; so Orient, or Oriental, Pearls are

very glittering, and of great value.

Orifice, the entrance, or mouth of a wound.

Orislamb, or Aurislamb, the standard of purple dedicated to St. Dennis, the Popish Patron of the Kingdom of France.

Origine, or Original, the beginning of any thing, the stock, pedigree, or fountain.

Oriol, a little by-Room next the Hall, in great Houses, where some particular persons dine.

Orisons, Devotions, Prayers, Supplications.

Orloge, or Horologe, a Sun, or Clock-Dial.

Oriop, the second or third deck of a Ship.

Ornament, garnishing, beautifying.

Ornaure, setting forth, adorning.

Orndorn, in Cumberland, signifies an Afternoons drinking.

Ornithology, a discourse or the speaking or chattering of birds.

Ornomaucy, foretelling or divining of things to come, by the noise or flight of Birds.

Orped, golden or gilded.

Orphan, a Fatherless Child.

Orpment, or Orpiment, a yellow soft sort of Aspick like Brimstone, or Rarsbane.

Orque, or Orch, a great Ship, or large Mulk.

Orris, or Iris, a Flower de-luce.

Orthodox, Orthodoxal of a right belief, or true Faith.

Orthogonal, a figure with eight or nine even corners, in Geometry.

Orthography, the Art

of true writing and spelling. In Architecture, it signifies an exact platform of an house or building.

Orthographist, he that pretends knowledge in Orthography.

Orthopnea, difficulty of breathing.

Ortive, rising easterly. Ortyard, now Orchard, where fruit Trees grow.

Orval, Clary, or clear eye, good for the sight.

Oryen cause, an old word for an occasional, or necessary cause.

Oscillation, swinging up and down, or neighing.

Oscines, a kind of birds, by whose chirping; the Diviners portended things to come.

Oscitation, Oscitancy, negligence, idleness; also yawning and gaping.

Osculation, Embracing, Kissing.

Olmonds, Oar, Iron-stone.

Osprey, a Ravenous Fowl, hovering over waters to catch fish.

Ostrage, a bone breaker, a kind of Eagle so termed.

Ossuary, a place for bones, a Charnel house.

Ostentional, a Roman Soldier, attending the publick Games and Plays.

Ostent, a Monster, a Wonder, likewise to point at, or shew any thing.

Ostentation, Ostentatious, boasting, vain, glorious.

Ostuary, one that attends at the door.

Ostiology, treating of bones.

Ostomachy, fighting or playing with bones.

Ostracium, Banishment for Ten years, by writing

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the name of the offender on a shell, used by the Athenian Common wealth.

Ostration, covered with a shell.

Ostriferous, which produceth Oysters.

Otacoftacon, an instrument of Brass or Silver, to put into the ear for helping the hearing.

Ottoracks, ~~Ott~~ Soldiers, or Janizaries among the Turks, that are sitters down as unfit for service.

Ottraqua, a liquor or drink coming from a Nut in the East-Indies.

Oval, round, in fashion of an Egg.

Ovation, a Roman Triumph for a Victory gained without blood, also laying of Eggs.

Ouch, an ornament of Jewels or Gold, a Bass necklace.

Overblows, a maritime word, when the wind is so great they can bear no Topsails.

Overest, above, uppermost.

Overfree, covered, overspread.

Overhipped, or Hopped, leapt over.

Overgrown Sea, when there is a great storm.

Overmasted, when the Masts are too big, or long for the Ship.

Overfet, when a Ship is overturned or foundered in the Sea.

Overwheeled, or Overheeled, Overwhelmed.

Overthrown, when a Ship being trimmed on the ground, falls over on her side.

Overture, a proposal, an opening, a conference.

Overt, plain, clear, open, manifest.

Oviary, a Flock of sheep.

Ovial, a fold for sheep.

Oviparous, that which is bred of Eggs or spawn.

Ounce, twenty penny weight in silver or gold; sixteen ounces make a pound of common weight; twelve ounces a pound of silver or gold.

Ounce, a wild beast like a Wolf.

Ounding, moving or rising like the Waves of the Sea.

Owndy and Crisp, slick and curled.

Ousted, in Law, is put out or removed.

Outfang, theft, the privilege of the Barons, for bringing their Tennants to judgment in their own Courts, for Felony committed elsewhere.

Out law, Outlawry, without benefit of the law, for not appearing at a time appointed.

Outraie, run, be gone, depart.

Out riders, Bayliffs Errand; employed to summon persons into the Sheriffs Court.

Outrance, misery, desolation, extremity.

Cutwail, a woful miserable thing.

Owtes, Sheep hooks.

Ox eye, a bird called a Wood pecker, also a kind of large daisy.

Ox hoolie, or Ox-house, a stall for Oxen in Winter.

Oxgang, a quantity of Land, usually reckoned, 13 or 15 Acres.

Oxter, in the North is an Arm-pis.

Oxycat, a liquor that the poor Persians drink, made of Water and Vinegar.

Oxygan, a Triangle of

three acute Angles in Geometry.

Oxymel, a Syrup made of Water, Vinegar and Honey used by Phlegmatick persons. It is sometimes boiled with Roots, Seeds, and Onions.

Oxypropolast, one that makes sharp sauce to his meat.

Oxyrrhodium, a Phisical potion of Vinegar, and Oil of Roses mixt together.

Oyer and Terminer, a Law term, signifying a Commission to several persons, to hear and determine certain matters and causes wherewith they are charged.

Oyes, from the French Ciez. Hear ye!

Oze, Owz, muddy, soft ground.

Czena, a filthy distemper in the Nose.

Ozier, a Willow, or Salaw.

P.

Pagium, a certain Tribute paid for passage, through others Jurisdiction.

Pabulous, or Pabular, belonging to provender or furrage.

Pacol, an Indian Plant, also belonging to peace.

Palator, an appearing.

Pacator, a Peace maker, a pacifier of quarrels.

Pace, a mans stride in walking usually two foot and a half, or sometimes three foot.

A Geometrical Pace is five foot, by which they measure Miles.

The Pace of Samos in Greece and Egypt, is six foot.

Pace, of Affes, a number of Affes in Company.

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Pace,

Peace, to reconcile, and appease.

Paciferous, Pacifick, Pacificatory, peace bring, peaceable, pertaining to Pacification, or Peace.

Pack of wool, contains 17 stone and two pound, or one horse load.

Packers, that pack up cloth to be sent by Sea.

Packers, of Herrings in Barrels.

Pact, Pactition, Paction, Pactitious, pursuant to an agreement covenant or bargain. Also a Truce or Cessation of Arms in War.

Pad, Padder, a bundle of straw; In the canting language it signifies an highway Robber.

Paddock, a small Park or inclosure. Also a Toad or a Frog.

Padventage, a Common for feeding Cattle.

Paedagogue, a School Master.

Pædobaptism, the baptizing of Children.

Pagaments, a kind of Woollen Cloth like Irish Frieze.

Paganals, Country wakes or Holy-days.

Paganical, belonging to a Village.

Pagant, Paynims, Idolaters, Heathens.

Paganism, false Worship, Heathenism; also the old customs of a Country Town.

Pageants, Shows, Triumphal Arches, and Representations.

Page, one side of a printed leaf of paper.

Paginal, belonging to a Page.

Pagod, an Indian gold Coin of about Ten shillings.

Pagod, an Indian Temple, or the Idolatrous Image within it.

Paico, an herb in India, used against the stone in the Kidneys.

Paigles, Cows lips, or Ox-lips.

Pallardise, Debauchery, Wooredom, Pimping.

Pain fort and dure, a French Law term, signifying a strong and hard death, by pressing those that refuse to plead to their Indictment.

Pain-main, the best bread, white bread.

Paillage Rustical labour, also Landship.

Pair, a Province, a Country.

Paladine, one of the Knights of King Arthurs round Table at Winchester.

Palafins, an ancient Title given to Ladies of Honour.

Palastre, justing fighting, combat.

Palate, the roof of the mouth, where as well as on the tongue, the sense of tasting lies.

Palatine, a retainer to the Palat, or Pallace of a Prince. So Count Palatine, or Paladine, is one of the principal Officers in the Pallace of a King.

Palatinate, or County Palatine, a chief or principal County or Shire, having power of judging and determining matters, within themselves. There were four formerly in England, (but their authority is much diminished) that is Eli Durham, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

Palassins, or Palatins, a Jewel more red than a Ruby or Carbuncle, and is the Womb or Pallace, where the precious stone is generated.

Pale, in Heraldry, signifies two lines drawn down-right, from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon.

Paleated, blended, and mixt with chaff.

Palfrey, an old word for an horse equipt with fine trappings and ornaments.

Paille-maille, a Royal French Game at Ball, by striking it with a Mallet through an Iron Arch, placed at each end of an Alley: The place is called the Pell-Mell in St. James's Park, London.

Palilogia, saying over, or repeating the same words again.

Palindrom, the same word turned back ward and forward, as Tenet.

Palingham, the Son of a Forreigner, born within the English Territories.

Palinody, a mournful Song, a Recantation.

Pall, the black velvet covering, that is laid over the Coffin. Likewise a long Robe; or a narrow piece of Lambskin, sent by the Pope as an Ornament to great Prelates, to be worn round their necks at the high Altar.

Pallat, a thin piece of wood, held by Painters with colours in their hand at work.

Palled, without colour, dead and pale.

Pallet, in Heraldry, one half of the pale.

Pallecoat, or Pallettoque, a French name for a Pages short Coat, with hanging sleeves.

Palliard, Palliardize, one of a beggerly race; poverty, indigence.

Palliate, to moderate, excuse, or cover with a cloak; So Palliation, and Palliative, is to excuse, cloak, or colour over any thing.

Palliative, cure of a wound,

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wound, when the sore is closed outwardly, but festering within.

Pallid, trembling, pale with fear.

Palifizing, securing the foundation in loose ground, with piles of wood, driven into the ground.

Palizado, or Palizade, a fortification of stakes driven into the Earth in War.

Palm, an hand breadth or four fingers; the greater Palm is a span, or a shiftment.

Palmara, an handful

Palm Sunday, the Sunday before Easter, so called in remembrance of the Palm trees carried by the people before our Saviour into Jerusalem.

Palmeta, a Tree in Africa, from which by boring holes therein, a pleasant drink issues.

Palm tree grows plentifully in the Holy land, the Branches were given to Generals of Armies in token of Victory, because the Branches grow up though under much weight, and the leaves never fall off. It is reported, there are Male and Female Trees, the former bearing blossoms but no fruit, the other, blossoms and dates.

Palmer, in former days was a Pilgrim that Travelled many hundred miles on foot to visit Jerusalem and other holy places, with a staff or bough of a Palm tree signifying that he must never leave his Pilgrimage till he had obtained the Palm of Victory over all his Spiritual Enemies, by dying and entering into Eternal happiness.

Palmer-worm, an insect of six feet, eating and destroying the Palm-tree.

Palmatory, a Ferula used to correct Boys at School.

Palmetry, telling ones fortune by the lines or marks in the Palm of his hand.

Palmete tree, it grows in the East-Indies, the juice of which is a strong and pleasant liquor.

Palmetto Royal, a curious Plant found in the West-Indies, called the Cabbage Tree.

Palmiferous, Conquering, Triumphant, Palm-bearing, Victorious.

Palmipedous, one, flat footed, like a Goose or Duck.

Palpation, dissembling, flattering, stroaking.

Palpable, plain, clear, manifest, which may be perceived or felt.

Palpitation of the heart when it beats, or pants for want of breath.

Paludement, an Herald's Coat of Arms; also a Coat of Armour worn by Generals of Armies.

Paludiferous, causing Pools, Marshes, or Fens.

Palumbine, pertaining to a Wood Cuckoo, or Ring-Dove.

Pamphlet, from the Dutch Pamphier, Paper, a little tract of a sheet or two of paper.

Pampination, cutting, ordering, and pruning of Vines.

Pampinean, pertaining to Vine-branches or leaves.

Panada, food of Curvants and bread beyled together.

Panaretus, the Epitome of all virtues, an excellent person.

Pancart, a French word for Paper, being the Customs and Rates due for Merchandise to that King.

Panchymagogon, a Medicine that cleanses the body from all ill humours.

Pancreas, the sweetbread of any Creature.

Pandar, Pandarism, a procurer, a pimp, a Harlot, pimping, procuring.

Pandect, a Volume of the Civil Law so called; also Books that discourse of several Subjects.

Pandiculation, yawning, stretching or stretching ones self.

Pandure, a Musical Instrument.

Pandurist, he that has skill to play on it.

Panegyrick, a speech, discourse, or oration, in honour of some great Personage. Also a Solemnity, and a generally Assembly.

Panegyrist, he that makes the Oration.

Pannel, in Law is the Names of the Juries in a Roll of parchment, returned by the Sheriffs for Trial of causes.

Pangut, or Paunchgut, a huge fat bellied fellow.

Pannick or Painick, a seed like millet.

Pannick fear, an astonishing, surprising, fear, or dread.

Panicle, a small loaf of bread.

Pannage, Pawnage, Acorns or Mastis for Hogs, or Money taken for it.

Pannade, the curretting or praucing of an Horse.

Pannam, in canting language, is bread.

Pannicle, a small Remnant of Cloth.

Pannicle of the body, is the fourth covering or skin of a Man, from head to foot.

Pannier, a Doffet or Basket, for Meat or Bread.

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Panoply, a complete suit of Armour.

Panoplique, a Person completely equipt.

Panpharmacum, a Remedy for all distempers.

Pansie, a small plant called Hearts ease.

Pansophy, one, understanding all things.

Pantalone, is in Italy, an old doting covetous Lescer.

Pantalonet, a short sort of Breeches, wide at knees, now quite out of fashion.

Panther, in canting speech, is the heart of Man.

Panthers, Pitfalls or Trisets to catch Deer.

Pantheology, the whole substance of the Christian Religion.

Pantheon, a great Church or Heathen Temple in Rome, dedicated to all the Gods, but by the Pope turned to the Worship of the Virgin Mary, and all Saints.

Panther, a furious wild beast, some think it the Female Libbard; It is spotted all over, and from thence so Pantarjoe, is to be covered with those spots.

Pantomimi k, a stage-player that can act any part he pleases.

Pantometry, measuring of all things.

Panurgie, having knowledge in all Affairs.

Papacy, the Jurisdiction and dignity of the Pope.

Papal, appertaining to the Pope.

Pape, a Father, the Bishop or Pope of Rome.

Papaliry, concerned with Popery.

Papaverous, pertaining to the herb Poppy.

Paphian Law, whereby the people of Rome, were made heirs to a single mans

Estate, in the time of the Republick.

Paplar, a canting term, for milk postage.

Papulosity, afflicted and overrun with blisters and pimples.

Papyrus, the weed or rush whereof the first paper was made, and from thence so called.

Parable, Parabolical, a similitude or resemblance, a Fable, belonging to a similitude.

Paracelsian, one that practiseth Physick according to the method of Paracelsus, a famed Physician, curing diseases by strong Oils, and spirits drawn out of Minerals. He pretended by his skill to be able to make a Man live for ever, and yet 'tis said, he dyed himself before he was thirty years old.

Parachronize, to do a thing out of season, to mis-time any matter.

Paraclete, a Comforter, or Advocate, in Greek it signifies the Holy Ghost.

Paraclyte, a person that is scandalized, or of ill frame.

Parade, the marching of Soldiers from one Guard to another, to observe their care.

Paradiastole, a demonstration, an enlarging by interpretation, a distinction.

Paradigmatize, to discover and clear up a thing, by producing examples.

Paradise, a place of pleasure; the Garden of Eden.

Paradox, any opinion, or assertion that seems to contradict what is usually believed; strange, absurd.

Paradrome, a Piazza, open walk, or Gallery.

Paranetical, moving, charming, persuasive.

Parage, an old word for Parantage.

Paragoge, a figure in Rhetorick, by making an addition to the end of a word.

Paragon, a beauty, an incomparable Lady; Also a Compeer, or Companion; or to compare.

Paragraph, a full-sentence of an entire matter.

Paralipomena, the two Books of Chronicles, containing many matters that were left out (as this word signifies) in the two Books of the Kings in the Holy Scriptures.

Paralepsis, a Rhetorical figure for omitting any thing, really, or pretendedly.

Parallax, the difference between the place of a star as it appears to us, and its true position, by reason we see it on the top, and not from the Centre of the earth.

Paralel, to compare, also any thing equal.

Parallelogram, a square figure in Geometry, composed of lines Paralel or equally distant, yet though drawn to an infinite length can never meet. The Astronomers suppose five such imaginary Lines, running in a Circle about the Globe of the Earth, and the round Compass of the Heavens.

Paralytick, one sick of the Palsie.

Paralogism, deceitful, or fallacious reasoning, or arguing.

Paraments, Robes of state Parament, or v'rement, in the opening of a Deer, it is the red flesh between the Skin and the Carcass.

Paramount, high, above, great, the chief Lord of a Fee, of whom the lower holds his Estate.

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Paramour, a Gallant,
a Lover, a Mistress,

Paronymph one appointed by the Bridegroom and Bride, to manage the Wedding. *At the University it is the Scholler who makes an Oration, in commendation of those that Commence Doctors*

Parapegmatra, the Tables wherein *Astrologers* reserve their Science.

Parapet, the battlements of a Wall Breist high, on a Rampire to defend from shot.

Paraphe a flourishish in writing an undesigning, a mark in the Margin.

Paraphernalia, the Jewels and other goods that a Woman brings to her Husband, above the portion or dowry, and which are not to be valued in the division of his Estate, when she is a Widow; It is used in York and other places.

Paraphrase, an Explication or short Comment upon any book; such an Exposition is called.

Paraphrastical, and the Author thereof, a Paraphrast, or Expounder.

Parasang, Thirty Furlongs in Persia.

Paraselene, when two Moons appear at once, the false or mock Moon is so termed.

Parasite, a dissembler, a flatterer, that complies with a Mans humour for maintenance, and therefore they are called.

Parasitical plants, which spring up, and grow upon the stock of other Trees.

Paratragediare, to aggravate a mischief, to make it more Tragical than it is.

Parature, the protifion, or substance, of which any

thing is composed.

Parazone, a Dagger, Bayonet, or Wood-knife.

Par boil, or Part-boil, to take off any meat from the fire, half, or a quarter boyled.

Par-break, when an Hawk spews or vomits.

Parbunkle, when a Cask is put double about a Cask, to buist it up.

Parcel-maker, an Officer in the Exchequer, that divides the Escheators Accounts into parcels.

Parcel a seam, in Navigation, signifies to cover a seam with Canvas, pitch and tarred over.

Parcener, or Coparceners, all that have equal share in the inheritance of their Ancestors.

Parcenire, holding of land jointly, without parting or separating it.

Parcity, niggardize, covetousness, sparingness.

Pard, a fierce wild beast, some say the Male Panther or Libard.

Parcasie, a venomous serpent with a small head, but a mouth large enough to swallow a Chicken, the tail makes a print or furrow in the earth as he goes.

Parachasis, a figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Man digresseth, or leaves the subject he is upon for a time.

(Gr)

Paregmenon, two words derived from one another, being joined together. (Gr.)

Paralion, one word added to the end of another.

(Gr.)

Pareil, or Perl, a small printing Character.

Parelij, mock Suns, by a thick cloud on each side the Sun, whereby there seems three instead of one.

Paraneticks, good Ad

monitions and Counsels, given by a Father or Master.

Parental, appertaining to Parents or Predecessors.

Parentation, to perform the Funerals of a Father.

Parentthesis, the inclosing a sentence or word between two Crotchets (in this manner) and yet the sense is good without it.

Paricide, a murdherer of his Father or Mother.

Parfay, (par ma foy; say the French) by my faith

Pargeter, an old word for a Plasterer.

Pariation, setting, or evening reckonings and accounts.

Paricide, one that kills his Parents, or near Kindred.

Parient, Travelling or bringing forth young.

Parishens, an ancient term for Parishioners.

Parisyllable, a Syllable that is equal.

Parisyllabical, a word that has more syllables in the genitive, than in the Nominative Case.

Parity, equality, likeness, not better than the other.

Paritude, parture, a bringing forth, breeding.

Park, an inclosed ground for securing Deer, and other wild Beasts.

Park-house, being discharged or quitted from inclosing a Park.

Parley, discourse, talking, a cessation of fighting.

Parliament, a Consultation of the King, or Lords and Commons, about making Laws for the Publick Safety.

There was one in K. Henry 4. Reign, called Parliamentum

Indoctum, or the unlearned Parliament, because there was no Lawyer in it. Another at Oxford in King

Henry 3d Reign, termed

I 3 Parliament

Para-

PAR

PAS

PAT

Parliamentum infanum, or the mad Parliament, by their Enemies, because they made such notable Laws against the Arbitrary actions of that King.

Parmaceti, or **Sperma Ceti**, the sperm or seed of a Whale useful for many inward maladies.

Parmelian, a sort of excellent cheese that comes from Parma in Italy; also an Inhabitant of that Dukedome.

Parnassian, appertaining to Parnassus a Mountain in Greece, made famous by the Poets, who consecrated it to Apollo the feigned God of the Muses.

Parcel, a pretty Lass, a brisk woman or

Parochial pertaining to a Parish, of which there are nine thousand one hundred eighty four in England and Wales, divided by Honorius Arch Bishop of Canterbury in 636.

Parole, a French word, the promise of a Prisoner upon honour, or his word, to return.

Paroxysm, the extremity or height of any disease.

Parimony, **Parimor** ious, sparing, chastity.

Partage, dividing partitioning.

Partern, the platform, or ground work of a Garden.

Partial, **Partiality**, not to be indifferent in a case, but inclining to one party more than another.

Partible, that which may be divided into parts.

Participare, to partake or go shares with another.

Participles, in Grammar, are Adjectives derived from Verbs, and Nouns.

Particle, a little part of any thing.

Partile aspect, in Astro

nomy is two Planets, in the like degrees and minutes.

Particularize, to divide matters into several particulars or parcels.

Partion, breeding.

Partizan, a leading staff in War. A Party man that goes with a select Party upon Adventures, a partaker.

Partitor, **Partition**, a Divider, **Division**.

Partler, a falling band, a loose ruff, formerly worn by Men and Women.

Parturient, ready to be delivered of young.

Parvity, being under age, littleness.

Passch, the Passover, or the feast of after.

Palchal, pertaining to the same.

Pass, or mad Pass; in Cheshire, signifies an hair brain'd mad fellow.

Passquil, a Pamphlet or Libel, so called from **Passquil** or **Passquin**, an old statue in Rome, upon which they are commonly fixt; and the answer to it is usually set upon another Image near it, called **Marforio**.

Passade, the pacing of an Horse to and fro; also charity given to a passenger.

Passant, walking, going along.

Passible, that which suffers, or feels pain, or able to suffer.

Paffion, a perturbation, suffering, affection of the mind.

Paffive, not resisting, suffering.

Pattern, the hollow of the heel of an Horse, or any cast.

Pastil, small roll of Pills.

Pastin are, to delve, or dig in a Garden.

Pastor, a shepherd, also an Ecclesiastical Pastor.

Pastoral, belonging to a Shepherd; also a Song or Poem about Herdsmen or Husbandry.

Passport, a Licence from a Magistrate to pass freely, a safe conduct.

Passivoltant, a French word for a fellow hired to be a Soldier on a Muster day for the profit of the Commander. They are sometimes called **Faggots**.

Patache, a little Vessel used at Sea by the Natives of East India.

Paracoon, a Spanish Coin, about 4s. 8d. in value.

Patague, a Coin used at Naples in Italy.

Patair, a Dutch silver, about a penny in value.

Patee, or **Cross Patee**, in Heraldry is when the ends of the Cross are open and broad.

Patefaction laying open, making plain and manifest.

Patelin, a dissembler, or flatterer.

Pattens, for Women, of wood, and Iron at the bottom.

Pattent, a Grant made by the King, to a person.

Patentee, the person to whom Letters Patents are granted, openly, or uncovered.

Pater guardian, the Father, or principal, of a Convent of Monks.

Paternal, **Paternity**, Fatherly, pertaining to a Father.

Parhetick, **Parhetical**, spoke to the purpose, moving the passions, or stirring the affections.

Pathology, in Physick is that which concerns the causes, qualities, and differences of distempers.

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 Fatherical,
 rpe, moving
 r stirring the
 in Physick
 concerns the
 es, and disse-
 mpers.
 Patho;
- Pathologist, a person that
 writes of such matters.
 Pathopæia, a discovering
 or expressing of passions.
 Patible, what is to be
 endured, or sufferable.
 Patibulary, appertaining
 to the Gibbet, or Gallows.
 Patibulated, executed, or
 hanged on a Gallows.
 Patin, the Plate used by
 Popish Priests at Mass;
 Also a large Dish, Plaster,
 or Basin.
 Patule, a reddish colour.
 Patronce, or Cross Pa-
 tronce, in Heraldry, is a
 Cross between whereof are
 broad, and hooked three
 ways.
 Patration, committing,
 adding, perfecting any thing.
 Patriarch, a chief Father,
 a great Bishop, superior to
 all the rest, the principal
 Prelate in a Kingdom;
 Also the first Father of Fa-
 milies or Nations, so A-
 braham Isaac, and Jacob,
 are called Patriarchs.
 Patriarchate, Patriar-
 chal, pertaining therunto.
 Patriarchs, the principal
 Nobility of Rome, out of
 whom the Senate was com-
 posed.
 Patriarchate, the dignity of
 a Patriarch.
 Patriarch, or Parricide,
 the killer of a Father.
 Patrimony, an Estate
 descended from a Father or
 Ancestor, and so become
 Patrimonial.
 Patrimony of St. Peter,
 a Province in Italy, that
 appertains to the Popes or
 Bishops of Rome.
 Patrician, to act like or
 imitate his Father.
 Patrios, a Zealot for, or
 defender of the liberty of
 his Country.
 Patrocinare, to plead,
 justify, or defend any one.
- Patron, he that hath the
 Gift of a Church living;
 Also a Defender, an Ad-
 vocate; He that makes a
 Servant free, in the Civil
 Law.
 Patronage, protection,
 security.
 Patronize, to defend,
 support.
 Patronymick, the names
 of those Men among the
 Greeks, which were deri-
 ved from their Parents, or
 Predecessors.
 Patter, an old word for
 patterning, or saying the
 Lords Prayer many times
 together.
 Paucity, scarcity, few-
 ness.
 Pauciloquy, uttering
 few words.
 Paudishaw, the Grand
 seignor among the Turks.
 Pavi, Pavin, Pavidity,
 fearful, to affright, timor-
 ousness.
 Pavie, a shield so large
 as to defend the whole body.
 Pavilion, the Royal Tent
 in a Camp.
 Pavin, a kind of Musi-
 cal Air or Dance, of slow
 time.
 Pausade, a place to rest,
 or pause in.
 Pawm, a palm of the
 hand.
 Paunage, Mass or Acorns
 for Swine in a Forrest.
 Pavoiade, a Target
 used by Slaves, that Row
 in the Gallies, to secure
 them from bullets.
 Pax, the box wherein
 the Romish Sacrament is
 kept, or peace.
 Peak, an old word for
 ace.
 Paynim, an Heathen, or
 Pagan.
 Peal, or cool the pot
 Northumberland.
 Pean, rminois, in He-
 raldry, is yellow Ermine.
- Pearch, or Perch, a
 measure for Land, in some
 places sixteen foot and an
 half, in others, twenty.
 Pearl, the smallest prin-
 ting Character; Also a
 Jewel white and round like
 a pea, found in Oysters
 and other fish.
 Pease, for appease, to
 quiet, silence, or end a dis-
 sentence.
 Pease bolt, in Essex, is
 pease straw.
 Peccadillo, a small of-
 fence, or little fault,
 Spanish.
 Peccator, an Offender,
 a Sinner.
 Peccavi, I have com-
 mitted a fault, and I ask
 pardon.
 Peccant, Peccaminous,
 offending; full of sin.
 Peckidge, provision,
 meat, in Canting.
 Peccious, abounding
 in Cattel.
 Pecuarious, pertaining
 to Herdsmen or Herds.
 Pectinals, flat fish, as
 Plaice or Soals, whose bones
 are like a Comb.
 Pectoral, a stomacher,
 or breast plate; any thing
 that is helpful to the sta-
 mach or breast.
 Peculator, a eculation,
 he that defrauds the Prince
 or State, Robbing.
 Peculiar, singular, pro-
 per, private, particular.
 Peculiars, Parishes free
 from other Bishops, and pe-
 cuniary pertaining to the
 Arch-Bishop of Canter-
 bury.
 Peculate, to in-rich,
 also to seize a mans goods,
 or punish his pocket.
 Pecuniary, pertaining
 to money, formerly to goods
 and Cattel also.
 Pedage, passage Money
 paid for liberty, to go freely.
 Pedago-

PED

Pedagogue, a School-Master, or Instructor of youth.

Pedal, belonging to a foot.

Pedality, able to walk; or measuring by the foot.

Pedonious, walking on foot.

Pedant, a conceited Teacher or Scholler; hence

Pedantism, a formal dull School-Master; and

Pedantry, bombastick Phrases and Terms.

Pedariu, supporting, or underpropping of Vines.

Pedanture, the measure or number of feet, allowed to the Builder.

Pedee, a General or Colonels boy.

Pedestal, the lower part of a pillar; a Footstool

Pedestrial, pertaining to a footman.

Pedicle, a branch or stalk of fruit; a little foot

Pediculous, full of Vermin, or Lice

Pedlar, a Travelling Merchant, a Scorch Trader.

Pedo baptism, the Christening of Infants, or young Children.

Pedomancy, telling fortunes, or divining by the lines in the feet.

Pedor, Nastiness, Uncleanneſs; the Loathsomneſs of Prisons, or Dungeons.

Pedestibe, teaching youth to stir and exercise themselves.

Peep, a Looking glass.

Peeping, drowsy, sleepy, in Canting Language.

Peed blind with one eye, and so ke

Pees, looks with one eye; and

Peewish, is witty; all three North Country words; Also freish, troublesome, quarrellsome.

PÉE

Peer, a dam, or work made to prevent the overflowing of the Ocean.

Peers, Pairs; a Jury of Equals.

Peers, or Lords of the Realm; when they sit in Parliament, they are called,

the House of Lords or Peers

Peerage, a Tax or Imposition, for maintaining a

Sea Peer for securing the ships that lye in Harbour.

Also the dignity of the Peers or Nobility of the Nation.

Peete, in Cant is timorous, fearful; so

Peeter, is an Horse trunk, or Port mantle.

Pejerate, to grow worse, to be perjured or perjured.

Peiel, or Pical, the leather that comes over the Horses breast.

Pekois, is an o'd word for a Pickax.

Pelagian, a kind of Heretick of which Pelagius was the founder. They held that Man had an absolute power in himself to keep Gods Law without

Divine assistance; and that there was no Original sin from Adams fall.

Pelagick, pertaining to the Ocean.

Pelt, money or goods, also what a Hawk leaves of her prey.

Pelican, a Fowl, that for want of other food, is Reported to feed her young with her own blood.

Pelicle, a very thin rind or skin of any thing.

Pelliculator, one that useth dissimulation, or

Pelliculation, to overreach with fine words.

Pellucid, transparent, clear, to be seen through.

Pel-mell, disorderly, confusedly, furiously, running together.

PEL

Pelt, a skin before it is dressed; In Falconry it is the body of a Fowl dismembered

Pelts, a shield made of skins in the shape of an half Moon

Pelt, Wool, pluckt off a sheeps skin.

Pelare, a kind of noble rich Fur.

Pen in We'ls is a head.

Penarius, apprehaining to provision, or victuals.

Penare, House hold Gods among the Romans.

Penbank, in the North is a Can which Beggars carry for drink

Pendents, Jewels for the Ears, to be

Pendant, or to hang down.

Pendants, or Pennants, Flags or Streamers displayed in Ships upon Festivals, or other occasions.

Pendiloches, that part of a Jewel, which hangs loose underneath it.

Pendulous, doubtful, also hanging down-right.

Pendulum, a new invented motion, which causeth Clocks or Watches to keep time more exactly than formerly.

Penal, subject to pain or punishment.

Penetrable, that which may be entred or pierced through, or is subject to Penetration.

Penible, full of trouble or pain.

Peunistone, a stuff, or Woollen Manufacture.

Penitent, one that is heartily sorrowful, and

Penitential, or really grieved.

Penitentier, the Priest that enjoineth,

Pennance, and absolveth those that repent.

Penetral, the open part of an house within. Pe;

Penite, here Pop

Penitence, here Pop

Penning, here Pop

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Penitentiary, the place
where Popish Priests, hear
confessions made.

Pennigerous, feathered,
winged.

Pennipotent, able, stout,
strong of wing.

Pennyweight, contains
4 grains 3 one grain
makes 20 mites, and one
mite weighs 24 droits.

Penny, was formerly
the Ancient Coy'n of this
land.

Peniculation, a serious
consideration of a matter.

Pension, a Sallery year-
payment, or stipend

Pension, in one of the
Hous of Court, London, is
in Assembly, Council, or
Parliament of the Members
of that Society.

Pensioners, of the
Guard, composed of Gen-
tlemen of Quality, who
wait upon the Kings person.

Pensive, melancholy, dis-
turbed, thoughtful.

Pentagon, a Geometri-
cal figure, consisting of five
Angles.

Pentagamiſt, a Man
that hath had four or five
Wives.

Pentahedron, that which
hath five sides in Geometry.

Pentagletical, having
knowledge in five langua-
ges.

Pantameter, a kind of
Latin verse of five feet.

Pentaplores, in Gram-
mar, are Nouns of five
cases.

Pantarch, a Captain, or
Commander over five.

Pentateuch, the five
Books of Moses, called Ge-
nesis, Exodus, Leviticus,
Numbers, Deuteronomy.

Pentecontarch, a Com-
mander of fifty Men.

Pentecost, Whitsunday
being the fiftieth from

Easter day, or Christs Re-
surrection.

Pentecostals, Offerings
formerly made, or farthings
given at Whitsuntide.

Penulator, a Skinner,
a Furrier.

Penasticks, Porches in
Architecture, with five
rows of pillars.

Penetereme, a Medi-
tetanean Galley, of five
Oars in a seat.

Penury, poverty, want.

Penurious, covetous,
starcht, indigent, poor, wret-
ched.

Pepper worth, a plant
that is sharp, and cleansing.

Peptick, useful for con-
coction, or digestion.

Peractot, a Mathe-
matical Instrument, to discover
the hour by the Sun: called
also a Circumferenter.

Peraction, a concluding
or finishing a thing.

Peragation, and Pe-
rambulation, a wandering,
and walking about, a view-
ing, and surveying

Peranguſt, very strait,
or narrow.

Perarate, when Land is
ploughed up thoroughly.

Percale, by accident, or
perchance.

Perceptible, discovera-
ble, discernable, perceivable.

Perchemgue, an old
word for Vellum, or Parch-
ment.

Perch stone, that is
found in a Pearches head.

Percolation, straining
through a sieve, or cloth.

Percontation, making
an exact scrutiny, and dis-
covery of any thing.

Percruciate, to torture,
with extrem torment.

Percussion, beating, stri-
king.

Percullis, an Officer in
Heraldry, pertaining to the
Pursuivant at Arms.

Perdition, destruction,
lost, ruin.

Perduction, to guide, or
lead through.

Perdu, desperate, lost,
hid, concealed.

Perdues, the forlorn hope
in an Army, who are put
in the front or most dange-
rous post, and are counted
lost men.

Perduelliot, open defi-
ance, actual War.

Perdurable, perdura-
tion, lasting, of long continu-
ance.

Peregrine, a Forreigner,
or Stranger: also an Hawk
of a Forreign Countrey.

Peregrination, in Astro-
nomy, is when a Star or
Planet, is in a place or sign
where it was never before,
and so altogether a stranger.
Also wandering or
Travelling into a strange
Land.

Peremptory, resolved,
absolute, positive, quick, in-
solent.

Perendination, defer-
ring a thing, day after day.

Perennity, durable, of
long continuance.

Perenti ide a pick peck-
et, formerly called a Cus-
purse.

Pererration, to Travel,
or wander to and fro.

Perflation, stirring up,
or blowing through.

Perfidious, unfaithful,
not to be trusted.

Perfidy, Falshood, Treas-
chery.

Perforation, making
holes, or boring through.

Perfiration, going
through, or over the Ocean.

Perfriction, quaking for
cold.

Perfrication, chafing, or
rubbing briskly.

Perfunction, concluding,
discharging, finishing.

Per-

PER

Perfunctory, unconcernedly, carelessly, slightly
Perfusion, a pouring out or upon.
Pergraphical, well described, artificially written.
Pericardium, the slender skin that covers the heart.
Periclitancy, trouble some, in peril, or danger.
Pericranium, the thin membrane that incloseth the skull of a man.
Perioch, the substance or Argument of a Book.
Perigeum, when the Planets are nearest the earth.
Period, the full conclusion of a sentence: a determined, or
Periodical, time, for any memorable action.
Perioeci, people that dwell in the same Climate.
Peripateticks, the Scholars of the Philosopher Aristotle.
Periphrasis, Periphrastical, to bring a thing about with many words, circumstances, and circumlocution.
Perisicians, the Inhabitants under the North and South Pole, round about whom the shadow of the Sun goes about like a wheel.
Perissology, babbling, superfluity of discourse.
Peristatick, quick or disorderly motion: also to squeeze out the excrements.
Peritoneum, the Cowl of any Creature.
Perjury, swearing falsely in matters of Law: so that a Man is
Perjured or forsworn
Perriwig, hair woven in a Cap, so as to imitate the hair of the head.
Perustration, a viewing, or observing all about.
Permagies, small Vessels used by the Turks at Sea.

PER

Permanent, lasting, continuing, durable.
Permeation, running, or passing through, making water.
Permissible, that which is allowable, or permitted to be done: also blending, or mingling together.
Permission, to give power, leave, or sufferance.
Permutation, Bartering, or changing one thing for another.
Pernicious, of ill consequence, deadly, dangerous.
Perniciy, nimbleness, swiftness.
Pernoctation, lodging or staying out all night long.
Pernour, Pernancy, a Receiver, taking.
Peroration, the end or conclusion of an Oration, or Speech.
Perpenders, Stones cut out exactly to the thickness of the Wall, are called perpend stones.
Perpend, to consider of, weigh or examine a matter.
Perpendicular, down right, directly by a
Perpendicular, or Plumb line, used in building.
Perpenation, examining, or strictly considering.
Perpersion, suffering enduring.
Perpetrate, to act, commit, or do any ill thing.
Perpetuate, to make a thing everlasting.
Perpetual, or never to have an end.
Perplexity, vexation, trouble, disturbance of mind.
Perquisites, advantages or profits, over and above a Mans Salary, Wages, or Pension: Also Casualties to Lords of Mannors by strays, forfeitures, or other accidents.

PER

Perquisite, of a man's own getting, and not coming from his Parents, Ancestors, or Friends.
Perquisition, Perquisitioning, exactly inquiring. A searching in matters.
Perreptation, a sliding or creeping through.
Perse, of the colour of Elements or sky colour.
Perscribe, to write a business through, or to end.
Perstant, an old word making holes, or piercing.
Persecution, suffering Religion, or Conscience: also to pursue, or follow eagerly.
Perseverance, steadfastness, constancy, resolution.
Perseide, to be without motion, to sit still.
Persist, to be resolute to continue to the end.
Perseivable, a good shape or proportion. In law, that has power to maintain a Plea in a Court of Judicature.
Personal, to appear oneself, or in Person.
Personality, that which concerns one alone.
Personal tithes, paid by Tradesmen, Labourers, or Merchants, and not arising from Lands, or Houses.
Peronare, to appear for, or represent the person of another.
Perspective, to represent things at a certain distance with much advantage: also Spectacles.
Perspective Glasses, long Tubes, to observe and magnifie things a great way off.
Persequity, plainness, clearness.
Perspicuous, apparent, easily observed.
Perpicacity, of a ready apprehension.

PER

PES

PET

Perception, quick sighted
 of a man's
 and not com-
 his Parents
 Friends.
 on. Perquis-
 g, exactly
 searcher in-
 rough
 a colour of
 y colour.
 to write
 gh, or to
 n old words
 , or piercing
 suffering
 nfluence: a
 follow
 Pertinacity, Pertinacity
 , or piercing
 suffering
 nfluence: a
 follow
 Pertinens, a Relation
 nee, steadfast
 y, resolute
 to be with-
 fill.
 to be resolv-
 the end.
 e, a good
 In law,
 to maintain
 Court of Jus-
 to appear
 rson.
 y, that which
 alone.
 ities, paid by
 Labourers,
 and not ar-
 nds, or House-
 e, to appear for
 the person of
 ve, to repre-
 a certain dis-
 much advan-
 etacles.
 ve Glasses, long
 rve and mag-
 great way off
 ty, plainest
 ous, apparent,
 d.
 ity, of a ready
 approve.

Pelage, an Impost or
 Custom to be paid for
 weighing of goods.
 Pelary, a suppository of
 soft wool, for the secret
 parts.
 Pelzona, Acorns, or Mast
 for Swine.
 Peste alie, goods which
 are cumbersome, and take
 up room in a Ship.
 Pestilencous, deadly, or
 appertaining to the
 Pestilence or Plague,
 or causing the same.
 Pestilent, dangerous per-
 nicious, troublesome.
 Petalism, a way of ba-
 nishment, anciently used in
 the Kingdom of Sicily, by
 writing the Names of the
 Criminals, upon Olive leaves.
 Petard, an Engine of
 War like a Mortar to break
 open Gates of besieged Towns
 or Cities.
 Peterrade, Horses kick-
 ing, or jerking out their
 legs behind, and starting at
 the same time.
 Petauritt, a Greek word
 for a dancer on the Ropes.
 Peter-con, so much
 grain given to the Diocess
 of York, by Athelstane, a
 Saxon King.
 Peter-pence, or Rome
 cot, a penny paid to the Pope
 for every house in England,
 yearly at Lammas day,
 given first by Inna King of
 the West Saxons, for main-
 taining free Schools, but
 afterward exacted with
 much severity, and under
 vigorous penalties.
 Petit, small, inconsid-
 erable, little.
 Petit Seignetry, Lands
 held from the Crown, upon
 condition to perform some
 little service.
 Petit Treason, when a
 Wife kills her Husband, a
 Servant his Master, or a
 Priest his Bishop.

Petition, a suit, a re-
 quest, from an Inferior
 person to one above him.
 Pettitory, claiming, re-
 quiring, demanding, asking.
 Petrification, the har-
 dening of any substance, so
 that it is
 Petrified, or converted
 into stone.
 Petrol, matter proceed-
 ing from Bitumen, which
 being once kindled, can
 scarce be put out.
 Petro el, a Carabine
 carried in a belt over their
 breasts, by Dragoons.
 Petty-fogger, an Im-
 plement of the Law a kna-
 vish Solicitor or Attorney,
 that has neither Law,
 Judgment, nor Honesty.
 Petulant, vain, ridicu-
 lous, wanton, given to
 Petulant y, sauciness,
 prating, or simple confidence
 Petixity, a Term in Wea-
 ving for the Nap or rough-
 ness of the Web.
 Phenomena, a Term in
 Astronomy, for appearan-
 ces in the Heavens.
 Phagodonick, one that
 is afflicted with a Cancer,
 that eats the flesh.
 Phalanx, among the
 Greeks, was a Squadron of
 eight thousand foot Soldi-
 ers, Marshall'd close in
 Battle array, so as hardly
 to be broken, and from hence
 they were called
 Phalangians, or foot-
 men belonging to the Pha-
 lanx.
 Phalerated, a War horse
 accoutred with Trappings.
 Phantessie fancy, or ima-
 gination, conceits.
 Phantasm, a Ghost, an
 imaginary appearance, a
 Vision, an Apparition.
 Phares, a Grecian Watch
 Tower near the Sea, at
 Constantinople, one of the
 seven

PHA

PHI

PHY

seven wonders of the World
Pharetriferous, carrying
a Quiver of Arrows, for
his Bow.

Pharisees, a Selt of
Jews, who pretended to be
extream holy; wearing
parchment Scrolls on their
foreheads, containing the
ten commandments, and
were called Phares, from
separating or dividing
themselves from others, and
from hence

Pharisaical, and Phari-
saism, is used for such as
think themselves holier than
others, or Hypocrites

Pharmaceutick, pertai-
ning to Drugs or Medi-
cines.

Pharmacy, the art of
making compositions, or
Physical Preparations, and
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Pharmacopolist, signi-
fies an Apothecary.

Phasm in the Greek,
denotes a dreadful apparition.

Phœer, a Saxon word for
a Companion, and from
thence, Gasseer, or Gaffer,
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Phœnix, a curious bird
(as it is reported) which
lives six hundred years, and
then builds himself a Nest
of Cinnamon and other spi-
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the Sun, and clapping his
wings, is set on fire, and
himself burnt therein, out
of whose ashes proceeds a
worm, and from that, ano-
ther Phœnix, so that there
is but one living in the
World at once; if ever there
was any such Creature.

Philadelphia, brotherly
love, the name of a City in
Asia

Phæon, a term in He-
raldry, signifying the head
of a dart.

Phylanthropy, a gene-
ral Lover of mankind.

Philargeros, a lover of
Money or Silver.

Philologer, an admi-
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Philology, learning, dis-
course, or speech, and so

Philomathy signifies the
same thing.

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the Muses.

Philopolite, one that
loves the place or City, where
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ravenous devouring flesh
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the Orifice with mud.

Phlegeton, the Poets
fear, is a River in Hell,
that flames with fire, and
brimstone.

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abounds with cold moist
humours; which procures

Phlegm, or spitting in
the party affected.

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Pharisees and Jews on
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might not forget the Com-
mandments of God, Exod
13. 9.

Phylarch, a Commander
of a Tribe, Province, or
Master of a Family.

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Governour of nature.

Physician, one learned
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Physick, or Medicine
for the cure of Diseases, and
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Physicks, or natural
Wisdom and Philosophy.

Physiognomy, to know
the humour, and temper
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Physiomy, or lines and features of their face.

Physiology, treating of, or searching into natural causes, and the Professors thereof, are.

Physiologists, or Physiologers, examiners of nature.

Picacle, an offering or sacrifice, to atone for some great crime; or some

Picard, effence, or enormous fault.

Pia mater, the innermost skin wherein the brain is inclosed.

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Piafre, a piece of silver, or Coin of 5s. value in Italy.

Piation purifying, cleansing by sacrifice.

Piazza, a broad wide place, like a Market place, with pillars supporting it.

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Pighted, an old word for supported, or propped.

Pigment, colouring, or painting materials for Women.

Pignoration, to besecurity, or a pledge for a Man; to lay in pawn.

Pigritude slowness, dullness, slothfulness.

Pilafter, the inflammation of the Throat, or Uvula.

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Pin-cushion or pillow.

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PIN

PIS

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Pinguidenous, or fat, big, full of flesh.

Pineiferous, a Tree bearing Pine Apples.

Pinipinichi, a milky substance or juice, used by the Indians to purge Phlegm and Choler.

Pinnat, a fruit growing in America, comfortable to the heart and stomach.

Pinnace, a little Vessel for Sea service.

Pinnigerous, any fish having pinnas.

Pintledy, Pantledy, the palpitation, or beating of the heart, when it seems to go.

Pintle-pantle, tremblingly, or panting.

Pioneers, Labourers in an Army, who dig under mine, or work under ground, in order to lay grains of Gun powder to blow up Walls or Forts. It is reported, this art was first learnt of Rabbits making their Burroughs.

Pip, a small white skin growing on the tip of the tongue, in Birds and Poultry.

Pipitation, mourning, weeping, crying.

Pipe, Office, in Chancery lane, London, also

Pipe, a great Roll of parchment in the Exchequer.

Pipe, of Canary Wine is half a Tun, or twenty six gallons.

Pipperidges, in Suffolk and Essex, are Bayberries.

Piquant, piercing, wounding, pricking.

Pique, to have a spleen, a difference, or a quarrel with a Man.

Piquaroon, or Piccaroon, a Sea Pirate, or a Privateer; Also a Jewel or Dart.

Pirate, a Robber at Sea, one that is given to

Piracy, or plundering of Ships, or that is

Pyrratical, appertaining or inclined therunto.

Piscation, Angling, or fishing in a

Piscary, or fish-pond.

Pisces, in Astronomy, is the twelfth sign in the Zodiac of the Heavens.

Piscinal, appertaining to a fish-pond.

Piscile, a small fish.

Pisculent, a place where fish are to be caught.

Pistachios, small Turkish or Spanish Nuts.

Pistick, weighed down, bruised, pressed.

Pistillation, braging, or beating in a Mortar.

Pistillado, a pistol bullet, or shot.

Pistoical, or Pistorian, pertaining to a Baker.

Pistrine, a Bakers shop, a Jail; a Mill.

Pitching penny, a Toll paid in Markets and Fairs, for pitching every sack of grain.

Pittance, a small allowance of food, beyond their ordinary commons, in Colleges, Abbeys, and Monasteries.

Pituitous, of a Plegmatick complexion.

Placable, one that is inclined to

Placability, of a peaceable temper, or soon appeased.

Placarte, in Dutch is an Edict or Proclamation.

Placard, a Licence given by the Master of the Revels, for using Games, otherwise unlawful.

Placid, quiet, pleasing, mild, inclined to

Placidly, Gentleness, easiness.

Placis, an opinion, a judgment, also a sentence or decree.

Plagiary, applied to those that steal, or transcribe other Authors writings, and father them as their own. Also those that steal Children or Servants, which occasioned the

Plagiarian law, inflicting severe penalties upon such Offenders.

Plain Table, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring land.

Plaintiff, the Creditor, or he that makes Plaint, or complaint against the Debtor, or takes out a writ to seize his Person.

Plan, a platform of building; a large Circle or Compass.

Plane tree, much admired in Italy, under whose shadow the ancient Romans use to Banquet.

Planets, the wandering stars, seven in number, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, and Luna, from whence is derived

Planetary, one that pretends to give judgment upon Nativities, and

Planetick, appertaining to the stars or Planets.

Planiloquent, a person that is accustomed to

Planiiloquy, or honest, plain, down-right speaking.

Planimetry, mensuration of plains, flat, bodies.

Planisphere, the description of a plain Sphere, or an Astrolabe.

Plantar, appertaining to the leg, or foot; in Anatomy, the Plantar Arteries, are the two branches of the Arteries of the thigh.

Plantation, the word is used

used for
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PLA

used for an Estate in the West-Indies, or other Foreign Countrey, which the Possessor, plants with Corn and Plants.

Planigerous, any ground that bears Plants.

Plastinator, one that makes Pots; and hence

Plastimure, the Art of making earthen Ware.

Plattique, to form things Artificially in earth, in any shape or form; Also Sculpture.

Plastography, to imitate, forge, or counterfeit any writing.

Platonic, one that follows the sentiments of

Plato, called the Divine Philosopher.

Platonick love, one that pretends to admire the mind and inward perfections of the party beloved, without designing any sensual commerce Of which Plato was one.

Platonick year, some Philosophers dreamt, that after thirty six thousand years, all things should again be renewed, and return to their present condition.

Plaudite, clapping of hands, in token of joy and rejoicing.

Plausible, seeming to be great, fair, pleasing, acceptable, or probable.

Plea, the allegation that a Person makes for himself in a Court of Justice, so

Pleas of the Crown, are those suits that are commended in the Kings name for crimes committed against his Crown and Dignity; and the Common Pleas, are those suits that are depending between one man and another.

PLE

Plebeian, one of the Commonalty or Vulgar, not dignified with a Title of distinction.

Plebicolist, one that espouses the common cause.

Plebiscite, an order or decree made by the common people.

Pledge, a security, or surety, from whence came the word, I'll pledge you; Originally from the time of the Danes being in England, who while the English held up their beads to drink, cut their throats;

So I will be your surety that you should have no damage; Now it is used for drinking after a Person.

Plenary, Full.

Plenary, when a Church living is supplied.

Plenilune, the full of the Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Commissioners, Envoys, extraordinary Ambassadors, who have full authority to treat and determine all matters contained in their Commission.

Plentide, Fullness.

Pleonasm, a Rhetorical figure, whereby some superfluous syllable or Letter is joined to a word.

Plerophery, an absolute perfection or fullness.

Pleasures, or Pleasantries, delights, or pleasures.

Plethorick, fat, gross, full of blood and humours, whereby several distempers are occasioned.

Pleuretick, inclined to the

Plurify, whereby the body is inflamed with overmuch blood, and causes pain on the left side.

Pliable, and Pliant, easily to be bowed, flexible.

PLO

Plication, or Plicature; folding into pleits.

Plight, broken off plucked, in a bad state or plight.

Plinth, the bottom of a square Pillar.

Ploce, a figure in Rhetorick, whereby a word is doubled, to denote the significance of it.

Plonckets, a sort of cloth made of coarse wool.

Plotons, Soldiers divided into eight in the Front; Also a bottom of thread.

Plott, a Sea Map, or Card for Marriners.

Plow-alm, was anciently, a penny paid to the Church, for every Hide, or Plow-land.

Plumes, or Plumage, Feathers.

Plumbeous, compounded of, or heavy as lead.

Plunder, a German word, brought into England in the late Civil Wars, to spoil, rob, steal, or forcibly take away peoples goods.

Plural, more than one, and from thence

Pluralities, when a Person holds more than one Living at once.

Pneumatical, appertaining to the

Pneumatics, or traicts of spirits and winds.

Pocket of wool, or half a sack, about eight a

Poculent, that which may be drank,

Podagrical, one afflicted with the Gout in his foot.

Podimetry, measuring any thing by the foot.

Poesy, or Poetry, writing in verse, and from thence

Poem, is a Copy of verses; and

Poetaster, a mean inconsiderable Rhymers.

POI

Poinard, a long knife, Bayonet, or Dagger.

Point, a sort of Lace of Needle-work.

Point-blank, down-right, absolute, punctually.

Pointel, a pencil, or pen to engrave or write with.

Poitrel, Armour for securing the breast of an horse.

Polein, pointed shoes, the toes being tyed with silver or gold chains up to the knees, prohibited by K. Edward III.

Poles, the supposed ends, (North and South) of the Astronomical, Axle tree, whereupon the heavenly bodies are moved.

Polemical, controversial; Also pertaining to War and fighting, and from thence.

Polemicks, or discourses of War, and disputations.

Pollicies, or Contracts, between Merchants, and Insurers, for the safe return of Ships or Goods.

Polite, neat, fine, exact, curious.

Policy, or Polity, government in general, and thence

Politicks, are books or discourses about states and

Political Government, and the duties are termed

Politicians, or statesmen.

Pollicitation, a free engagement, obligation, or promise.

Pollinquire, anointing or Imbalming the dead.

Pollinctor, an Imbalmer of dead bodies.

Poltron, a Rascal, a Coward, a Villain.

POL

Polverine, Ashes that come from the Streights for making Glasses; called also Rocheta.

Polychrestis, things used to divers purposes.

Polychreston, a dose for curing many distempers.

Polygamy, to have more Wives than one at once.

Polygarchy, a state ruled by many.

Polyglot, Books of divers Languages.

Pollution, uncleanness, defilement.

Polygone, a figure with several corners; Also an herb called knot-grass.

Polygraphy, writing in several ways or hands.

Polyhistor, he that describes and knows many things.

Polyloquent, talkative, full of words.

Polymathist, one that has knowledge in several Disciplines, or tracts of War.

Polymorphean, he that is in Masquerade, and uses many forms and shapes.

Polyphagean, a glutton, a belly god.

Polypharmaceutical, he that prepares a number of Medicines.

Polyphong, a Musical Instrument which bears divers sounds.

Polypus, or Pourcontrel, a fish that hath several feet, and oft changeth colour; Also a disease in the Nose.

Polypodium, an herb resembling Fern, growing about Oaks, and so called Oak fern.

Poly syllable, a word that is

Poly syllabical, or com-

POM

pounded of many syllables. Pomade, or Pomatum, a pleasant sweet smelling ointment.

Pomanders, perfumed beads or balls.

Pomary, an Apple Chamber or Loft, an Orchard.

Pomegranate, an excellent fruit inclosed with a thick rind or shell, full of seeds and kernels.

Pomeridian, Afternoon. Pomey, in Heraldry, signifies a green Apple, dedicated to Venus.

Pomiferous, a tree that brings forth.

Pomes, plumbs, apples, or pears.

Pomade, a trick used by Rope dancers.

Pomary, the Liberties without the Walls of a Town or City.

Pomp, Grandeur, state, that which is performed.

Pompously, solemnly, with much show.

Ponderous, weighty, heavy, of much

Ponderosity, or heaviness.

Ponder, to consider, or weigh a thing exactly in the mind; to ruminate upon a matter.

Poutage, a Toll paid by Carts and Coaches for repairing Bridges.

Pontifical, honourable, stately, like a

Pontifex, Prelate or Bishop; who when he is vested in his richest attire, is said to be in his

Pontificalibus, or Episcopal Robes and Ornaments.

Pool-evil, a disease in the neck of an horse.

Poop, the upper part of the hull of the Ship, a stern.

Popelet, an old word for a brisk young girl.

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POP

Popelin, a neat finical young creature.

Populacy, or Populace, the common sort of People, now called the Mob.

Populeon, a cooling ointment, composed of the Poplar tree.

Popularity, being admired by the Vulgar, and so Popular, one that is much esteemed of them.

Population, or Depopulation, ruining, wasting, destroying, unpeopling.

Populous, a Country, where there is

Populosity, or a multitude of people.

Populiferous, any ground fruitful in Poplar trees.

Porcary, an hogstie, where there is

Porculation, or fattening of swine.

Porcelane, a fine kind of earth or chalk, of which is made China Ware.

Porcine, ill natured, rough, swinish.

Porcupine, a little beast covered with quills, which she shoots at Dogs, or Hunters.

Forest, small holes in the skin; a thing that is

Porous, or full of little holes, from whence is derived

Porosity, of the same signification.

Porpoise, a large fish, which when it appears to Mariners near the shore, portends an approaching Tempest.

Porphyry, a curious Marble, imbelished with streaks, of which the

Porphyry Chair, (wherein the Pope is advanced to that dignity) is made

Porrection, a straining, or stretching forth.

POR

Port, a stately Port or Carriage. Also an Haven, or Sea Town.

Portable, what may be born or carried.

Portcullis, a Gate with square bars, to be let down and drawn up at pleasure.

Portuguese, a gold Coin of that Kingdom, about three pound ten shillings in value.

Portmote, a Court held in a Sea Town.

Portend, foretel, intimate, betoken.

Portentical, admirable, working miracles.

Portentous, Portent, unusual, strange, monstrous, that bespeaks some bad accident to follow.

Porters of the Verge, Officers that carry white wands before the Judges.

Portglaive, a French word for a Sword bearer.

Portreeve, or Portreeve, a principal Officer in a Port town, formerly the Sheriffs or Bayliffs of London, were so called.

Portguidon, the Cornet of a Troop of Horse.

Portioners, when several Parsons serve the same Church successively, such (I suppose) as those four, who Preach by turns at St. Katherine's, London, each having a considerable Salary.

Portmanteau, a Mail, or Cloak bag of Leather or Woollen.

Portmen, the 12 Burgeffes of Ipswich Town, are so called. Also the Inhabitants of the Cinque Ports in Kent and Sussex.

Porthole, or Portole, an old word for a Mass book.

Pourtraicture, a Picture, or Image.

POS

Port pain, a Napkin wherein the bread is carried at Court, to the Kings Table.

Port-sale, an outcry, or publick sale of goods; Also the selling of fish instantly upon its coming into Port.

Pose, a distemper in the Nose.

Positive, resolved, certain, expressly decreed.

Position, an opinion or sentence, laid down, or propounded, to form an argument upon.

Possession, enjoyment, to have a thing in ones own power, or keeping.

Possessory, Possessive, appertaining therunto.

Possed, an old word for pushed or tossed.

Possible, when there is a power, probability, or possibility, that a thing may be done.

Posterior, hindermost, later.

Posteriority, he that succeeds or comes after.

Posteriors, the hinder parts.

Posthume, in the civil Law, is a Child born after the death of the Father. So when any Authors Writings are published after his death, they are termed his

Posthumous, works, after the Writer was underground.

Postile, or Apostile, a brief Explanation of the Gospel; a little addition to a larger Treatise.

Postillion, he that rides upon the foremost of six Horses in a Coach. Also a speedy Post, or Messenger.

Postliminiage, or Postliminie, is a Law term, when a person thought to be long dead, returns, to take

POS

POW

PRA

possession of his Estate and House, who must not enter in at the door, but through a hole made in the wall.

Post meridian, performed in the Afternoon.

Postnate, one that is born after.

Post-pone, to put backward, to delay, or disregard.

Posture, of the body, sitting is in order.

Postscript, an appendix, a small matter added at the end of a book or letter.

Postulata, Principles granted in any Art.

Postulation, a request, desire, or demand.

Pot, an Iron head-piece.

Potable, drinkable, fit to be drank.

Pot-ashes, so called, wherewith soap is made.

Potation, Drinking.

Pote, in the North, is throwing or kicking off, so

Poring, the Bed cloaths.

Potatoes, Roots that grow in America, a pleasant kind of food.

Potent, a word in Heraldry, signifying the top of a Staff or Crutch.

Potential, strong and powerful; therefore

Potentials, are those things that procure strength, ability, and power, in Physick.

Potentates, Princes, Emperors, Kings, Persons, in power and authority, Rulers, Governours.

Pouldavies, course Can vas to make sails for ships; called also, Madrinacles, or Ouldernes.

Pounce, to cut into shapes or Scollops.

Poundage, a subsidy or Tax granted to the King,

of so much in the pound for Merchants goods, exported or imported.

Pourmenade, or Promenade, a long walk, Gallery, or Alley in a Garden.

Pourservant, a Messenger, or Officer at Court, to send on matters of importance.

Pourservants at Arms, are Officers that attend the Heralds at Arms, who have several Names or Titles, as Per-culles, Elew-mantle, Rouge-dragon, and Rouge-cross.

Pourveyor, an Officer of the Kings, for

Purveyance, or providing victuals and corn, for the Kings Family, and Court.

Power of the County, or Possé Comitatus, wherby the Sheriff has power to command all that are able to bear Arms to assist him in the execution of his Office.

Pourtray, to paint, draw, delineate, or counterfeit.

Poynant, sharp, pleasant, grateful to the last.

Poynings Law, Sir Edward Poyning, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Reign of K. Henry 7. procured an Act of Parliament to be passed there, that all the Laws of England till that time, should have full force in Ireland, but none after-ward.

Practice, use, exercise, doing a thing.

Practical, that which may be performed.

Pragmatick, in Spanish, is a Proclamation.

Pragmatical, saucy, impudent; busie in other mens matters: A so expert, and knowing in Law matters.

Prancer, in Canting Language is a horse.

Pratick, a Licence to Merchandize, paying Customs or Imposts.

Prating-cheat, the tongue, Cant.

Pravity, wickedness, lewdness, naughtiness.

Preamble, a Preface, or discourse at the beginning of a book: Also tedious talking.

Prebend, an allowance or yearly stipend, whichevery member of a Cathedral Church, receiveth for his maintenance, as a

Prebendary, or one that is an Assistant to the Bishop. And from thence comes

Prebendal, appertaining to a Prebendary.

Prebition, presenting, offering, giving, allowing.

Precaution, taking care before hand, fore-warning, being aware.

Precarious, doubtful, uncertain, unsecure.

Precedence, above, or before others, to have the

Precedency, or be advanced above others, to excel others in place or honour.

Precedential, appertaining therunto.

Precellency, to be above others in excellency.

Precentration, the flourish before the Musick, or song begins.

Precentor, the principal singing man in a Cathedral, who sets the Tune for the rest.

Precept, an Order, War-rant, or Commandment.

Preceptor, a School-Master.

Precidaneout, preceding, or going before.

Precinct,

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PRE

Precincts, the Limits or bounds of any place.

Precipice, a steep place, a fall or descent down-right.

Precipitately, to act any thing without consideration or counsel: to do a thing rashly, to precipitate, or throw down headlong.

Precipitate, a powder called Red Mercury, for eating off dead flesh.

Precocity, when fruit ripens too soon.

Recognition, to know a thing before hand, fore-knowledge.

Preconious, a common Crier: Also praising or commending.

Precontract, a Contract, or Bargain made before hand.

Precursor, a fore goer, or fore-runner, and so

Precursory, is that which precedes or goes before.

Predatory, appertaining to

Predation, spoiling, robbing, stealing, making a prey of.

Predecessor, those that went before, or Ancestors.

Predestination, Appointed.

Predestinated, fore ordained in Divinity, to Salvation, or Damnation.

Predial, that which proceeds from, or grows on the ground: And so

Predial tithes, are those dues that arise from what grows out of the earth.

Prediator, an Attorney or Lawyer, one knowing in all Actions about Lands, or Mannors.

Predicable, Terms in Logic, general words, or Universalities.

Predicaments, different Orders in the nature of things. The word

PRE

Predicament, is likewise used to signifie one that falls into any trouble, or danger.

Predicate, to declare abroad, or Preach that which has been

Predicated, discoursed or affirmed in such a manner.

Prediction, prophesying, foretelling things to come.

Predominant, powerful, that governeth, or beareth sway.

Preeminence, or prebominence, honoured or advanced above others.

Pre-emption, buying goods before hand.

Pre-existence, or Pre-existent, having a being before.

Preface, a Discourse preparatory to the matter of a Treatise.

Prefect, a Lieutenant, a Roman Governour.

Prefecture, Magistracy Government.

Preference, honour or advancement above another

Prefigure, to foretel any matter by a figure.

Prefinition, resolving or determining a thing before hand.

Prefix, to appoint a certain time, to put any thing before a Writing, or Book.

Prefia, Refractory, Stubborn, Obstinate.

Pregnant, young with child; to be witty.

Pregnant, ripe, of a quick apprehension.

Pregnancy, fruitfulness in Women.

Pregression, to walk or go before.

Pregustation, to relish or taste before hand.

Prejudicate, to judge rashly, to

PRE

Prejudg, or determine a matter before it is heard.

Prejudice, to damage, hurt, to do what is

Prejudicial, or detrimental to another.

Prelation, advancement, preferment.

Prelate, a Bishop, or Ruler of a Cathedral, who is dignified with

Prelature, or the Government of the Church.

Preliminaries, Terms agreed on aforehand, in any Treaty of Peace, or at the Threshold of the Negotiation.

Preludium, a Prologue, or Speech before any song, or play: A flourish before the Musick begins the Tune.

Premature, ripe before the time, or too soon.

Premediate, to consider or think before hand.

Premeditation, seriously advising with ones self before.

Premious, rich in parts and gifts.

Premise, to provide before-hand against any thing, to lay down some principles or grounds.

Premises, matters mentioned before: Also Houses or Lands are called the Premises.

Premission, to send before-hand.

Premium, a gift or reward: A Sum given for ensuring Ships or Goods at Sea, if lost.

Premonstrance, to make plain before hand, to forebesh, or foretel.

Premonition, warning given before hand, and from thence.

Premunition, fore-armed, according to the Proverb, forewarn'd, fore-armed.

Premu-

PRE

Premunire, *loss of estate and goods, and imprisonment during life, for some offences, and so to run in to a*

Premunire, *is to be in great peril or danger.*

Prenomination, *naming first, or before hand.*

Prenotion, *being acquainted, or fore-knowing.*

Prenunciatus, *declaring or telling before.*

Prenunciate, *to predict, or prognosticate before hand.*

Pre occupation, *taking possession before hand.*

Pre occupate, *to pre-possess, to prevent.*

Preominate, *to foretell thin, sto come.*

Preordain, *to determine or resolve before.*

Preordinate, *ordained before.*

Prepensid, *ruminated, or thought on before hand.*

Preponderate, *to weigh down, to be heavy.*

Preposition, *a word, or part of speech placed before other parts.*

Preposterous, *out of order, unhandsome, ridiculous. The Carr before the horse.*

Propose, *to set before, or prefer.*

Preproperous, *over quick, hasty, rash.*

Prepuce, *the fore-skin in the secrets, which was cut off by Circumcision.*

Prerogative, *power, pre-eminence, or authority.*

Prerogative Court, *for proving the wills of the Deceased*

Presage, *to conjecture, or foretell a thing to come.*

Presbyterians, *so called because they plead for the Government of the Church, by*

PRE

Presbytery, *or by Elders and Priests, or*

Presbyters, *according to the model in Scotland, and Geneva.*

Prescience, *understanding, or knowing a thing before hand.*

Prescind, *to divide, separate, or break before hand.*

Prescribe, *to direct, appoint.*

Prescript, *a Rule, an Order to go by.*

Prescription, *Usage or Custom of former Ages; also to give limits or appoint; to possess an Estate time out of mind.*

Presentaneous, *ready, instantly, effectually.*

Presentation, *when a Minister is presented by the Patron of a Living, to the Bishop.*

Presentee, *the Parson that is presented to the Church.*

Presentments, *by the Grand Jury of several misdemeanors, to be inquired into by the Court, or by Church-wardens*

Preside, *to overlook and inspect.*

President, *a Governour of a Province or Company; a Ruler, a Principal Judge.*

Presidents, *Examples, Rules, Customs.*

Presidial, *and Presidialry, one appointed to aid or relieve a*

Presidy, *Garrison, Fort, or Town.*

Pressure, *a grievance, trouble, or oppression.*

Prestigious, *deceitful, cheating, juggling, deluding the sight with false appearances.*

Pre-suppose, *to put the case, conjecture or imagine before hand.*

PRE

Presto, *presently, instantly, quickly, a word used by jugglers.*

Presumption, *cause of suspicion; also pride, confidence, over-boldness.*

Preterence, *Pretext, a false allegation, an excuse, colouring over a matter.*

Pretension, *having a right, or laying claim to a thing.*

Pteretion, *rejecting, refusing, or passing by.*

Prete mission, *an oversight, overlooking, or leaving out.*

Preternatural, *strange, miraculous, beyond nature.*

Pretor, *a Roman Officer, a Mayor, a Judge, a Commander in chief, a Consul.*

Pretorian Guards, *belonging to the Roman Emperors.*

Prevalent, *of more force, power, value, or consideration.*

Prevalency, *increasing, strengthening, prevailing.*

Prevariation, *dissembling, under-hand dealing, falsehood, treachery.*

Prevariicator, *at the commencement at Cambridge, is a Scholler, who makes Satyirical reflections upon his Auditory.*

Prevenient, *coming before.*

Providence, *having a foresight of a matter.*

Previous, *that which precedes or goes before.*

Priapism, *violent erection without lust; from*

Priapus, *the feigned bea-then God of Gardens and Lasciviousness.*

Pricker, *a Huntsman on horseback.*

Pricket, *a fallow Deer, brocket or spitter, about a year old.*

Pricking,

P

Pricking, *in Hares*

Pridian, *day before.*

Priggin, *for riding.*

Priggs, *usage, is*

Prig-na, *Reals Horse*

Prig-fts, *others R*

Pricker, *for a small*

Primacy, *dignity.*

Primat, *or Metro-*

Primag, *sometimes*

Prima, *paid to*

Prime, *the ship*

Prime, *ready to su*

Prime, *ter, so can*

Prime, *my; the*

Prime, *capital of*

Prime, *first hour*

Prime, *of the Ca*

Prime, *mong the*

Prime, *19 inches*

Prime, *an Inch*

Prime, *called the*

Prime, *Primit*

Prime, *Prayer bu*

Prime, *Mary; a*

Prime, *Children*

Prime, *Primit*

Prime, *mitive, a*

Prime, *to the Ki*

Prime, *when he*

Prime, *vin, cal*

Prime, *and frem*

PRI

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PRO

Pricking, the mark of an Hares foot in the earth.
Pridian, Yesterday, the day before.

Prigging, an old word for riding.

Priggs, in Canting language, is Thieves, so **Prig-napper**, is one that steals Horses, and **Prig star**, one that is another's Rival in a Wench.

Pricket, an ancient word for a small Wax-candle.

Primacy, superiority, dignity.

Primate, a Principal, or Metropolitan Bishop; sometimes an Arch-Bishop.

Primage, a small stipend paid to Marriners when the ship is loaded; and ready to sail out of Port.

Prime, the golden Number, so called in Astronomy; the chief, best, principal of any thing; The first hour of the day; One of the Canonical hours among the Romans; Also 19 inches and 54 parts of an Inch in surveying, is called the Prime.

Primmer, a Romish Prayer book to the Virgin Mary; also the first Book Children learn.

Primevous, of the primitive, or first age.

Primices, the duty paid to the King by the Parson, when he comes into a Living, called first fruits, and from thence

Primitial, appertaining to first fruits.

Primigenious, produced originally, or naturally of itself.

Priming, the first time of painting over any House, Ship, or Canvas, laying the ground colours.

Primitive, the most an-

cient, the original, not proceeding from others.

Primogeniture, E'der-ship, the eldest, or first born.

Primordial, appertaining to the original, or first beginning.

Primum Mobile, in Astronomy, signifies the tenth Orb in the Heavens, or the first mover.

Principality, Dominion, Sovereignty.

Princoek, or **Præcox**, a forward youth, an over witty brisk Lad.

Priors, the Governours, Principals, or Heads of Abbies, or Monasteries, wherein are a number of Monks and Fryers.

Pioresse, the Principal or chief Woman in a Nunnery of Women, called also an Abbess.

Priority, preference, pre-eminence, advancement, or honour above others.

Prisage, the duty paid to the King out of every lawful Prize, Ship and Goods, usually ten per Cent. Also valuing, or rating any thing.

Prism, a solid Figure or Triangle in Geometry, which is oblong square, and from hence are derived

Prismatical glasses, that make an appearance of different colours.

Pristine, formerly, anciently, of old time.

Privado, in Spanish, is a Court Minion, or Favourite, intrusted with the secrets of state.

Privation, bereaved of, taken away, deprived of.

Privative, that depriveth, or bereaveth.

Priviledge, a benefit or advantage, security from

Arrests, by being privileged or protected by the King or others.

Privy, to be acquainted with, to know or to be Privy, to a matter.

Privy Attery, which comes into the Privies.

Privy Seal, to authorize some matters that do not pass the Great Seal.

Prize, Ships or Goods taken at Sea by Privateers, by Commission from the King or state in War. To fight a

Prize, is when Fencers fight upon a stage to get money of the Spectators. Also Robbery or Booty.

Probable, that which is likely, or has a

Probability, of being done or said.

Probate, or proving of wills, by witnesses or oath, a the-Prerogative Court, or Doctors Commons, in London, or any other Ecclesiastical Court.

Probation, examining, procuring, trying; and so **Probatum est**, upon Tryal it is approved of.

Probationer, one that is proved or tryed; Also the Examiner or Tryer.

Probity, justice, honesty, truth.

Probe, an instrument in Chirurgery, to search into the bottom of a sore or wound.

Probleme, a Paradox, a difficult question, which is

Problematical, or hard to be resolved.

Proboscis, the long snout or trunk of an Elephant.

Procacity, Confidence, Sauciness, Malepertness.

Procatartick cause, that which precedes, or occasions another cause.

Procerity,

PRO

Proceity, one that is Procere, or all of growth or stature.

Process, in Law is a writ, or proceeding against a Person in any Court of Judicature.

Procedendo, a Writ to bring back a cause to the Court, out of which it was removed.

Procession, in Popish Countreys is a solem ser vice, where the Host, Sacrament, or some Image is carried before, and followed by Priests singing: Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Persons of the greatest quality and distinction, assisting thereat. In England it is the Minister and principal Parishioners, walking the bounds of a Parish, on Ascension-day, or Holy-Thurday, yearly.

Processional, appertaining to proceeding, or process.

Procheniamy, he that is the nearest Relation, or kindred to a Child under age.

Procronism, one that over numbers in his computation of time.

Procidence, that which is removed out of its proper place; When a thing is

Prociduous, or fallen down.

Proin&, aptness, promptness, readiness.

Proclamation, crying out, declaring, publishing an Order of the King, or in a Court of Judicature.

Proclive, to be very subject, or inclined to have a Proclivity, or a strong desire and inclination.

Proconsul, one deputed by, or having the power of a Consul, or Resident in Foreign Parts.

PRO

Procrastination, putting off till to morrow.

Procrastinate, prolong, or delay.

Procreation, fruitful-ness, fit to breed.

Procreate, to bring forth, or fit for Marriage.

Pro confesso, taken for granted without witness, or further proceedings confessed.

Proctor, or Procurator, in the Ecclesiastical Courts is the same as an Attorney or Solicitor in other Courts. Also a Steward employed in other Mens matters. One that Collects Tithes for the Parson.

Proctors of the Clergy, are those which are chosen to represent the Clergy in the lower house of Convocation, during the Session of Parliament.

Proctors of the University, are two Officers, annually elected to regulate all misdemeanors of the Scholars.

Proculcation, treading down, or underfoot.

Procurator, a Principal Officer in the Venetian state, next to the Duke in honour.

Procyon, in Astronomy is a star called, the lesser dog star.

Prodigality, Riot, Wastefulness, being

Prodigal, expensive, saucy, impudent. So

Prodigence, is thriftlessness, expensiveness.

Prodigious, unusual, ominous, strange.

Prodigy, a wonderful thing; a blazing Star or Comet; predicting some ill accident.

Proditorious, False, Treacherous, Traitorly.

PRO

Prodition, discovering, bringing forth, betraying. Prodigme, or Precursor, that which goes before, a fore runner is usually termed.

Prodromous, because it precedes other things.

Produce, yield, bring forth, occasion.

Product, the effect or profit of any thing.

Production, is a lengthening, producing, or bringing forth.

Proem, an Introduction, Preface, or Beginning.

Profanation, when things dedicated to sacred uses are

Profaned, or made common.

Profane, wicked, a sceler as Religion, or the Holy Scriptures.

Profession, when Persons are entered into Monasteries or Nunneries, they are said to vow or make Profession of chastity and other matters.

Professor, a publick Reader in a Colledge or Hall in Divinity, Physick, Law, or any other science.

Proficient, one that hath well improved himself, or profited in hearing.

Profile, a Picture so painted or drawn, that one side is only visible.

Profligate, wretched, lewd, debauched: Also to conquer or drive away.

Profluence, plenty, abundance, affluence.

Profound, deep, knowing, of great understanding.

Profundity, of a great depth to the bottom.

Proful, prodigal, lavishing, to spend money, with

Profusion, throwing or pouring

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astefully.

Progenitors, Ancestors,
predecessors, Fore-fathers.

Progeny, Successors Chil-
ren, off-spring, kindred or
alliance.

Prognosticator, an A-
strologer or Almanack-
maker, who pretends to

Prognosticate, or fore-
tel things to come, and so
Almanacks are termed.

Prognostications, as dif-
covering what will happen
the year ensuing.

Progression, a term in
Arithmetick, going for-
ward, or on; being still

Progressive, or Pro-
gression, or proceeding
farther.

Progress, travelling,
journeying; when the King
goes with the Court about
the Countrey, it is called
the Royal Progress.

Prohibite, to forbid,
gain say, or disallow.

Prohibition, hindring,
prevent, forbidding.

Project, a contrivance,
an invention, a Plot, a
Design.

Projection, hath the
same signification; also a
term in Chymistry.

Projector, one that finds
out some project or Inven-
tion; A Man of a work-
ing head.

Projection, thrown
out, exposed.

Projecture, when houses
jut out, or go beyond others.

Prolation, declaring,
pronouncing, deferring.

Proleptus, a Rhetorical
figure, when a Man fore-
knowing what objection
will be made, prepares an
answer thereunto before-
hand in his mind.

Prolifick, fruitful, full
of Children, of a

Prolifical nature, or
constitution

Prolix, impertinent, te-
dious, long

Prolivity full of words,
long, contrary to concise,
short; Also Liberality,
Charity.

Procurator, he that speaks
in behalf of the whole Com-
pany or Assembly; The
speakers of both Houses of
the Convocation of the Cler-
gy, are called Procurators.

Prologue, a Preface, or
a Speech before a Play.

Prolusion, a flourish be-
fore a Song or Lesson in
Musick.

Promenade, a curious
Walk, a Terrace walk in a
Garden.

Promesse, an engagement,
obligation, or promise.

Prominent, hanging
over, jutting out beyond
others.

Promiscuous, blended,
confused, mixt one with
another, huddled together.

Promissary, appertaining
to an obligation or promise.

Promontory, a moun-
tain or hill, jutting out
into the Ocean.

Promoters or Promoc-
ters, Informers about the
breach of a Law, whereof
they receive part of the
Fine.

Prompt, ready, apt, in-
telligent.

Promptitude, quick of
apprehension, of a ready
presence of mind.

Prompter, at the Thea-
ter, is he that stands behind
the Actor, and helps him
out if he forgets.

Promulgate, to declare
openly.

Promulgation, publica-
tion, proclamation of any
Edit, Decree, or Act.

Prone, to be inclined or
subject to a thing: To lye
with the face down ward,
stopping down.

Pronephew, the Son of
a Nephew.

Propagate, to increase,
promote, multiply, enlarge,
spread abroad; To plant
young Trees.

Propagation, fruitful-
ness, breeding, generation.

Propelled compel'd, for-
ced, or thrust forward.

Propense, inclined, rea-
dy, also weighty.

Propension, Propensity,
having a strong inclination
or desire, to perform a mat-
ter.

Properate, to be speedy,
quick, to make haste.

Property, the natural
temper of a Man; Also
the true right and Title
whereby a Man holds Goods
or Lands.

Proprietie, the several
shapes wherein Players put
themselves, to act different
parts, are called their Pro-
perties.

Prophecies, things pre-
dicted or foretold, before
they happen; and those that
declare them, are termed

Prophets, or Fore tellers,
So all the Books of Holy
Scripture, from Isaiah to
Malachy, are called the
Prophetical, Writings or
Books: and the Authors
are said to

Prophesize, or discover
things to happen afterward.

Prophylactic, in the
Greek, signifies a Physical
remedy for preserving
health

Propination, when one
drinks to another.

Propinquity, Related,
near a kin, of the same
blood, or Family.

Propria-

Propitiation, appeasing, atonement, pacifying Gods anger by Sacrifice.

Propitiatory, appertaining thereunto; Also the Mercy seat, or place of Gods presence.

Propitious, fortunate, happy, favourable.

Proportion, exact, even, answerable in all parts; of a good shape.

Proposition, a Maxim, a Theme, a Sentence, a Doctrine propounded to discourse upon.

Propose, to offer, to make a motion, to propound any thing.

Proprietor, the possessor, the owner, wherein the Right lyes; he who has the real Propriety therein.

Proprietary, the Patron or Parson that hath the Tithes of a Benefice secured to him, his Heirs and Successors.

Propudious, unhandsome, impudent, shameful.

Propugnacle, a Castle, Fort, or place of defence.

Propugnator, an earnest defender of any thing.

Propulsion, a forcing away, a driving back again.

Propulsary, that which has power to drive away.

Proreption, crawling, or creeping forward.

Prorex, a Gouverneur, Lord Deputy, or Vice Roy.

Prostrate, to move, provoke, or stir up.

Prorogue, to delay, to put off for a certain time.

Prorogation, of Parliaments, sending them away for a time; And differs

from adjournments, because all Bills not passed the Royal Assent, are void by a Session or Prorogation: but by the others, they re-

main in the same state as when they went away.

Proscription, a publick Sale of goods upon execution, or forfeiture: Also declaring a Man.

Prosript, banished out of his Countrey, that has no benefit of the Law: but any Man may kill him: A punishment used by the Ancient Romans.

Prosecutor, one that persues a man, that is witness against him in the Kings name for any crime.

Prosaick, that which is not in Verse, but in

Poese, or without Rhyme or Meeter.

Proscission, ripping up, cutting out.

Proselyte, among the Jews, a Heathen or Gentile that embraced their Religion. Among Christians, a Pagan converted to the true Faith.

Prosody, the right pronunciation, or writing of words.

Prosopopeia, a Rhetorical figure, whereby the dead or absent are pretended to make Speeches.

Prospect, any place from whence one may see at a distance: a pleasant place afar off.

Prospicious, easie to be discerned.

Prospicience, perceiving before hand, fore sight.

Prostitute, a common Strumpet, who offers herself to all comers for Money; And from thence

Prostituted, debased, put to some vile use, debauch'd.

Prostrate, to lye at ones feet, to fall flat along.

Protection, security, defence from danger.

Protelation, forcing, or driving away.

Protend, to hold out, stretch forth.

Proterivty, ill natured, quarrelsome, peevishness, jawciness, confidence.

Protest, to affirm solemnly: Also when a Bill of Exchange drawn upon a Merchant is not duly paid, the other protests against, and returns the Bill.

Protestation, to declare his dislike of a matter, and desire it may be recorded in Parliament: to make an earnest affirmation.

Protestants, so called from their open declaring, and

Protesting, against the Pope and Church of Rome, in Germany, 1529.

Proteus, whom the Poets feign, turned himself into several shapes; a Sea-God, applied to those that change parties upon all occasions.

Proto martyr, the first Christian Martyr, who was St. Ste. hen.

Protoplast, Adam, who was first Created and Formed.

Prototype, the first type, shadow, or pattern.

Protonary, a principal Notary, Clerk, or Scribe; whereof there is one in the Court of Kings Bench, and three in the Court of Common pleas.

Protraction, delaying putting off, prolonging.

Protractor, a Delayer, also a Mathematical Instrument for measuring Land.

Protrude, to drive on fiercely, to thrust forward.

Protuberancy, swelling up, thrusting out.

Protuterant, that which rises up in a bunch or bill.

Pro vage,

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Provange, an Instrument thrust down the throat for cleansing the stomach, made of Whalebone.

Proveditories, **Providers**, **Overseers**; In the Venetian state, two of these are ordered to overlook the General of their Armies or Navies.

Provedore, a Governour, Captain, or Commander.

Proverb, an ancient Maxim, or wise saying.

Proverbial, appertaining to a Proverb.

Providence, God's care over good Men. Also foresight.

Provident, careful, saving, wary, good husbandry.

Province, a County or Jurisdiction; the Counties in France, and other Foreign Parts, are termed

Provinces, and the Republick of Holland, is called the seven united

Provinces, or **States**. The Jurisdiction or Government of Arch-Bishops, are also named.

Provinces, as these of Canterbury and York.

Provincial, pertaining thereunto. Also in Monasteries and Priories, the Governour, or Principal Fryer, is called a

Provincial, the chief of that Province, of their Order.

Provinig, planting a vine, so that it may grow and be rooted.

Provision, in War is Victuals. Also to provide a Parson with a Living It is likewise used for preparation, making ready, preparing.

Proviso, an exception, or provision inserted in any Deed, Lease, or Writing. A Caveat.

Provisor, a steward, a provider, a purveyor for provisions

Provocative, apt to stir up, inflame, or provoke.

Provocation, to give occasion for a quarrel, to challenge; or incite to anger.

Prowl, to rob, steal, pilfer, or wander about by night.

Provost Marshal, a Marine Officer, who secures the Prisoners taken at Sea.

Provost, the Principal, President or head of a College. In France, a Sheriff or Bailiff.

Prow, a jutting out, the forepart of a Frigate.

Prowess, valour, honour, glory, courage.

Proximity, kindred, next of blood, endearedness.

Proxy, to appear, or vote in behalf of another.

Prudence, knowledge, wisdom, understanding.

Prudential, Prudentially, ordering matters with discretion, and understanding, wisely.

Pruinous, hoary, frost and cold.

Prunella's, a Spanish fruit, pleasant and restorative to the stomach.

Prunes, a good fruit from France.

Prune, to trick or trim as birds do their feathers.

Prurient, grown toward man or woman: Also itching, desirous; And from thence

Prurigenous, one that hath got the itch.

Palm, a Sacred Poem or Song.

Psalmist, the Author or Composer of a Psalm.

Psalmography, one that writes Psalms, or Spiritual Songs.

Psalmody, singing of Psalms.

Psalttery, a Musical Instrument, with ten strings like an Harp.

Pseudo, false, counterfeit, delusive; And so

Pseudography, is counterfeit writing.

Pseudology, falsehood, and lying.

Pseudomancy, false divining.

Pseudo-Martyr, a false witness, or Martyr.

Pseudo-prophet, a lying and false Prophet.

Pitance, a Physical drink, made of herbs and barley boiled in water, and drank.

Puberty, ripeness of age, manhood.

Pubescent, growing up to Man or Woman's estate.

Publick Faith, money borrowed in the late civil Wars in England, upon Publick, or Parliament security.

Publican, among the Jews, were Tax gatherers of very ill fame. He that farms the revenues of a City or Market Town.

Publication, proclaiming, dispersing, making common.

Pucelage, a maidenhead, virginity.

Puckett, in Suffolk, are bags, or nests of Caterpillars.

Pudibundous, modest, shamefast, bashful.

Pudicity, chastity, bashfulness.

Puclity, weakness, wantonness, childifness.

Puerperous, fruitful, breeding, child-bearing.

Pupil, the quantity of half an handful.

Pugils, Gladiators, Wrestlers, Fighters.

Pugnacious, one that is quarrelsome.

Pugnacity, pertaining to fifty cuffs, or boxing.

Puine, young, immature, an inconsiderable puny.

Puissance, strength, courage, power, glory.

Pulchritude, beautiful, handsomeness, fairness, comeliness.

Pulicous, troubled with Fleas.

Pullail, wild Geese, Ducks, or any other wild Fowl.

Pullulate, thriving, breeding, growing.

Pullulation, laying of eggs, breeding of chickens.

Pulment, Water-gruel.

Pulmonary, an herb called Lung-wort, very helpful for those that are

Pulmonarious, or afflicted with any disease in the Lungs.

Pulp, the substance, core, inside, or fleshy part of any thing; Also a fish called a Cuttle-fish.

Pullation, a beating, knocking, or striking.

Pulse, in the wrist or Arm of Man that beats continually. Likewise Beans, Pease, and such like grain are called Pulse.

Puherize, to pound, stamp, or beat into powder.

Pumice-stone, thrown out of Etna, and other burning Mountains, porous, or full of holes burns thrown with the vehement heat.

Pumpet, or Pompet-balls, wherewith Printers beat the Ink upon the Letter.

Punch, a Liquor compounded of Brandy, Sugar, Lemmon, Water and Spice; A Drink now much in use by Sea and Land.

Puncheon of wine, a measure containing four-gallons.

Punctilio, **Puncto**, a Spanish word, a little inconsiderable thing, word, or affront, a small point or matter.

Punctual, exact, certain, to the purpose, not failing, nor missing an hair-breadth.

Pungent, piercing, pricking, to the quick.

Punition, to bring one to punishment.

Pupil, the ball or apple of the eye. Also a young Scholler under a Tutor: A Child under age.

Purble, or Pourble, a French word for Fringes or Borders.

Purflew, a term in Heraldry, signifying all kind of Furrs used in Borders.

Purgative, any thing that is useful for

Purgation or cleansing. Also purging or cleering oneself from an accusation or crime.

Purgatory, a place contrived by the Romish Church, neither Heaven nor Hell, but between both, where they pretend the Souls of Men must be purified from their sins before they can get to Heaven; And that the Prayers of the Priests will the sooner redeem them from thence, if their Relations pay them well for their pains.

Purify, to cleanse or purrife.

Purification of the Virgin Mary, wherein she was Purified according to Mo-

ses Law, is called Candle-mas day, being February 2.

Purim, the Feast of Lots, kept by the Jews annually for their deliverance from Hamans Treachery. Esther. 5.

Puritan, the Calvinists, or Presbyterians were so called in the Reign of K. Charles I because they pretended to purer Worship then the natural Church.

Purlew, the ground bordering upon a Park or Forest, where the Owner may legally hunt Deer, if he have 40s. per Annum free-land.

Purloin, to rob, steal, or pilfer.

Purport, the right meaning, intent, and design.

Purulent, loathsome, nasty, filthy matter.

Purpurean, of a purple colour.

Purveyor, one that makes provision, or

Purvey, and takes care for Victuals for the King and Court.

Purview, the matter, subject, or body of an Act of Parliament; when after the Preface, or Proem it follows, Be it enacted, &c.

Pasillanimous, fearful, childish; A Person of

Pasillanimity, faint-heartedness, means of spirit.

Pustule, a blain, or blister, whereby a Man is

Pustulous, full of sores, pustles, or scabs.

Putage, or Putre, when a Woman commits fornication.

Putative, that which is thought or supposed

Putation, cutting, or pruning Vines or Trees.

Putid, or Putrid, filthy, corrupt, stinking, rotten.

Putre.

P Y R

Purification, corruption
and rottenness.

Putrify, to stink, to be
musty, or rotten.

Putty, a black powder
used to brighten Iron or
Steel, composed of burnt
Tin.

Puzzled, disturbed, con-
founded, silenced, to be
irresolute.

Pigmies, Little people,
said to inhabit in the East
Indies, about 18 Inches
high; the Females bear
Children at Five years old,
and are reckoned old at
eight. It is reported that
they are perpetually in War
with Cranes, who often
put them to flight.

Pyramids of Egypt,
monstrous, large, and high
Edifices in Egypt; said to
be the Sepulchres of their
former Kings; and some
suppose divers of these or
the like, were built by Pha-
roah, with the hard labour
of the Israelites, from which
Moses delivered them.

Pyre, a stack or pile of
wood, wherein the ancient
Romans use to burn the
bodies of the dead.

Pyrites, a valuable Jew-
el called the fire-stone.

Pyromancy, Divina-
tion, or foretelling future
events by fire.

Pyroctis, fiery, bur-
ning medicines.

Pyrotechny, making
Fire-works, or Chymical
Remedies prepared by fire.

Pythagorical, the opi-
nions of the Philosopher

Pythagoras, who affir-
med that the Souls of
Men after death, went
into Birds and Beasts.

Pythian Games, kept
yearly in Greece, in re-
membrance of the Mon-
strous Serpent

Q U A

Python, killed by Apollo
Pythoneis, a Sea Pra-
phetess, a Witch, who fore-
tells things to come, by the
aid of the Spirit or Devil
that possesseth her.

Pyx, an Ancient custom
of weighing gold in the
Star-Chamber at West-
minster; Also that Box
wherein the Popish Sacra-
ment is kept.

Pythy, full of sense, or
matter, to the purpose, or
in few words.

Q.

Quab, an Eel-pow
of Willow; Also
a Water Weasel.

Quack, or Quack-salver,
a pretended Physician, a
Mountebank, a Pedlar in
Medicines, and Chyrurgery;
a prating fellow.

Quadragesima Sunday,
the first Sunday in Lent,
because it is about forty
days before Easter.

Quadran, a Sun-dial.

Quadrain, a Poem con-
sisting of four Verses in each
staff.

Quadrangle, a Mathe-
matical figure four square.

Quadrangular, Houses
built Quadrangular or four
square, with a Garden or
Court in the middle.

Quadrantal, Dice that
are four square. Also any
thing four fingers thick.

Quadrant, or Quadrat
a Mathematical Instru-
ment, containing the fourth
part of a Circle, to observe
heights, or measure distan-
ces.

Quadrature, Quadrate,
Quadratick, all to the same
sense, four square.

Quadriconuous, any
thing that hath four horns.

Q U A

Quadriennial, every
fourth year; that contin-
eth four years.

Quadrigamist, a person
that hath had four Wives
or four Husbands.

Quadrigrarious four Hor-
ses in a Coach, or pertaining
to a Coach-man or Coach.

Quadrilateral any thing
that hath four sides.

Quadrigrarious, per-
taining to forty.

Quadrigrarious, belong-
ing to four hundred.

Quadrin, a French Coin,
called also a Liard, about
a farthing in value.

Quadrupartite, parted
or divided into four parts.

Quadireme, a Spanish
Galley, of four Men to an
Oar, and four Oars to a
Seat.

Quadrifyllable, any
word compounded of four
syllables.

Quadrivial, a place that
hath four different turnings
or ways.

Quadrupedant, Quadru-
pedant, any thing that
walks upon four feet; re-
presenting four footed
Beasts.

Quadruple, Four-fold.

Quadruplicate, doub-
ling, or folding four times.

Quadruplicate, to speak,
or repeat a thing four times
over.

Quakers, a Party or
Sect in Religion, who first
appeared in England about
1652. So called, because
at first they were taken
with tremblings, shakings,
and quakings of the whole
body, which they attribu-
ted to the operation of the
Holy Spirit; but that Symp-
tome ceased long since;
They assert perfection in this
life; That the Light with-

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Quaviver, a Monstrous fish, called a Sea-Dragon.

Queach, an hedge of thorn, or quick-set; A thick bushy plat of ground.

Quechord, a Game prohibited by King Edward III. perhaps it was shovel board.

Queen Gold, a Grant made by the Kings of England, to the Queen-Consort, of so much Gold.

Queest, an old word for a Pigeon, or Culver.

Quecine, any thing made of Oak.

Querimonious, whining and complaining.

Queiniles projects, contrivances, or devices.

Querour, he that digs in Quarries or stone-mines.

Quern, a Dutch Hand-mill.

Querpo, or Cuerpo, a Corporation; Also a body; A Spaniard with a sword.

Querulous, full of whining, and complaints.

Query, a demand, a question.

Quest, or Inquest, a number of Inhabitants who met together to hear the complaints, and present the misdemeanours committed in the Ward, and are therefore termed.

Quest-men, or Inquirers into misdemeanours.

Questor, a Roman Judge, or a Publick Treasurer.

Questuary, one that manages an employment, to make advantage of it.

Quick-silver, a volatile Chymical Preparation.

Quiddity, a subtle Philosophical question. Also the substance or Essence of any matter, an accident, or distinction.

Quiddany, or Quida, a sweet meat of Currants, Quinces, or other fruit boyled up with Sugar.

Quiddant, Substantial, Essential.

Quid pro quo, Retaliation, to give as good as is brought; performance of Covenants on both sides; In Physick it is used for putting in one simple instead of another.

Quiet, rest, resting, not pronounced, nor founded, as 0 in people, in Island.

Quietus, when a Judge or other Officer of state is removed, the King sends him his Quietus, that is, he is at rest; Also a discharge given to the Sheriff out of the Exchequer; or to the Accountants therein.

Quinty, appertaining to number five.

Quincunx, five trees planted in such a regular form, that they may be seen through on each side.

Also five Ounces, or Inches.

Quincupedal, consisting of five feet.

Quindecim vir, one of the fifteen Senators, or joint Governours over a state, or Republick.

Quinquegenarius, consisting of five hundred.

Quinquagesima Sunday, Shrove Sunday which happens about fifty days before Easter.

Quinquangle, anything that hath five sides or corners.

Quinible, in Musick signifies a Treble.

Quique libral, the quantity of five pound.

Quinquennial, appertaining to five years.

Quinque partite, divided into five distinct parts.

Quinque portus, the five Ports. Look Cinque Ports.

Quinquerene, a Galley with five Men, and as many Oars on a side.

Quinquevir, one of five Men, who have equal power and authority in a state.

Quintuplicate, to double any thing five times.

Quintage, the setting out the first part of an Estate or Land, to be seiled upon the younger Brethren.

Quintin, a sport used in some Countries, by running with full speed against a thick plank so called, fixed in the High-way.

Quintal, or Kintal, about an hundred pound weight in Spain.

Quintessence, the marrow, spirit, virtue, or purest substance drawn out of any thing: The wit, the ingenuity, the briskest, or most material part of a discourse.

Quintile, among the Romans was July, being the fifth from March, which was their first Month.

Quincuple, five times double, or five-fold.

Quinzain, a Poem, whereof every staff or break contains fifteen verses or lines.

Quire, the East end of a Cathedral, where the

Quiresters, Choresters, or singing Men perform their service. A quire of paper, is usually 24 sheets.

Queer, villanous, wicked, roguish, base, Canting.

Quiritation, calling for assistance, complaining.

Quire-claim, to assign ones right, Title, or Interest.

Quite rent, a small Rent.

QUO

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as a pepper corn, or some
inconsiderable matter, in
acknowledgment of a Right

Quirinal Mount, one
of the seven hills upon which
Rome, was built.

Quitter, the refuse or
droff of Tinn.

Quistion, an old word
for a Begger.

Quodlibets, School dis-
tinctions, tricks, quirks,
or quiddities.

Quorum, a Justice, or
Court of Justices of Peace,
of whom such a Gentleman
by name, is to be one.

Quotred, surfeited, cloyed,
glutted. Suttler.

Quotidian, every day,
day after day.

Quoyns, small wedges
used by Printers to space
their Forms for Printing.
Also a piece of timber like
a Wedge, to put under a
Cannon when mounded.

Quotient, in Arithme-
tick, is the number that
arises out of any division.

Quibe, an ancient word
for quick; A live beast.

Quysen, an old word
for Cushions.

R.

R Aa, an old word
for a Roe or young
Hart.

Rabbeting, in Archi-
tecture, joining boards very
close, that no mine or dust
can enter.

Rabbies, the Jewish Do-
ctors, Masters, and Tea-
chers of the Law.

Rabbinist, one that has
knowledge of their

Rabbinical, and abstruse
Learning. Also a Black-
beard, or Dunce.

Radmony, fore-telling,
or divination by Wands or
Rods.

Rabid, furious, ungo-
vernable, raging, mad.
Racemation, gleaming
grapes from the vines.

Racha, or Raca, Vil-
lain, Rascal, a word of
great Reproach among the
Jews.

Rabbet, an Hebrew word
for a Sheep or Lamb.

Rack for torturing Men
to extort confession; One of
these was brought into the
Tower, by the Duke of
Bretagne, (Lieutenant under
Henry 6.) who designed to
have introduced the Civil
Law for the Government of
England; whereas our
Law does not allow of such
uncertain accusations, as
Men may be forced to by
torment.

Rack, or Arack, a strong
liquor drawn from Rice in
India.

Rac Vintage, the last
Voyage made by Merchants
every year into Wine Coun-
tries for

Rack'd wines, which are
purged and cleansed from
the Lees.

Radiant, illustrious,
bright, shining.

Radiation, g'ittering,
sending forth shining beams

Radical, pertaining to
the root, life, or nature.

Radical moisture, the
natural juice dispersed
throughout the whole Man,
which being wasted, cannot
be again recovered or resto-
red.

Ratical questions, in
Astronomy, when the Pla-
net that gave us at that
time the question is asked,
is the same with the as-
cendant.

Radicate, to thrive grow,
and take root.

Raffle or Rife, to throw
mist on the Dice.

Raft, Timber Trees fast-
ned together, and floating
on the water. Also rent,
corn, or rest.

Rafal, or rabble of fools
or knaves; Old.

Rag or Rake, a great
number of Colts.

Ragman, or Ragement,
an old word for madness.

Ragworth, an herb that
is cleansing and bitter.

Raillery, pleasant, jo-
king, jesting, or merriment.

Rain-deer, a Creature
in Lopland and Russia, very
useful to draw sledges with
passengers, over the snow
in Winter; It hath very
large Horns or Antlers.

Rally, to recal, bring in
order, and rewrite Soldi-
ers that have been dispersed
in fight, and to fall on af-
resh.

Ramage, pertaining to
boughs or branches

Ramage hawk, that
preyeth for her self.

Ranberge, is a French
word for a long swift ship.

Rambooz, or Rambuz,
a sort of liquor compound-
ed of wine, sugar, milk,
and rose-water: Or else of
eggs and ale.

Rament, a remnant, or
scraping.

Ramosity, a tree full
of boughs.

Rampant, in Heraldry
when a Lyon, or other wild
beast is painted standing on
his hinder feet, with his
fore-feet ready to tear, or
rend.

Rampart, or Rampine,
a Bulwark, Wall, Fortress,
or Intrenchment.

Rancid, Musty, Mouldy.
Rancour, envy, hatred,
malice despiteful, a sort of
rottenness.

Ranger, or Raunger, the
keeper

RAP

RAT

REA

keeper of a Park or Forest, who oversees, and brings back the Deer that stray, to their Residence.

Ramson, an old word for Ransome.

Ransome, money paid for releasing, to redeem out of slavery, or from imprisonment.

Ranters, a lewd sect, now almost vanished, who were called the Family of Love, singing, dancing, and committing worse crimes, as was reported, and all under pretence of Religious worship.

Ranula, a disease or swelling under the tongue.

Rap an Ren, a Saxon word for snatch and catch.

Capacity, one that is hungry.

Rapacious, voracious, ravenous; Also cruel, covetous, that cares not who suffers.

Rape, in Suffex, it is the division of the County into six Parts, or Rapers, namely Chichester, Arundel, Lewes, Pemsey, Hastings, and Bramber.

Rape, the forcible ravishment of a Woman.

Raperoot, a plant so called that bears black seeds.

Rape wine, compounded of water, and the juice of grapes.

Rapid, fierce, swift, furious, violent; So a swift River is said to run with Rapidity, or violence.

It also signifies catching, snatching, devouring, to be Rapinous, or Ravenous.

Rapport, an account, a relation, a report, or resemblance.

Rhapsody, a collection of several things of different

natures together, and the Author is termed, a

Rhapsodist, or confounder of matters.

Rapture, an excess of joy or pleasure; an extasie. Likewise snatching away forcible.

Rarefaction, to purifie and cleanse a liquor from the faces or dregs, and make it pure and clear.

Rafe, an ancient measure for corn, now out of use.

Rasior or Rasure, trimming, shaving with a Razor.

Rathe, betimes in the morning, early. Suffer.

Ratine to secure, consent, or confirm.

Ratiocination, discoursing, rationally reasoning.

Rationale, a discourse to shew the reasonableness of several Usages or Customs.

Rational the breast-plate of the Jewish high Priests; Also reasonable.

Rationary pertaining to reckonings or accounts.

Ratling Cove, a Coachman, in Cant; and so

Ratling-Mumpers, those that beg of Coachmen.

Ravage, plundering, burning, havock, spoil, and all the mischiefs of War.

Raucity, harshness in the throat.

Ravifable, voracious, ravenous.

Ravishment, when a Woman, or Heir, is illegally carried away, it is so called.

Raundon, a French word, at adventure or random.

Ray, a beam of light from the Sun or Moon.

Rar, Wollen cloth never dyed.

Rayes, or Raies, Ballads, Songs, or Roundelays.

Reach, in Geometry, is the distance between two heads of land, standing in a right line one against another.

Read, or Reed, an old word for advice or counsel.

Rea-forrested, turned again into a Forest.

Real or Rial, a Spanish Coy of six pence value.

Ream, or Rien, a German word for twenty quire of paper, every quire being usually twenty four sheets.

Reassume, to take up a discourse again, to take back.

Reattachment, a second seizure, or Attachment.

Rebate, so much to be abated for present payment, as the Interest or Use would have come to.

Rebaptization, a Christening or Baptizing again.

Rebeck, a Musical Instrument with three strings.

Rebeck, branched or flourishing work in painting.

Rebus, an old word for a Motto, Name, or Picture, which hath a double meaning.

Recalurate, to kick behind, or backward.

Recant, to recal, deny, unsay, or revoke.

Recapitulation, Recapitulate, a reckoning up again, or repeating the several particulars, or heads.

Recede to with-draw, or go back, to renounce.

Recent, lately, newly, fresh.

Receptacle, a Warehouse, a place of security, a store-house, a place to contain anything in Recar-gaison, the lading of a Vessel bound home.

Recess,

REC

REC

RED

Recess, a place of privacy or security, a going aside, or going back.

Recheat, a Lesson or Tune of the Hunting horn, when the Dogs have lost their scent.

Recidivation, Recidivious, apostasy, relapsing, falling away, back sliding.

Reciprocal, equal, alike, mutual.

Reciprocation, giving one thing for another, exchanging, recompensing.

Recitation, repeating, saying over, rehearsing.

Recitative, rehearsing, or repeating in Musick, Poetry, or Plays.

Reclaim to reform, bring back, persuade.

Reclamation, protesting against, contradicting, denying, or crying out against.

Recluse, confined, shut up, as Nuns are in a Convent.

Recogitate, to ruminate, consider, or ponder upon.

Recognition, owning, acknowledging, reviewing, considering, asserting.

Recognitors, a Jury for Trial, or taking knowledge of Causes.

Recognizance, a Bond with an acknowledgment of a Condition, or debt in Court.

Recognizer, he that owns the debt in Court.

Recognizee, he to whom the Bond is owing.

Recollect, to remember or recal to mind.

Record, a verdict or sentence passed in a Court of Judicature, and may be brought in evidence to prove a matter.

Recordation, recalling, or remembering.

Recorder, a Lawyer,

from whom a Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate, takes direction in matters of Law; A Judge of a Court.

Recovery, a Law term, when a Man recovers what he sues for at Law.

Recourse, to appeal or apply to, to retreat, to go to for right or refuge.

Recoil, to fly back, to resist, to refuse.

Recreance, an old word for being without hope of success.

Recreandize, falsehood, treachery, infidelity.

Recreant, going back denying, refusing to stand to his word or promise.

Recreantize, timorousness, base spiritedness, cowardize.

Recreation pleasure, restoration, refreshment.

Recrement, Lees, Dregs, or ground of any liquor.

Recriminating replying, charging a Man with the same crime he blames in another, returning a reproach upon him that first accuses.

Recruit, to fill up, supply, or make good the number of Soldiers that are wanting in a Regiment, Troop, or Company. To refresh, restore.

Rectangle, a term in Geometry, when by the joining of one line down-right upon the end of another, an Angle is made.

Rectanguled, that which has exact Corners and Angles.

Rectifie, setting right, altering for the better, making even or straight. Also a term in Physick.

Recto, a Governour; Also a Parson or Vicar that has a

Rectory, Church-Living, or Parsonage, with all that belongs to it.

Rectitude, straightness, evenness, uprightness.

Reclade, to fly back, recoil, or resist.

Recuperation, restoring, or bringing back That which is

Recuperatory, to be recovered, or regained.

Recure, an old word for regain, or recover.

Recur Recursion, retreating remembering, running back, recalling.

Recurva, to decline, low or bend backward.

Recurrent, one that refuses; applied to the Papists who refuse to conform to the established Religion.

Redacted, compelled, or forced back.

Redaction, reciprocal kindness, or love to those that are kind to us, recompence.

Redarguation, reprimanding, reproving bandling; or chiding severely, disproving.

Reddition returning, giving back, restoring, yielding, or acknowledging it is none of mine.

Redeles, an old word for unable, be pleased.

Redemption, money paid for a Freedom in a Corporation; A ransom out of slavery; Redeeming an Estate by paying the debt lying upon it. Also freedom from Gods wrath by the Death of our Saviour.

Redderable, bound, or obliged.

Redhibition, compelling one to receive back, what he hath sold.

Redient, Redition, coming back, new, returning.

Redine;

Redinto

Redolent

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RED

REF

REG

Redeem, to make good, to renew, to revive.
 Redolent, pleasant, delightful, sweet smelling.
 Redonate, to give back, return, or restore.
 Redoubted, honoured, revered, dreaded, feared.
 Redoubt, the Corner of a Fort or Intrenchment.
 Redound, return, abound, recompence, overflow.
 Redubbers, to buy spoil, cloth, and convert it to other use, or dye it another colour.
 Redour, going back, turning, doubling.
 Redoubling, commanding, praising, extolling.
 Red-starr, a small bird with a red tail.
 Reduce, Reduction, suppressing, reforming, bringing back.
 Reduplicate, to open or renew a wound.
 Redundant, abundant, overmuch, where there is a Redundancy superfluous overflowing, or having too much.
 Reduplicate, Reduplicative, Reduplication, to redouble, that which may be doubted again, redoubling.
 Reentry, taking possession, or entering again after being dispossessed, or when a Lease is forfeit.
 Reeve, or Greive, a Saxon word for a Bailiff of a Manor, or a Governor.
 Reedifie, to Repair or Rebuild.
 Reve, or Rave, to be Distracted or Light-headed Suffer.
 Reflexion, strengthening, nourishing, refreshing.
 Refectory, a Parlour, Dining room, or Hall.

Refel, to vindicate, disprove, or make void, an answer.
 Reflect, to cast back, Reflection, reproach, scandal, abuse; Also turning back.
 Reflux, the return, or flowing back of water.
 Refocillation, to warm, cherish, to
 Refocillate, comfort, refresh or revive.
 Reformade, a Soldier or Seaman, that serves the King as a Volunteer. Also an Officer that has lost his place, and serves as a private Soldier.
 Refracted, debilitated, weakened.
 Refraction, the beating back or reflection of the Sun beams; breaking open.
 Refractory, obstinate, wilful, stubborn.
 Refret, a French word for the burden of a Song.
 Refuge ate, to refresh, comfort, or cool.
 Refuge, a place of retreat, security, or succour.
 Refulgent, glorious, bright, shining, glittering.
 Refund, to pay back, restore, render again, to pour back, or melt again.
 Refusion, rendring, or pouring back.
 Refute, to reply, answer, disprove, confound by reason.
 Regal, Princely, Kingly, pertaining to a Monarch.
 Regal of France, was a Ring with stones of inestimable value, offered at the shrine or Altar of St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury, by the King of France, to procure the safety of all Passengers from Dover to Calice; when this Saint was unjustly slain, this

Ring was taken thence, and worn by King Henry 8.
 Regal fishes, or Kings of Fishes, are the Whale and the Sturgeon.
 Regale, to entertain nobly, to treat like a King.
 Regality, the Office and Dignity of a King.
 Regalia, the Crown, Scepter, and Robes of state; Also the Prerogative and Rights of a King.
 Regalo, a Royal treat, a curiosity or dainty.
 Regardant, when any Beast in Heraldry is painted looking back, or regarding those behind him.
 Regarder, the Principal Officer and Overseer of all the other Forresters.
 Regards, remarks, memoirs, observations.
 Regency, the Government or Rule by any other but the King himself, in his absence, or minority.
 Regeneration, to be new born, to be
 Regenerate, or born again
 Regent, governing, ruling, a King or Prince
 Regenerate, to grow up again, to flourish.
 Regible, that may be ruled, or governed.
 Regicide, a slayer of Kings, a King killer.
 Reginal, magnificent, stately, noble, royal.
 Regiment, usually ten Troops or Companies of Horse or Foot under a Colonel. Also Authority, Rule, Government.
 Register, a Remembrancer, one who keeps a Registry, or Office of Record for future times in the Ecclesiastical Court.
 Reglutinate, to pull to pieces, or unglue, and then fasten or glue again.
 Reperator,

REG

Regator, he that buys any flesh meat in a Market or Fair, and sells it again in the same place.

Regratulate, to give thanks again, to rejoice again.

Regress, coming back, returning.

Regression, retreating, walking back.

Regret, trouble, vexation, sorrow, reluctance, grief, repentance.

Regular, under government, or rule.

Regularity, order, discipline, obedience.

Regulate, to reform, direct, order, relieve.

Regurgitate, to gulp, or swallow down again.

Reject, to throw off, cast away.

Rejection, refusing, despising, casting out.

Reiglement, governing, ruling.

Reimbosc, to return and lie in a Forrest or Wood, in Ambuscade to surprize the Enemy.

Rejourn, or **Readjourn**, to put off, or adjourn again.

Rejoinder, a second reply to a Plea in Law, when the first has been answered.

Reinforce, to supply, support strengthen, recruit.

Reister, or **Ruyter**, a German word for an Horseman or Trooper.

Reiterate, to do the same thing again, to repeat a matter.

Reiteration, Printing on both sides a sheet of paper.

Rejumble, to remain undigested, or to rise in the stomach.

Relapse, to apostatize, backslide, fall away or back again.

REL

Relation, a Kinsman or Woman; Also an account, narrative, or history.

Relatist, he that tells or relates a matter.

Relative, pertaining, or belonging to any person or thing.

Relaxation, discharging, refreshing, releasing, freedom.

Relaxate, to set at liberty, comfort, loosen, make free.

Relay, in hunting is when more Dogs are set on the Deer as she passes by, and the rest are called off.

Release, to discharge, free, set at liberty.

Relief, a certain fine paid by the Heirs of an Estate to the Lord of whom they are held; Also charity, freedom from danger.

Relieve, to give, to support; Also to mount the Guard, or stand Centinel in War, till another comes to relieve him.

Relégation, Transportation, Banishment, or exile for a limited time.

Relent, to repent, to yearn, to grow pitiful, to yield.

Relerant, discharging, relieving.

Relerate, to advance, support, or raise again.

Relit, or **Reliques**, among Papists is any thing that belonged to some holy Person deceased, of which they have much esteem; Also a Widow, or any thing that is left, or forsaken.

Relinquish, to give up, forsake, or renounce.

Reluctancy, against ones mind, with trouble striving against; To do what is

Reluctant, or against

REM

the grain, humour, or inclination.

Remainder, what is left, Also a likelihood of enjoying an Estate, after the present Possessor has reviewed what it is mortgaged for, or after the death of another.

Remand, to recal, command, command or call back again.

Remancipate, to give back goods to him of whom they were first bought.

Remanition, that which is left or remaining.

Remembrance, an Officer in the Chamber of London; There are also three of them in the Exchequer, that is the King, the Lord Treasurers, and the Remembrancer of the Chereys first fruits.

Remigation, rowing with Oars in a Boat.

Remigration, going back, returning.

Reminiscence, remembering, recalling, or calling to mind.

Remis, idle, careless, negligent, slothful.

Remissible, that which may be forgiven or pardoned.

Remissionary, one that is forgiven or pardoned.

Remit, to forgive, pardon, release, send back, let alone.

Remitte, whereby a man is reinstated and restored to the truest and most ancient title to his Estate.

Remonstrate, to declare, make a

Remonstrance, or shew cause for a Mans actions; Also to admonish, and persuade by Reason and Argument.

Remonstrants, that party in Religion which are

REM

REP

REP

now called Arminians.
 were termed at first Renonfrants in the Nether
 lands, because they publi-
 shed an account or remon-
 strance of the reasons of
 their opinions.
 Remo a, an hindrance
 or obstacle: taken from a
 little fish, which it is repor-
 ed, by sticking at the bot-
 tom of a ship, doth wonder-
 fully hinder the course
 thereof.
 Remorse, sorrow trouble,
 regret, pity, repentance,
 the sting or guilt of consci-
 ence.
 Remote, a great way
 off, at a distance, line-
 me.
 Remunerate, to repay
 reward, or recompence.
 Remuneration, Requi-
 sit.
 Renavigation, sailing
 back again.
 Rencontre, or Rencon-
 tre, meeting unexpectedly,
 sudden accident, or ad-
 venture.
 Rendezvous, the Guard,
 a place of muster for Sol-
 diers.
 Renegado, he that re-
 nounces Christianity, or de-
 serts his Country.
 Reneger, to go back, to
 refuse.
 Reniant, a Deserter, or
 Quaker.
 Renitency, glittering,
 shining, also resisting.
 Renodate, to undo or
 renew.
 Renomie, an old word
 in glory or renown.
 Renovate, to make fresh,
 to renew.
 Renovation, making
 new, or renewing.
 Renovelances, Renew-
 als.
 Reversed, overturned,
 turned upside down.

Renumerate, to restore,
 or pay back again.
 Renunciate, to send or
 bring word back.
 Renvoy, a French word
 for sending back.
 Reparation, satisfaction,
 amends, mending.
 Reply, a quick reply;
 Also a sub-division.
 Repast, a break fast, a
 meal, food, eating.
 Repeal, to disannul, make
 void, recal a fallow.
 Repentation, requirit,
 recompensing.
 Repentive, res'ty, un-
 expectedly, suddenly.
 Repell, to resist, or thrust
 back.
 Repercussive, a potion
 to remove the pain from
 the part affected; Also
 driving or beating back.
 Repurcussion, rebound-
 ing, or striking back.
 Repetible, that which
 is
 Repetitious, and may
 be discovered or found.
 Repertory, a Register
 or Inventory of Goods or
 Lands.
 Repetition, to rehearse
 Repeat, or say over the
 same thing again.
 Replete, replenished,
 made good.
 Repletion, filling up,
 overfulness.
 Repignerate, to get back
 or redeem a pledge or pawn.
 Repleader, to plead a-
 gain once more.
 Replegiare, to replevin
 or redeem Goods or Cattle
 that are seized, by giving
 security to answer all de-
 mands.
 Replication, in Law is
 the reply made to the De-
 fendants Answer; Reply
 ing.
 Report, to give in an

opinion after deliberation con-
 sideration, and examina-
 tion; Also Repetition, a
 Relation, common Discourse,
 News.
 Reportator, one that
 brings or carries back.
 Repose, to be at ease
 to rest, to lay upon.
 Reposition, a placing or
 setting things again.
 Repository, a place to
 put Rarities and Curiosities
 in; A Store-house.
 Repossession, to receive
 again, to
 Repossede, or possess a-
 gain.
 Reprehension, telling
 of a fault, or
 Reprehending, repro-
 ving, chiding, blaming.
 Representation, giving
 an account of a matter;
 Also similitude, likeness,
 resemblance.
 Representative, to per-
 sonate another, to supply
 the place or act in anothers
 stead; The House of Com-
 mons are called the Repre-
 sentatives of the People of
 England.
 Repress, to sudue, keep
 down by force, to restrain
 or hinder.
 Repriand, to reprehend,
 reprove, or blame.
 Reprizal, Letters of
 Mart from the King, to
 take the Enemies Ships or
 Goods. A seizure upon
 House or Land.
 Reprizes, the yearly char-
 ges, or pensions deducted
 out of a Mannor, or Estate.
 Reprieve, delaying or
 respiting the Execution of a
 Criminal for a certain
 time.
 Reprobate, lost, cast
 away, cast out of favour,
 one past grace.
 Reptiles, small Ani-
 mals

REP

RES

RES

imals that creep on the ground as Snails, Worms, &c.

Republick, a free state or Common-wealth, as Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c.

Repudiate, to refuse, to deny, to divorce, or put away a Man's Wife.

Repudious, wicked, hateful, villanous, shameful.

Repugnancy, distastefulness, aversion, being

Repugnant, contrary, against, resisting.

Repugne, to oppose, resist, or fight against.

Repullulate, to thrive, grow, or spring again.

Reputation, credit, esteem, to have

Repute, estimation, respect, or a good name.

Requests, desires, prayers, petitions.

Requiem, quiet, rest; A Popish Service or Mass sung for the rest of Souls departed.

Rere, or Re-e-ward, the bringers up, or hinder part of an Army or Battle.

Rescind, to divide, cut off, or cut asunder.

Rescission or Rescissory, disannulling, repealing, undoing, cutting off.

Rescous, to relieve, or rescue forcibly a person under arrest.

Rescussor, he that sets at liberty, or forcibly delivers a person arrested: A Rescuer.

Rescript, an answer, or reply sent back in writing to a Petition, Summons, Letter, or Writ.

Resent, to apprehend, to be concerned at, to have a

Resentment, trouble, remorse, right apprehension or concern for a matter; to take a thing ill, or unkindly.

Recreation, opening, undoing, locking, undoing.

Reserve, to save, secure, keep in store, or apart, to keep back. In an Army Recruits

Reserved, or Reservedness, private, secret, close, of few words, wary.

Reliant, or Resident, abiding and continuing in one place, to have a

Residence, or place of abode.

Residentary, he that continues in a Living.

Reside, to be fixed, to abide in a place; to sink down.

Residue, that which remains, is left, the rest.

Resignation, giving, or yielding up: Resigning a Church-Living or Benefice.

Religio, to part with, renounce, give up.

Resilient, recoiling, leaping, rebounding, or starting back.

Resineous, belonging to or made of Resin.

Resipience, sorrow, penitence, repentance.

Resolute, refractory, resolved, bold, confident.

Resolution, Courage: Also intending, designing

Resolve, to answer, discover, deny, to open, to loosen, to weaken, to expound, declare, to intend, to purpose steadily, fully to determine.

Resonant, returning the sound, sounding again.

Resort, Company, many people coming or going to a place. Also the power of a Court.

Respect, Reverence, Honour, Kindness.

Respective, Respective-ly, particularly, severally.

Respectful, civil, obliging, giving respect.

Respiration, breathing, taking of breath.

Respite, a reprieve, delay, forbearance.

Resplendent, glorious, glittering, full of

Resplendency, clearness, or brightness.

Respondent, he that makes the

Response, Answer, or Reply in Disputations, or Examinations.

Respond, to answer to every other verse in the

Psalms of the Common Prayer; and from thence the Hymns or Psalms sung alternately in Cathedrals are called

Responsories, because they answer one another.

Responsible, sufficient, able to make good, to reply, answer, or give an account

Responsion, obligation, security, or suretyship.

Resource, rising again, springing up again

Restagnant, brimful, over flowing.

Restaguation, rising, bubbling up.

Restauration, returning, restoring, making good, repairing.

Rettable, Land that is plowed, and sowed every year.

Restipulation, being obliged, or promising to answer a suit in Law.

Restitution, giving back, making good, restoring, illegally dispossessed of a Estate.

Restiveness, laziness, stubbornness, being

Restive, obstinate, stubborn, or drawing back.

Restraiction, forbidding, holding back, prohibiting.

Resudation, sweating, throw or again.

Rel

a, breathing
ath.
reprise, de
uce.
ent, glorio
il of
ncy, clearne
nt, he the
Answer, or
disputations, or
as.
to answer to
verse in the
the Commu
d from them
or Psalms sung
in Cathedral
ries, because
one another.
ble, sufficient
e good, to reply
ive an account
on, obligation
sue'ship.
e, rising again
p again
ant, brimful
g.
ation, rising
ation, returning
making good, re
e, Land that
d sowed ever
lation, being
promising to us
in Law.
tion, giving bac
ood, restoring
dispossest of
enefis, laxine
ss, being
e, obstinate, n
awing back
tion, forbidde
ack, prohibiting
ation, sweate
again.
Rel

Result, the determina-
tion, issue, or conclusion of
a matter.

Resultant, recoiling, re-
bounding, leaping back.

Resummons, a second
order or summons to appear

Resume, to take back,
er again, what was given.

Resumption, restoring,
or taking again Offices or
Lands into the Crown,
which were procured by
false pretences.

Resupination, to lie on
the back with the face up-
ward.

Resurrection, reviving,
living, or rising again.

Resuscitate, Resuscita-
tion, rousing, raising up
again, to stir up.

Retail, in opposition to
whole sale, to sell in small
quantities or parcels.

Retainer, a Footman,
Servingman, that wears
a Livery, and waits only
on extraordinary occasions.

Retaliare, to do as one
is done unto, or like for
like to make amends, to be
grateful.

Retallation, to make
satisfaction, to recompence

Retard, to obstruct, hin-
der, stop, or stay.

Retchless, negligent,
idle; and from thence

Retchlessness, careless-
ness, slothfulness, sluggish-
ness.

Retention, detaining,
keeping back holding back

Retent, untent, with
holding.

Retentive faculty power
to concoct food; to keep in,
retain, or hold back

Retiary, one that car-
ries the Net in Battle.

Retinence secrecy, silence,
privacy, concealment.

Reticle, a little Camel
or Ner.

Retinacle, a support, hold,
or Ray.

Retinue, A Train of
Followers, Servants and
Attendants.

Return, to come back
again.

Retort, a peevish, or
cross answer, or reply; Also
a Glass Limbeck that turns
back; To twist or turn
back; To shoot or throw
back.

Retract, to recant, to
deny, to revoke, to draw
back.

Retraction, to pull or
draw backward.

Retraction, repentance,
denial, recanting, revoking
of what was affirmed.

Retreat, running away,
recalling Soldiers from a
fight, marching back; Also
a place of solitude, security,
or retirement in danger, or
from company.

Retribution, giving back
repaying, rewarding, re-
compensing.

Retrieve, to recover, dis-
cover, find again; As
when Partridges are sprung
and found again, they are
retrieved.

Retroaction, Retro
active, forcing or driving
back.

Retrocede, to recede or
turn again.

Retrocession, retiring,
retreating, going back.

Retroduction, a leading
or bringing back again.

Retiograde, to go back
ward; So a Star or Pla-
net is Retrograde, when
it alters its usual course,
and goes backward.

Retrogradation Retro
gression, retiring, going
back.

Retromingency, pissing
backward.

Retrospection, observing
or looking back.

Returns, several days
in every Term, appointed for
divers proceedings in Law.

Reve, or Bereave, an
old word for spoil, rapin, or
robbery.

Reeve, rave, mad, or
distracted. Suffex.

Revelation, laying open,
displaying, discovering:

Revealed Religion, in
distinction from natural
Religion, this being that
which all the people of the
World almost have implan-
ted in their nature, even
the worship of a Deity: The
other the Religion revealed
in the holy Scriptures, and
the Doctrines of Christianity.

Revels, Dancing, Ga-
ming, and other night di-
versions, used in Kings
Courts, and at the Inns of
Court. Master of the

Revels, who gives Li-
censes for acting Plays, and
showing Monsters, Strange
fishes, and Games in Mar-
kets and Fairs.

Revene, to come back or
return.

Revenue, the annual
Rents of a Kingdom or other
Person, for Houses and
Lands.

Reverberate, Reverbe-
ration, striking, or beating
back, reflecting, recoiling.

Revere, to reverence,
respect, fear, or honour.

Reverential, with reve-
rence, awe and regard

Reverse, to repeal, recal,
disannul, make void: Also
the back-side of Medals or
Coins: A back or reverse
blow

Reversed, disannulled,
turned backward, thrown
upside down. In Heraldry,
when a Mans Arms are

REV

turned upside down for Treason, &c.

Reversion, the remainder; Also the return of an Estate to the true Owner.

Revert, to come back, or return to

Reverticle, a small place to retire or return to.

Rever, Tythes, Dues or Rents.

Revestary, or Revestry, the Room or Vestry where the Vestments of the Church are kept.

Reveiw, or Revise, to look over again, or take a stricter account of.

Revive, to recover, raise up, comfort, support.

Revivition, restoring, or returning to life from the dead.

Reviving, renewing, recovering, comforting, restoring to life.

Reunite, to inclose, rejoin, or unite together again.

Revoke, to make void, to deny, to make an Act of Revocation, to bring call back, or recal.

Revocable, recoverable, to be called back.

Revolt, to back slide fall away, to desert, to run to the Enemy; to renounce the Faith.

Revolve, to roll, to revolve, to consider seriously in ones mind.

Revolution, a change in a State or Kingdom, a turning about, coming round, rowling about.

Revulsion, drawing back, turning away, diverting the humours to another part, or another way.

Rewey, when Cloth is Woven full of Rews, or uneven.

RHE

Rhabdomancy, foretelling events, or divining by a Staff, Rod, or Wand.

Rhadiges, the third Tunicle, or skin inclosing the eye.

Rhapsody, a bundle of incoherent writings.

Rhetorick, the art of speaking learnedly and elegantly, like a

Rhetorician, or one that professeth and teacheth to speak.

Rhetorically, wisely, eloquently, smoothly.

Rhodomel, a Physical preparation called honey of Roses.

Rhomb, in Geometry is a square figure or body with unequal Angles, like a quarry or glass; Also a spinning Wheel, or Reel.

Rhombs, the several points of the Seamans Compass.

Rhomboides, a finew or muscle in the Shoulder blade; Also a body whereof two of the sides are longer then the two other.

Rhynchionant, to counterfeite or imitate snoring or snorting.

Rhubard, a purging drug, friendly to the Liver.

Rhyme, Poetry, Verses, Meeter.

Rhythmical, pertaining to Rhyme, proportion or Harmony.

Rial, a Spanish Coin of small value.

Riband, a term in Heraldry, signifying the eight part of a band.

Ribaud, an old Whore, a Bawd, a Procurer.

Ribauldry, obscene, filthy, lewdness, roguery, bawdy discourse.

Redelled, wrinkled, folded, plaited.

RID

Reddle-cakes, made in Yorkshire, sour in taste. Ricture, laughing, grinning.

Riddle, a hard question; A difficult proposal, also a sieve to winnow corn withal.

Ridg-cully, in Caning, is a Goldsmith.

Ridgil, a Horse or other Creature, that has but one stone.

Ridiculous, foolish, idle, unusual, without wit, to be laughd at.

Riding Clerk, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Ridings, Yorkshire, is divided into the East, West, and North Ridings.

Rigation, overflowing, watering.

Ridg, Rudg, an old word for the back; Also the top of a House.

Rigging, the ropes pertaining to the Yards or Masts of a Ship.

Riggins, severe, passionate, stiff, stubborn, surly, opinionative, subject to

Rigidity, or severity, self-conceitedness.

Rigols, an old word for a Musical Instrument, now called a Claricord.

Rigorous, unmerciful, full of

Rigour, hard, cruel, severe.

Rimmon, a fruit called a Pomegranate.

Rimous, full of holes or chinks.

Rime, a fogg, a white dew, or mist.

Ring bolts for the tackle of great Guns.

Ring-head, an Instrument or Engine to stretch cloth.

Ring-tail, or white-tail, as some Kites are.

Ring walk, a Walk made

made like

ters. Rincing, rain

Rious meet to

forcibly s

in Law

Rior. Ripari

the bank

Ripier

from Sea

Countray

Ribble

Rifion

Risque

ard, dan

purdy.

Ritual

Ceremonie

Rites of th

Rituals

numerous

and Cere

man Chur

Ritual

of Rites an

Rivage

of any Riv

Rivals,

that adm

same thing

lameur, or

Rivulet

or River.

ROB

ROO

ROU

made like a Ring by Hunters.

Rincing, dropping, washing, raining.

Riot, when three or more meet together to commit forcibly some illegal action: in Law it is termed a Riot.

Riparious, pertaining to the bank of a River.

Ripiers, who carry fish from Sea Towns into the Country.

Risible, inclined to Rision, Laughing.

Risque, adventure, hazard, danger, peril, jeopardy.

Ritual, pertaining to the Ceremonies, Usages and Rites of the Church.

Rituals, Books of the numerous Customs, Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Ritualist, an admirer of Rites and Ceremonies.

Rivage, the bank or side of any River or Water.

Rivals, or Corrivals, two that admire and desire the same thing, either in love, honour, or estate.

Rivulet, a small stream or River.

Rixation, raising, scolding, brawling, wrangling.

Reobigenous, destroyed, blasted, ruined.

Roboration, or Corroboration, confirming, strengthening.

Roborean, or Roburnian, belonging to, or made of Oak.

Robusteous, rugged, strong, tough like an Oak.

Rochet, a Vestment used by Prelates; Also a loose gown, Frock, or Gaberline.

Rodnets, to catch Woodpeckers, or Black Birds.

Rodomontade, shuffling, boasting speech or expression, a feigned story.

Rogation, a petition, prayer, or desire.

Rogation week, the Week next before Whitsunday, called also Gang-week, and Grass-week, which used to be observed with much devotion, and on Thursday in the same week (called Ascension day) Processions are still annually made by the Parson, Church-wardens, and others about the bounds and limits of each Parish.

Romances, Novels, feigned Relations and Histories.

Romanists, those that believe in the Church of Rome; Papists.

Rondach, a round Buckler, or Target;

Rondelier, one that makes or uses such Targets.

Rood of Land, a measure of about a quarter of an Acre.

Rood, in Popish times, was a great Image of Wood, representing Christ Crucified, placed in

Roodloft, of the Church, which was between the Church and the Chancel.

Roopee, or Rooper, a Coin used in India, in value about half a Crown.

Roral, Roriferous, dewy, bringing dew.

Rosery, a Rose-bed, Plat, or Garden.

Rosial, belonging to red

Rosary a short Popish Prayer Book to the Virgin Mary, called our Ladys Psalter; Also a string of Beads, consisting of fifteen Pater nosters, and an hundred and fifty Ave-Marys, much valued by the Dominican Fryers.

Rosary, a Rose water Still; A Bed or Garden of Roses.

Roscid, wet with the dew.

Rose, or under the Rose, not to be divulged.

Rostration, putting in the Bill or beak of a Bird.

Rotal, resembling a Wheel.

Rotation, going round, wheeling about.

Cropping of the Rotan, in Canting is, whipping at the Carts tail.

By Rote, without stopping or stammering roundly as the wheel runs.

Rorundity, that which is globular, or round.

Rough Cross, and Rough Dragon, the names of two of the Heralds or Pursuivants at Arms.

Rounteys, a large kind of pease, so called from a Town of that name near the Pyrennian hills in France.

Roundel, in Heraldry, signifies a little ball.

Roundelay, a Dance or Song among Shepherds.

Roundlet, or Runlet, a measure for Liquids, usually containing eighteen gallons and an half, but of late it is uncertain, even from three to twenty gallons.

Round-house, a place to put Night-walkers in: Also the uppermost room in a Ship.

Rounds, the remains or fragments of statutes.

Rout, or Riot, an illegal meeting of three or more to perpetrate some criminal Act.

Rouning, whisper in the Ear, silence.

Roreth, shreth, snorteth.

RUB

Rowse, or raise a Deer
or Buck.

Rowt, a great crew or
company of Wolves.

Coleur de Roy, a violet
colour, used by the French
Kings.

Royal, great, magnifi-
cent, kingly.

Royalist, one that is
for the prerogatives.

Royalty, and Rights
of the Monarch or King.

R. P. Res publica, the
State, the Government, the
Common-good, or Common-
weal.

Regius Professor, or
King's Professor at the Uni-
versity.

Rubace, or Rubacel,
a Jewel or Stone of a yel-
lowish colour.

Rubefaction, causing
redness, making red.

Rubet, that called the
Toad-stone.

Rubicund, of a blood
red colour.

Rubicundous, blood-red.

Rubid, inclined to red,
ruddy.

Ruby, a Jewel or pre-
cious stone, blood-red.

Rubigenous, full of
rust, rusty.

Rubor, redness, of the
colour of blood.

Rubiick, in the Com-
mon Prayer, is a little Rule
or Direction, what Prayers
and Gestures are to be
used, formerly printed in
Red Letters, but of late
not.

Rubricate, to make
bloody or red.

Rubrificative, a strong
colour, or plaiting; cau-
sing the place to look red.

Ruckation, Belching.

Rugwash kersey, a
sort of cloth made of Fleece
wool, which has no other

RUF

colour dye nor washing, but
as it is on the Sheeps back.

Rudgbone, or Ridg
bone, the bone of the Rump.

Rudiments the first plain
instructions, grounds, or
principles of any Science,
Art, or Knowledge.

Ruel bone, the whirl
bone of the Knee.

Ruffin, in Canting, is
the Devil; So

Ruffler, is an impudent
notorious villain; And

Ruff pen, a Flitch of
Bacon.

Ruffins Hall, the rounds
in Smithfield were for-
merly so named, where
Cudgels, Wrestling, and
other tryals of skill were
plaid by Ruffianly Fellows.

Rugous, rugosity, wrin-
kled, full of wrinkles.

Ruin, destruction, fal-
ling to decay, undone, dan-
gerous.

Ruined, broken in Estate
or Reputation, taking ill
courses.

Rum, a drink in the
West-Indies, made of the
refuse of Sugar, called
Molasses, stronger than
Brandy, and therefore cal-
led Kill-devil.

Rum, in Canting is fine
or gallant; And so

Rum boozing welts, are
Vine, or bunches of Grapes.
And

Rumboyl, is the Con-
stable and Watch; And

Rum-Culley, is a foolish
fellow worth Money: And

Rum-dropper, one that
sells Wine, a Drumer: Also

Rum-padders, Robbers,
or brave High-way men;
And

Rum-vile, the City of
London.

Rumb, or Rhomb, a
Seamans Compass.

RUR

Rumbeg, in the Tuscan
Language is the Chief,
Prince or Lord of Rome,
the Pope.

Rummidg, or Rummage,
the Ship, to free the hold
from incumbrance, to make
room for freight or goods.

Ruminate, to consider,
ponder, revolve in the mind;
Also to chew the Cud

Runcation, plucking up
weeds.

Rune, in Somersetshire,
is a stream or water course.

Runge, in the North is
a great Basket or Flasket.

Ruption, Ruptory, break-
ing, causing a swelling to
break.

Rupture, broken bellied,
burstness.

Rural, belonging to the
Country.

Rural Dean, who per-
forms business, and acts
for the Arch-Deacon.

Rurigene, one born in
the Country.

Rustication, inhabiting
the Country.

Rustical, clownish, full
of

Rusticity, or rude beha-
viour, homely.

Rut, the dashing of the
Waves against the Stone;
Also the copulation of Deer

Rutilation, glacing, shin-
ing, glittering.

Rutilant, glittering like
the Sun, or gold

Rutilate, to make bright,
or cause to shine.

Ruttier, an old German
Trooper, or Horseman.

S.

S Abaoth, Armies, or
Hosts of Soldiers.

Sabatons, an old
word for Soldiers Boots.

Sabbath, resting, rest
Sabbath day, a day of rest

Sabbate

the Tufcan
the Chief,
of Rome,

Rummage,
ee the ho'd
nce, to make
t or goods,
to confider,
n the mind;
the Cud
plucking up

omerfethire,
water courfe,
the North is
or Flaſket.
ptory, break-
a ſwelling to

roken bellied,

nging to the

n, who per-
g, and ad-
Deacon,
one born in

n, inhabiting

clowniſh, full

or rude beha-

g.

daſhing of the

ft the ſtone

elation of Deer

n, glacing, ſh-

g, liſtering like

gold

to make bright

hine.

an old German

Horſeman.

S.

h, Armiet, or

of Soldiers.

ations, an old

oldiers Boots.

a, reſting, reſ-

ty, a day of reſt

SAB

Sabbatarians, ſome in
England that obſerve Sa-
turday or the Jewiſh Sab-
bath.

Sabbatical year, every
ſeventh year, when the
Children of Iſrael were com-
manded to let their Land
reſt without plowing or
ſowing.

Sabbatiſm, obſerving the
Lord's Day.

Sable, in Heraldry is
black; Alſo the rich Fur
or Skin of a ſmall Beaſt of
that name, found in Mul-
covy and other Northern
Countries.

Sabulous, full of ſand
or gravel.

Saburrate, to load, or
ballaſt a Ship.

Sa. chariſe, belonging to
Sugar.

Sacerdotal, pertaining
to a Prieſt; Prieſtly.

Sackbut, a Muſical In-
ſtrument.

Sack of wool, contains
about 26 ſtone and 14
pound; Every ſtone is 8
poſeul. In ſome Countries
a Sack is 24 ſtone, 16
pound.

Sacrament, an Oath, a
Vow, a Covenant.

Sacramental, pertaining
thereto. In the uſual ſenſe
it is taken for the Holy
Communion, or the Lord's
Supper; The other Sacra-
ment is Baptiſm, they be-
ing both Myſtical Cere-
monies, inſtituted by our Lord
and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.

Sacramentaries, thoſe
that differed from the Lu-
therans, about the real pre-
ſence in the Sacrament, and
are called Calviniſts.

Sacrary, or Sacrifty, the
Veſtry, or Sextry of a
Church, where the Sacred
Veiſments and Ornaments
are kept.

SAC

Sacriferous, carrying ſa-
cred or holy things.

Sacrifices, holy offerings
made unto God.

Sacrificial, appertaining
to Sacrifices.

Sacrilidge, taking any
thing away given to the
Church; Robbing the Church
of its Ornaments, or abu-
ſing any thing pertaining to
God or the Holy Sacra-
ments.

Sacrilegious, being en-
tity of Church Robbery, Flagi-
tious, Wicked, Attemina-
ble.

Sacriſtan, a Sexton, or
keeper of a Veſtry.

Safe-conduct, a Paſs or
Protection, for ſecuring a
Perſon through an Enemies
Country; Alſo a Warrant
given by a Prince under
the great Seal for a ſtrang-
er to paſs quietly in and
out of the Country.

Safe-pledge, ſecurity or
ſurety for a Mans coming,
or appearance.

Sagacious, of a ready
wit and underſtanding;
of much

Sagacity, fore-ſight, wiſe-
dom, and quickneſs.

Saginate, Sagmation,
to ſat, or cram, pampering,
gourmandizing.

Sagittal, the ſeam down
the middle of the head;
Alſo pertaining to an Ar-
row.

Saker, a Piece of Can-
non; Alſo a Hawk.

Saint-Foin, an Herb
called Clover-graſs.

Saie, or Say, a kind of
Woollen Cloth for Aprons
uſually green.

Salebrouſ, uneven, war-
ped, crooked.

Salacious, Salacity luſt-
ful, laſcivious, lecherous,
inclined to luſt.

SAL

Salarian, belonging to
ſalt.

Salariated, one that re-
ceives a

Sallery, penſion, wages,
ſtipend, as neceſſary to him
as ſalt, which he can ſcarce
live without.

Saliant, in Heraldry ſig-
nifies a wild beaſt, leaping
or ſtanding upright, but
not with the fore-feet ſo
high as when Rampant.

Salgamma, or Gemma,
a ſalt, clear as Chryſtal,
found in Hungaria, and
uſed Phyſically.

Salena, an Houſe, Pit,
or Vale where Salt is made

Saline of the Levant, a
ſalt which is very hard,
made out of the froth or
foam of the Sea.

Salinous, belonging to
Salt, or Salt pits.

Salique Law, an old
cuſtom or Law in France,
whereby all Feminine Go-
vernment is excluded from
the Crown; neither can
Women Inherit Land.

Salivation ſweating with
Mercurius dulcis, which
cauſes the Patient to

Salivate, or ſpit abun-
dantly: It is alſo called
Fluxing.

Sally, to iſſue out of a
City or Garrifon that is be-
ſieged to beat off the Enemy

Sallow, pale, wan, yel-
low, alſo Goats willow.

Salmon-Pipe, an Inſtru-
ment or Engine to catch
them.

Salmon Sewſe, the
ſpawns, iſſue, or young fry
of Salmon.

Salſamentarious, pertai-
ning to ſalt things.

Salſipotent, command-
ing, or ruling the Ocean.

Saltation, jumping, leap-
ing, dancing.

SAL

SAN

SAN

Saltatory, appertaining thereto.

Salctary, a Warrener & Forrester.

Salture, jumping, leaping, dancing.

Salvage money, the allowance of so much per Cent. for goods saved at Sea (either from Tempest, or retaken from the Enemy) by the civil Law.

Salubrity, calmness, cheerfulness, healthiness, wholesome.

Salve, a Complement, God save you, and thence

Salvo's, by firing of Cannon, at the appearance of the King or General at the head of an Army, in way of rejoicing, or wishing good health.

Salvediction, complemending, saluting.

Salver, a silver plate to hold glasses, or sweet meats.

Salus, a Gold Coin of 54. value made by K Hen. 5th, when he had Conquered France.

Salutary, healthful, wholesome.

Salutiferous, procuring safety; preservation, or salvation.

Salutigerous, one that carries salutations or commendations to another.

Samaritans, the Inhabitants of the City of Samaria.

Sambenito, or Sambenito, a Garment put on those condemned to be burnt by the

Spanish Inquisition, painted with Devils to incourage the people against them.

Sambuke, a Musical Instrument, now called a Dulcimer; Also a military Engine.

Samplar, of needle work a pattern or exemplar.

Sanation, healing, curing, making

Sanative, or sound, provided it be

Sanable, curable, or not past cure.

Sanctification, to be clothed with Sanctity, to be

Sanctified, or made Holy.

Sanctiloquent, talking Religiously or Holily.

Sanctimony, Religion, Piety, Holiness.

Sanction, a Law, a Decree, that hath the Power and Authority of a Law, or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, a place of security, a refuge; A Holy place for securing offenders from justice in Popish Countries.

Sanctum Sanctum, the Holy of Holies, the most Holy place in the Temple, where the Ark was preserved, and where the High Priest only entered once a year.

Sanders, a Drug of much value, brought from the East-Indies.

Sandal, an open shoe or slipper worn by the Jews and Eastern Nations.

Sandopile, an open Coffin, or Bier to carry the dead upon.

Sandarack, Orpiment used in painting, or red Arsnick.

Sandever, a white salt soon dissolved, made of the fat of glass.

Sand-gavel, a certain Toll or Tax for digging sand or gravel.

Sanglier, a wild Boar, about five years old.

Sagiant, ruddy, red, bloody.

Sanguin, of a ruddy brisk, merry, jovial complexion and humour.

Sanguinary, cruel, bloody, thirsty.

Sanguineous, one that is

Sanguinolent, or a spiller of blood.

Sanguis Draconis, a Physical drug, the red Gum of the Dragon Tree.

Sanhedrim, the principal and supreme Court or Council among the Jews, from whose sentence there was no appeal. Consisting of the High Priest and the Seventy Elders.

Sanghacks, Sanjacks, or Sanhacks, Turkish Governments, or Standard Bearers next in dignity to Bakhwas

Sauicle, a small plant or herb.

Sauity, soundness, health.

Sankin, or Sangin, the extinction of a Family, name or Race, the final end of those of a blood.

Santo, or Santon, a holy person, a great Saint among the Spaniards, and Turks.

Saphick verse, composed of odd numbers, by Sappho a Poetess of Myrleue in Greece.

Saphire stone, a Jewel of a clear sky colour, with a little redness, brought from India, of a cold nature

Sap green, the juice of a Berry called Christ's Thorn, useful in painting and dying.

Sapidury, that which is savoury.

Sapid, of a good taste and relish, well seasoned.

Sapience, understanding, knowledge, wisdom.

Saraband, a quick dance or air in Musick.

Sarcasin, a sharp joggle, a bitter scuff, or jest.

Sarcasical, abusive, bitter, severe, morose.

Sarching time, when the

the Com
grain.

Sarc
so call

Sarc
packs o

Sarc
to Jack

Sarc
Gum

Sarc
cures n

Sarc
bunch

Sarc
eater;

Sarc
that q

Sarc
dead b

Sarc
perfum

Sarc
weeds.

Sarc
Fifth ca

Sarc
plant,

Sarc
it is sa

Sarc
called

Sarc
causing

Sarc
laughin

Sarc
tai; or

Sarc
Convul

Sarc
stone f

Sarc
made

Sarc
Sar

Sarc
Sar

Sarc
Cloth

Sarc
goods

Sarc
Sar

Sarc
pocket

Sarc
about

Sarc
score f

Sarc
made

Sarc
Sa

Sarc
the In

Sarc
the F

Sarc
prick

Sarc
Sa

Sarc
Mend

Sarc
Sal

S A R

S A T

S A U

the Countryman weeds his grain.

Sarcenet, a sort of silk so called.

Sarcinal, to lay or load packs or burdens.

Sarcinarius, pertaining to sacks, or packs.

Saracolla, a Drug or Gum from Persia, of an healing nature, that procures new flesh.

Sarcoma, a swelling or bunch of flesh in the nose.

Sarcophaga, a flesh eater; A Tomb, or Grave that quickly consumes the dead body.

Sarcotick, new or superfluous flesh growing.

Sarcular, to pluck up weeds.

Sardel, or Sardine, a Fish called a Pilchard.

Sardon, an infectious plant, like smallage, that it is said procures a disease called

Sardonick laughter, causing such immoderate laughing, that it is mortal; or rather a grinning Convulsion.

Sardonix, a precious stone found in Sardinia.

Sarmentitious, a basket made with twigs.

Sarplecis, Sacks, Bags.

Sarplar, a piece of coarse Cloth or Canvas, to rap up goods in.

Sarplar, a quantity or pocket of wool, containing about half a Sack, or four-score stone.

Sarsel, or Serse, a sieve made of hair.

Sarsapilla, a drug from the Indies used in curing the French disease; Also prickly bindweed.

Sator, a Taylor, a Mender of clothes, a Butcher

Sassaparilla, a Tree grow-

ing in America, the rind smells like Cinnamon, and is very useful in obstructions.

Sasse, a water spout, a turn-pipe, a flood-gate.

Satan, or Sathan, a Destroyer, an Enemy to Mankind, an Adversary, the Devil.

Satanical, pertaining to Satan, acting like the Devil, and proceeding from him.

Satellite, a Roman Officer, a Teoman of the Guard, a Sergeant.

Satiate, to cloy, to fill, to satisfy.

Satiety, sufficiency, fullness, enow.

Sation, gardening, sowing, grafting, planting.

Satisfactory, that giveth content.

Satisfaction, and quietness of mind; That pays what is owing, or for damage done; That answers a demand or challenge.

Satildation, putting in bail, giving in security.

Saturnade, a leaden or dead colour.

Satrap, a Persian Commander or Governour of a Province.

Saturate, to make fat, to satiate, to cause.

Saturity, abundance plenty, fullness.

Saturnian, heavy, melancholy, unfortunate, dull.

Saturn, that ill natured Planet. In Heraldry, Saturn signifies black or Sable. In

Chymistry it is put for Lead.

Satyr, a feigned Monster with the face of a Man.

Ears of an Ass, Legs and Feet like a Goat: They were called the Demons or

Gods of the Forrest and

Woods. Anything written sharp or severe, so called a Satyr, and so

Satyrical poems, are such as have biting reflections, or abusive wit in them.

Satyrift, a person that writes Satyr, or Invectives against Persons or things.

Satyrion, Standie-wort, Ray-wort.

Sauciate, to cut, mangle, or wound.

Sauridg of Bologna, a composition of a very savoury taste, made of Bacon, Beef minced, with salt, ginger and pepper, boiled in a Cows gut.

Savine, a little shrub or tree, hurtful to conception.

Saultoir, or Sautier, a term in Heraldry, signifying a Cross, called St. Andrews Cross.

Saws, an old word for Sayings, Proverbs.

Saults, leaps, hops, jumps.

Saxifrage, a stone breaker, so called, because this herb boiled and drank in Wine, is very helpful in breaking the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Saxifical, converted into a stone.

Saxifragant, that which is shattered or broken against Rocks or Stones.

Say of it, in Suffolk is, Taste of it, Essay, or try it.

Scabious, an herb so called, also scabby, scurvy.

Sabrous, unpolished, uneven, rough.

Scævity, being unfortunate, or left handed.

Scalado, the assaulting, attacking, or scaling a City.

Scale, which signifies a Ladder.

Scalar,

S C A

Scalar, or Scalary, pertaining to a Ladder.

Scale of miles, a measure to compute the miles in a Map, or Chart.

Scale of Musick, the Note called Gammut.

Scallop, or Shallop, a small Vessel or a Boat belonging to a Ship.

Scalp, the hairy skin of the head.

Scalper, or Scalping Iron, an Instrument for Surgeons to scrape withal.

Scammony, an herb called purging bind-weed.

Scandelize, to abuse, to reproach, to slander; to offend or draw into evil by bad example.

Scandal, an offence, a falsity, a lie.

Scandalous, ridiculous, wicked, of ill consequence.

Scandalum magnatum, a false report raised on a Peer of the Kingdom.

Scandulars, wooden Tiles or Shingles for Church steeples.

Scanfion, the trying, proving, or scanning a verse.

Scapular, pertaining to the shoulder blade.

Scapulary, a Vestment worn by Monks and Fryers, reaching to their feet.

Scarabee, a small Reptile called a Beetle.

Scaramouchi, an Actor or Player after the Italian Mode, with Antick dances.

Scarify, to open a sore, to cure, or lance.

Scarification, lancing of a wound, scraping, cutting.

Scarp, in Heraldry is the picture of a Soldiers military scarf.

Scath, loss, mischief, hurt damage, harm.

Scaturigenous, overwhelmed, overflowing.

S C E

Scavage, a Tax paid by Foreign Merchants for Goods exposed to Sale, Vated by K. Henry VII.

Scavengers, Officers to take care of cleansing the streets from dirt and soil in London.

Scelestique, impudent, villanous, wicked.

Skeleton, the Bones or Anatomy of a Man.

Scellum, in Dutch, a Villain, Rascal, or Rogue.

Scene, in a Play is the different apartments, or appearances on the stage, to represent several places in picture.

Scater, or Skeatt Dutch clog tyed to the feet to slide on the Ice withal.

Scenical, pertaining to a Scene; Also acting a part; Counterfeiting, or personating another.

Scenography, painting, drawing, representing, or describing Scenes.

Scenker, or Skinker, a Drazer, Serving-man, Cup-bearer.

Sceptick, one that pretends there are no certain Principles or Maxims; One that is

Sceptical, or a Secker; Also searching and never arriving at any certainty. Some Philosophers were formerly called

Scepticks, who professed that they knew nothing, but left all things in doubt, after the utmost search and contemplation; And so their opinion was called

Scepticism, doubtfulness, uncertainty suspense.

Sceptiferous, one that carries the Scepter.

Schedule, a List, a Catalogue, a small Roll, a

Scroll, a Bill, a short Note, an Inventory.

S C A

Scheme, to draw the platform of any thing, to form, fashion, or draw the figure of any matter.

Sciph, or Skiff, a small boat pertaining to a Ship.

Schene, about seven miles and an half; in some places five miles.

Schirms, a hard bunch or swelling without sense or pain.

Schism, cutting off, dividing, separating.

Schismatical, one that separates from the established Church, who is therefore called a

Schismatick, or Separist, one divided in fellowship, or that is erroneous and gone astray.

Scholast, a short exposition upon the Holy Scripture, with critical remarks.

Scholastic, elegant, learned, scholar-like.

Scholar, an allowance, stipend, or exhibition settled on a Schol.

Sciagraphy, a description of an house, or a model and platform of any building.

Sciamachy, an imaginary, contending or fighting with shadows, or beating the Air.

Sciador, an Instrument in Geometry, or Architecture, to take the design of a Garden or situation.

Sciatherical, pertaining to a Sun-dial.

Sciatica, the hip Gout, caused by gross humours in the hollownes of the joint; For the cure whereof, the

Sciatick vein, above the ankle is usually opened.

Science, understanding, knowledge, skill. The Seven Liberal Arts or

Sciences, are Astro-

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nomy, Geometry, Mu-
sick, Arithmetick, Logick,
Rhetorick, and Grammar.

Scientificall, full of un-
derstanding, skill, and know-
ledge.

Scintillation, striking out
small sparks of fire from a
flint; Sparkling.

Schiolist, a pretender to
knowledge; one that is
Sciolous, or a smatterer
in Learning and Philosophy
Sciomancy, fore-telling,
discovering, or divining
things by shaddows.

Scion, a young twig,
graft, or shoot.

Skipper, a Dutch ship
Master.

Scire facias, in Law is
a Writ to shew cause why
judgment passed above 12
Months before, should not
be put in execution.

Scissible, that which may
be divided or cut.

Scissure, a cranny, cleft,
division, or cutting asunder.

Scitament, a diverting
discourse, or fine dish of
meat.

Scire, an Order, Statute,
or Decree.

Sciturn, an ill office, a
sorew'd turn. Hampshire.

Scomb, a jeque, taunt,
mock, scoff, jeer.

Sconce, a Fort, a Block-
house. In the University
it is a fine upon ones head.

Scope, the design, aim,
end, or mark aimed at.

Scopelism, Stoniness,
Rockiness.

Scoticks, abuses, flouts,
jeers, scoffs.

Scopulous full of shelves,
fomes or rocks.

Scorbutical, or Scorbute,
one that is inclining to the
Scurvy.

Scordium, an herb cal-
led Water-Germander.

SCO

Scorpion graft, is an
Antidote against the poi-
son of that serpent.

Scot and Lot, an ancient
Tax laid upon the Subject,
according to their Estate
and Ability; He that was
excused from payment, was
said to be Scot-free.

Scotists, the Disciples a
famous Doctor called John
Scotus, who with his sub-
tilties, opposed another Sect
called Thomists, from
Thomas Aquinas.

Scotomy, giddiness, diz-
ziness, dimness in the head
and eyes.

Scotomatical, appertai-
ning thereunto.

Scottering, a word u-
sed in Wales, for burning
or parching a sheaf of pease
by the Boys, at the end of
Harvest.

Scottish-waith, or Wall,
the Wall built between
England and Scotland by
the Romans, to secure the
Brittains against the Inva-
sions of the Picts.

Scount, el, an ill-bred,
pitiful, base fellow.

Scout, a Spy, a Watch-
man, a discoverer of the
Enemies approach, or immin-
ent danger.

Scube, a Publick Notary,
Writer, or Clerk; Among
the Jews the

Scribes, were the Tea-
chers, and Writers of the
Law of Moses.

Scribender, a Scrivener,
a Writer.

Scrip, a bit or scrap of
paper.

Scriptoriad, pertaining
to writing.

Serofola, an obstinate
disease, called the Kings
Evil, and those affected
with it are termed

Serofulous, or troubled
with that distemper.

SCR

Scruff, Stricks, Coals, and
other things pick'd up by the
Poor for firing, at the
Thames side.

Scruple, questioning,
doubting.

Scrupulous, one that is
fearful, doubtful, nice.

Scrupolosity, full of
difficulties, scruples and
questioning.

Scruple, in Physical
weights, is seven grains
and an half.

Scrutiny, inquiry, tryal,
search of that which is

Scrutable, or capable of
Scrutation, searching,
tryal, or inquiry into.

Sery of Fowls, a large
Company, a great Flock.

Scull of Frerys, a great
number of Brethren, Monks,
or Fryers.

Sculk of Foxes, a Nest,
Crew, or Company of Foxes.

Sculpture, engraving,
writing, carving.

Scumber, the dung of
any wild creature

Scuppers, the holes on
the deck of a Ship, out of
which the water runs into
the Sea.

Scurrilous, rude, lewd,
abusive, full of

Scurrility, scoffing, filthi-
ness, debauchery.

Scut, the tail of a Rabbit
or Hare.

Scutage, an aid or Tax
given to K. Henry III. to
assist him in his Voyage for
recovering Jerusalem, or
the Holy Land from the
Saracens.

Scute, an old Coyn, in-
value Ten Groats.

Scutcheon, or Escutche-
on, a Coat of Arms, a
Shield or Buckler.

Scutiferous, one that
carries a Buckler.

Scutiform, in the shape
of a Buckler or Scutcheon.

Scuttle;

Scuttle, the place on the deck of a ship, through which the Sea-mengo down between decks.

Scymitar, a hanger or crooked sword, used by the Persians and Turks.

Sea-lungs, the foam or froth of the Sea.

Seal, a large fish called a Sea-calf, that bellows like an Ox.

Sea-rover, a Privateer, Picaroon, or Pyrate.

Seax, a crooked Weapon used by the Saxons in War.

Secant, a term in Geometry, being a right line from the Centre of a Circle, through the circumference to the end of a Tangent.

Secation, separating, dividing, cutting asunder.

Sea-lampreys, some think the same with a little fish called a Remora, which is reported to stop a ship under sail by sticking to the bottom.

Secem, to swift, divide, and sever.

Seceffion, withdrawing a part, going aside.

Seclude, to exclude, shut out, not admit in.

Seclusion, one that is excluded, or shut out.

Seclusory, or Seclusive, a place to secure, divide, or shut up any thing by it self, or apart.

Second, in time it signifies the sixtieth part of a minute.

Secondary, the principal Person of each Counter in London, under the Sheriff.

Secundine, the after birth, or burden in Women.

Secretary, the disciple or follower of any

Seck, Party, or singular opinion, one that cuts himself off from the publick Faith, or Church.

Sector, an Instrument in Geometry, with all varieties of Angles.

Sedative, that which may be cur.

Secular, pertaining to the world, worldly, also what is done once in an age; So the secular Plays among the Romans were performed but once in an hundred years.

Secular Clergy, or Priests, those Monks and Fryers that are not confined to the Monastery, but go abroad into the World; In distinction from the Regular Clergy, who by the rules of their Order, are obliged to continue within the walls of their Abbeys.

Securiferous, one that carries an Ax or Hatchet.

Secure, out of danger, carelest, without fear.

Security, slothfulness, suretyship, assurance against loss or danger.

Sedate, calm, quiet, appeased, of a moderate temper.

Sedation, 'persuading one to be quiet.

Se defendo, to kill a Man in ones own defence; for which a Man forfeits his Estate, and must procure a pardon under the great Seal.

Sedentary, to sit without walking, or stirring, an unactive and sitting manner of life.

Sediment, the grounds, dregs, or settlement of any liquor.

Sedition, "insurrection, mutiny, faction.

Seditious, to be a murderer, and exposor of Governours.

Sedan, a Chair or Chair-riot carried by Men.

Seduction, leading astray, drawing aside.

Seduce, to mislead, deceive, draw into evil.

Sedulous, unwearied, careful: To be given to Sedulity, diligence, labouriousness.

Seed-lib, in Effex a basket to carry on the arm with seed-corn to sow the ground.

Site, an habitation, seat, or dwelling.

See, a seat, or Episcopal Pallace, a Bishoprick.

Seel, or Seal of the day, the time or hour of the day, Norfolk.

Seam, or Seem, of glass, a quantity of broad glass, containing 120 pound.

Sere wood, dry wood, ready to burn.

Segador, a Reaper, a Mower, an Harvest Man.

Sege of Bittours or Herons, a great flock of such Fowl.

Segment, a term in Geometry, taken for a part of a Circle cut off by a line from another. Also a piece, parcel, part or portion cut off from any thing.

Segmentation, dividing or cutting into parts.

Segniety, carelesness slothfulness, idleness.

Segregate, to separate, sever, divide from the flock.

Sejant, or Seilant, a Term in Heraldry, for a Beast sitting straight up, or standing upright.

Seignory, the Dominion, Jurisdiction, and Government of a Countrey, as Venice, &c.

Seignior, Sennor, a Peer, a Lord in Spain.

Seint, a Girdle.

Seisin, seizing, taking possession in Law.

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Seizing, catching, taking hold of.

Sejugate, to divide, separate, pluck asunder.

Sejunction, parting, or dividing asunder.

Selah, an Hebrew note of observation, pausing, or resting.

Selecting, choosing, separating.

Select, particular, singular, a few, choice.

Selenite, an Inhabitant in the Moon; Also a stone with a white spot, which differs according to the Moon.

Selenography, a Description of the World in the Moon.

Self-heal, an herb helpful for curing wounds.

Sellander, a disease in the hinder Leg or ham, of an horse.

Selva, the outside, or margin of Linnen cloth.

Seme of Corn, eight bushels, or an Horse load.

Señor, an Italian title of respect.

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Semidiameter, half a straight Line or Diameter from the circumference to the Centre.

Semidole, a measure of wine, about half a Tun, called a Pipe.

Semiferous, rude of behaviour, half savage or wild.

Semihore, about half an hour.

Semimarine, half Seas, half Marine.

Seminality, appertaining to seed.

Seminal, full of seed, bearing seed.

Seminary, a School or Colledge for Learning among the Papists, where young Priests and Jesuits are Educated. Also a Nursery for Plants, a seed plot for herbs.

Semination, breeding, sowing.

Seminate, to generate, propagate, breed, or sow.

Seminifical, that which runs up to seed.

Semipedal, a measure of about half a foot.

Semipelagians, a Sect or Party in Religion, who assert, that the grace of God is necessary to the continuance and perseverance in virtue, but not to the beginning of good works.

Semiquadrat, in Astronomy, is an Aspect in forty five degrees; And so

Semiquintil, is the same in 36 degrees.

Semiquaver, in Musick is half a quaver.

Semitate, to make ways, walks, or paths.

Semi-vowels, half vowels, called also liquids.

Semi, signifies the half of anything.

Sempiternal, Eternal, Everlasting.

Sempiternal, Eternal, Everlasting.

Sempiternal, Eternal, Everlasting.

Sempiternal, Eternal, Everlasting.

Sempiternal, Eternal, Everlasting.

Semuncial, the quantity of half an ounce.

Sena, a Physical drug, or plant, brought from Turkey good against melancholy.

Senary, or Sexnary, the six days work: Also a Verse or Poem of six feet; Pertaining to six.

Senator, an Alderman, Councillor, or Law-maker in Rome and Venice.

Senate, the whole number or body of the Sovereign Council; Also the house where they meet; The Parliament of England are termed the Senate.

Sendal, a sort of silk coming from Cyprus: Also fine linnen.

Seneschal, or Seneschal, a Marshall, a Steward.

Senescent, growing ancient, or old.

Senecia, the state of Widow hood.

Señgle, a fir-single, or girth for a Horse.

Sengreen, a plant called also house-leek, because often planted on the side of an house.

Senior, before in place or dignity, Elder.

Seniority, precedence, eldership.

Sensible, of good understanding, or acute wit and parts, that which may be perceived or felt.

Sensation, the use of any of the senses, or a perceiving by sense.

Sensiferous, procuring or causing, feeling, or sense.

Sensory, the Instrument or Organ of the five

Senses, which are, feeling, sense, or life.

Sensual, one given up to Sensuality, debauchery, luxury: Indulging his natural senses, wanton, ad-

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Sensual, one given up to Sensuality, debauchery, luxury: Indulging his natural senses, wanton, ad-

addicted to carnality, or
fleshly lust.

Sentiment, opinion, judg-
ment, thought; Also a
sensible or feeling apprehen-
sion.

Sentiosity, one that is
Sententious, or abounds
in wise Sayings,
Sentences, Maxims, or
Speeches.

Sentinel, a Corporal, or
Soldier that stands sentry
at his station. French.

Sennie, or Senevie, that
plant which produceth Mus-
tard seed.

Separaist, one that doth
not conform to the esta-
blished Church, but sepa-
rates from it.

Separatory, a Chirur-
gical Instrument, to draw
spinters out of bones.

Sepiment, a ditch, a
hedge, a fence.

Seplasiator, one that
makes or uses sweet Oyls
or Unguents.

Seposition, segregating,
dividing, setting apart.

Sept, or Septs, ground
hedged, or ditched in: In-
closures.

Septangle, a Geometri-
cal figure that is

Septangular, or hath se-
ven sides or corners.

Septemfluous, a water
that runs in seven rills,
streams, or divisions.

Septempedal, a mea-
sure of seven foot.

Septemvirate, the Office
or Magistracy which con-
sists of

Septem-viri, or seven
Men, who exercise equal
jurisdiction, power and au-
thority.

Septenary, Septenari-
ous, pertaining to the num-
ber seven.

Septennial, continuing

seven years, or renewed
every seventh year.

Septentional, pertai-
ning to the North.

Septical, suppurating,
or ripening a wound or sore
in order to breaking it.

Septisfarious, of seven hu-
mours, fashions, or opinions

Septimane, happening
on the seventh day; Also a
Week.

Septimarians, Monks in
Priorys, chosen into Places
or Offices every seventh
day, or weekly.

Septimestrie, of seven
Months continuance.

Septuaginary, appertai-
ning to seventy.

Septuagesimal, belong-
ing to seventy.

Septuagesima Sunday.
is two Sundays before
Shrove Sunday.

Septuagint Bible so cal-
led because it was Transla-
ted into Greek, by seventy
Learned Jews at the de-
sire of Ptolomy King of
Egypt; Who were after
called Septuagints.

Septuary, any thing con-
sisting of seven days, weeks,
years, or of the number 7.

Septuncial, the quantity
of seven ounces.

Sepulchral, pertaining to
a Tomb.

Sepulchre, Grave, or
Monument.

Sepulture, Interment,
Burial.

Sepulchred, laid in the
Tomb, Monument, or Grave.

Sequel, the consequence,
result, conclusion, the mat-
ter that follows: A Re-
tinue.

Sequacious, of an easie
temper to be drawn away:
following easily.

Sequene, the orderly
proceeding or following of
things.

Sequences, a Poem or
Verses that succeed, or follow
one another.

Sequentially, or con-
sequently following in order.

Sequester, to seize, claim,
divide, separate or with-
draw.

Sequestrator, a person in
whose hands any thing is
seized or sequestered: A
seizer on Delinquents Es-
tates in the late civil Wars.

Sequest, or Sequestra-
tion, not administering upon
an Estate, but leaving all
to the Creditors; Also
when the Bishop of the Dia-
cesis disposes of such an Es-
tate; It signifies likewise
the securing the Tythes and
Dues of a Benefice that is
void, for the use of him
that succeeds in the Living.

Seraglio, the Pallace
the great Turk at Constau-
tinople, wherein are detain-
ed a number of Women for
their own use.

Seraio, a damp mist or
vapour, that falls in Rome
and Venice about evening
prejudicial to the body and
head, if bare: Also the
fresh Air of the Twilight.

Seraph, a gold Coin of
Turkey, about five pilling
in value.

Seraphick, Seraphic
high, rapturous, exalted,
an extasie, resembling a

Seraphim, flaming
being, inflamed with dis-
love; One of the high
Order in the Hierarchy
Angels.

Serenade, a Consort
Musick or Singing in
Night or Morning, upon
the Window of the beloved
Mistress.

Serene, calm, quiet, with-
out wind or clouds.

Serenity, pleasant
calmness, excellency.

Serge

SER

Sergeant at Law, one next in degree to a Judge.

Sergeantry, some services performed to the King, by which the persons have a Tenure, or hold their Lands; Of which there are two sorts.

Grand Sergeantry, which cannot be done by a Deputy, but in person; and

Petit Sergeantry, providing Arms, or some other military Accoutrement for assisting the King in his Wars.

Sergeant, in Heraldry is the picture of a Griffin, half bird, half beast.

Sericated, vested or clothed in silk.

Series, a succession, connexion and order of things.

Serious, modest, humble, sober, virtuous, religious, earnest, weighty, of great import.

Sermonication, Sermon making, discoursing.

Sermocinate, to preach, confer, converse or talk.

Seriosity, the upper part of the blood that looks like rosy.

Serous, thin, waterish, wheyish.

Serotinous, in the night, late in the evening.

Serpentine, subtil, cunning, politick, winding about like a Serpent; Also

Serpentary, an herb called: Also Viper grass.

Serpentine vertes which begin and end with the same word.

Serpet, a small basket or pannier.

Serred, joyned together, put close.

Servable, that may be preserved, or kept.

Servage, bondage, slavery.

SES

Servile, mean, low, base, slavish.

Servilary, of mean birth or estate, bondage.

Servitor, a Waiter, a Servingman, an Attendant; In the University, a poor Scholar waiting on another.

Serviettes, in Scotland, is Napkins.

Servitude, drudgery, slavery, bondage.

Seseli, an herb called, also Hart-wort.

Sesquialteral, a measure of one and an half.

Sesquiquarra, adding or putting a fourth part thereunto.

Sesquitercian, that contains a third part more than the other, or over and above.

Setquipedal, a measure of a foot and half.

Session, meeting, sitting.

Sessions of peace, where the Justices meet monthly or quarterly, about publick affairs.

Sessions in the Old Bayly, London, usually once a Month for tryal of Criminals.

Setterce, an ancient Roman Coyn, about two pence in value.

Sestine, a Poem, wherein six verses make a stanza or staff.

Setim, or Shittim-wood, growing in Palestine used in Solomons Temple, and of which the Ark was made, it never rots.

Setigerous, having hairs or bristles like a hog.

Settles, plants or grasses.

Setcil, an herb called

Tormentile.

Se e ane dividing parting asunder, singing out; Those that joyn together in one Action or Will.

SEV

Sevidical, talking bloodily or cruelly.

Severe, cruel, hard, grave, just.

Severity, hardship, strict, justice, cruelty.

Sewer, or Common shoar for carrying water underground. Also the Usher that places the dishes at Noble-mens Tables.

Sewel, a device to keep Deer out of corn.

Sewed, scted or placed in order.

Sevocation, with-drawing, calling aside.

Sexagesima Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-tyde, and the Sixth Sunday before Passion Sunday.

Sexagesimal, pertaining to sixty.

Sexennial, containing six years, renewed every six years.

Sextant, a small Coyn, less than a farthing.

Sextary, a measure or weight, containing a pint, or a pound and half.

Sexte, a Volume of the Cannon Law.

Sextile, among the Romans was the Month of August, being the sixth from March; Also in Astronomy, an Aspect of 62 degrees.

Sextule, the sixth part of an ounce; or a dram and a scruple.

Sextuple, sixfold, that containeth six, six double.

Shack bolts, Irons, Fasteners, Shackles.

Shaf, digging a well; the shaft of a Chimney; Also an Arrow.

Shallop, or Scallop, a small shell fish; Also a little boat attending on a Ship.

Shamois or Chamois, a Mountain Goat.

N Sha

S H A

S H I

S H R

Shamsher, a crooked glimmering, shimmering. **Sword, Cutlax, or Weapon** Suffex.

used in Persia, more bending than a Scymeter.

Sham a lye, an excuse, a false story, an invention to cheat, or deceive. In Lincolnshire, it is shamefac'd.

Shapely, comely, likely, promising.

Shapournes, in Heraldry signifies the form or picture of a French Hood or Chaperon.

Sharnebude, an old word for a Beetle.

Sharping-Corn, a quantity of wheat given to their Smith by some Farmers at Christmas, for grinding or sharpening their plow Irons.

Shash, a roll of Linnen, or silk tyed round the middle, or the whole piece of Linnen, used by the Turks to make their Turbants or Caps.

Shavaldries, an old word for seats of Arms, Knight-hood, Valour, or Chivalry.

Shaw, Trees planted round a Close that make a shade or shaddow: Also a Ring.

Shaw-zwade, the Prince, or first born Son of the Grand Seigneur.

Schawl, a shovel to winnow Corn. Suffex.

Shead, to make a difference, to distinguish.

Sheet-anchor, the largest in the Ship.

Sheath, or case a Ship under water with Hair and Tar, covered with thin boards, to preserve it from the worm in the Mediterranean, and Southern Seas.

Sheldaple, a little bird called a Chaffinch.

Sheld, speckled, spotted, party coloured.

Shemmering, Shimmering, shining, glittering,

Sheod, or Shent, to blame, chide, reprove, to spoil. Suffex.

Shent, a barrow pig.

Sherbet, a Turkish drink compounded of honey, amber, violets, raisins, lemons and sugar, a very agreeable liquor.

Shermans-craft, a Norfolk word for shearing of cloth.

Sherry, a strong Spanish or Portugal wine.

Shibboleth, signifies an ear of wheat. Heb.

Shield, to save, preserve, or defend.

Shildes, a Coyn of the value of a French Crown.

Shilling, among the Saxons was but five pence.

Shiloh, in Hebrew, is sent.

Shingles, square pieces of wood to cover houses: Laths.

Shingles, a disease or hot swelling about the waste with burning pustules, which if it go quite round, is incurable.

Ship-money, a Tax laid by K. Charles I. upon the People without Parliament, for securing the Seas, which occasioned great discontents.

Shippen, in Norfolk is a Cow-house.

Shire, a County, a Division.

Sheriff, an Officer chosen yearly in every Shire or County, by the King.

Shrivalty, the time he continues in his place.

Shoplift, a Pick-pocket, or Thief, who pretends to buy goods in shops, only to steal them.

Shorling, a sheep newly shorn.

Shoud, an Officer of Justice in Turkey.

Shoulder-pight, a maul in an horse, when the pitch or point of his shoulder is out of joint.

Shoul-water, where the Sea is shallow.

Shrew, a small creature in the fields like a Mouse, which if it run over the back of an Horse or Cow, lameth them: And if it bite, the swelling is venomous, and kills them.

Stiff, an old Popish word for going to be

Shriven, or to confession of sins; and the Priest to be paid for pardoning them.

Shrine, a Monument, Tomb, or Chest, wherein the body of some reported Saint lyes buried, much adored by Papists.

Shrouds, the Ropes in a Ship that hang down on each side the Masts.

Shrove-tyde, a shrift tyde, the time of making confessions of sins.

Shrove-Sunday, is always the first Sunday after the first new Moon in January, and is just seven weeks before Easter-Sunday, and Whit-Sunday is just seven weeks after, which are called Moveable Feasts, because they alter every year according to the Moon.

Shuck, a shell, an husk, a pescod shell. Suffex.

Shun, to force, drive forward or shove. Suffex.

Shymar or **Symar**, was anciently a long Robe worn by Bishops; now a short Vest or Jacket.

Sialoquent, one that hawks and spits in discourse.

Sibberidge, in Suffolk is to ask the banns of Matrimony in the Church.

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SIC

Sibillation, whistling, hissing like a Serpent.

Sibels, or Sybels, Ten Women in Greece, who were believed to have the spirit of Prophecy, and foretold the Birth of Christ; and therefore

Sibyl, signifies Divine Counsel or Doctrine, and

Sibelline, appertaining to the Sybils; and from thence the Christians of that Age were called in derision the Heathens

Sybillianists, or followers of the Sybils Doctrines.

Siccaneous, barren, dry, without Springs, or water.

Siccity, parching, drowth, barrenness.

Siccific, occasioning drowth.

Sicle, or Shekel, four sterling groats, whereof 8 make an ounce; that is half a Crown, or half an ounce.

Sike-like, an old word for such like.

Sidelays, when the hounds are let slip at a Deer as he passeth by.

Sidemens, Assistants to the Church-wardens, in some Parishes.

Side, proud, stately; Also a Garment too long. Norfolk.

Siderated, Planet-struck, or blasted with a star.

Sidereal, Siderean, Syderal, appertaining to the stars, star-like.

Siderite, a mineral, or stone of the colour of Iron; the Magnet, or Load-stone

Sidy, crisis, surly, morose. Suffex.

Sigillar, pertaining to an impression or seal.

Sigillative, apt to take any impression, to be sealed, or to seal.

SIG

Sigles, Characters, or Cyphers, that stand for whole words.

Sigillum Hermetis, a Chymical contrivance, to seal up or lute glasses, that the least air cannot enter.

Signacle, an impression, seal, or sign.

Signatory, impressing or sealing any thing.

Signaturist, one that pretends by

Signatures, or marks on the body, to foretel good or ill fortune; Also subscribing or signing.

Signet, the privy Seal, wherewith the King Seals his Letters.

Signiferous, a Cornet, Ensign, or Ensign-bearer.

Significant, is in Law, a Writ, whereby a Person who after Excommunication 40 days does not submit, is imprisoned.

Signal, remarkable, famous, notable; Also a mark, token or sign.

Significative, expressive, a plain discovery, clearing up a matter.

Silentary, one whose Office it is to keep good order, rules, and silence.

Sile down, to fall or sink down. Norfolk.

Sile, or Soil, dung, rubbish, filth.

Siliceous, hard, stony, rocky, flinty.

Siligineous, any thing made of meal or fine flour.

Silinder, or Cylinder, the bore or hole of a Gun.

Silloquent, pertaining to the rind, husk, or shell.

Siley, or Cilery In Architecture a work on the heads of pillars, like the folds of cloth, or Drapery.

Silk-thrower, or Throwster, one that spins, twists, and throws silk.

SIM

Similar, of the same substance and composition, as like; the Nerves, Arteries and Veins, are so termed by Physicians.

Similitude, much the same, likeness.

Simony, making, or entering into

Simonaical Contracts or Bargains for buying Church Livings or Benefices, which ought to be bestowed freely; and if the contrary be proved, the Person is deprived; It is taken from

Simon Magus, a Sorcerer of Samaria, who offered money to purchase the power of the Holy Spirit. So he that procures a Living by Money, is called a

Simonist, or purchaser thereof.

Simout, broad, patroned.

Simplift, one that understands the Art of

Simpling, or the nature of Drugs.

Simplex, plants or herbs.

Simon, the herb groundsel is so called in Essex.

Simulacre, a representation, a Picture, an Image.

Simulation, pretending, seeming, dissembling, counterfeiting.

Simultaneous, malicious, revengeful, bearing a private enmity or grudge.

Sinapism, a compound preparation of mustard, useful for making blisters rise.

Sincere, real, hearty; one that has true

Sincerity, and plainness, without hypocrisy or dissimulation; pure as honey without wax, as the Latin word signifies.

Sindon, very curious, fine linnen cloth.

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S I N

Sine die in Law is when a cause is dismissed, without any other day assigned for hearing it.

Singeries, foolish, ridiculous, wifish actions or tricks

Single, the tail of a Buck, Deer, or Stag.

Singular, one of a starisht humour, that pretends to Singularity, or to differ in opinion from other Men in common matters.

Sinister, false, contrary, lewd, unfortunate, on the left hand, deceitful, underhand.

Sinister base point, in Heraldry denotes the lower part of an Escutcheon; under the sinister point.

Sinoper, a mineral of a red colour, called Cinaber or Ruddle.

Sinus, a bosom, bay, or large gulf of the Sea.

Siphak, in Anatomy is the inner rism of the belly joyned to the Carol.

Si quit, an Advertisement, beginning thus, I, as y one hath found or lost &c.

Sir, Seior, or Seignieur, a Title added to the surnames of Bachelors of Arts in the University; and to the Christian Names of Barons and Knights, a Sir John, Sir Thomas &c.

Sire, a Title given usually to the French King.

Siringe, an Instrument used by Chirurgeons, like a squirt, to inject any thing into the secrets.

Si'rus, a star called the dog-star.

Sirocco, a noxious and hurtful wind in Italy coming from the South-East.

S I Z

Si'e, the position, or standing of any place.

Situation, to the same purpose.

Sithundman, in the Saxon tongue, was the person of most note who was to precede or lead the rest of the Parish.

Sitient, being very dry, thirsting.

Size, or Affize of bread, the order of the Justices, what weight or size, bread ought to be made of. Also a Jely like glew, used by Plasterers. In Cambridge it is a farthing bread, and is the same as to battle in Oxford.

Sizer, a Butler, Servant, or Servitor.

Sizzing, in Suffex, is barm, or yeast.

Saddle, hungry, ravenous, mischievous. Suffex.

Skath, mischief, loss, damage, harm. Norfolk.

Skeeling, in Suffex, is the Bay or Isle of a Barn.

Skeyn, an Irish Steele to, Ba. one, or Dagger.

Skid the wheel, keep the wheel of a Cart or Coach from running too fast down hill. Kent.

Skirret, a root like a Parsnip, very corroborating.

Look a Skrow, to look furily, or furiy. Suffex.

Skiff, a small Boat pertaining to a ship.

Skink, strong broth or portage in Scotland, made of sinews and knuckles of Beef.

Skappel, a part, a silver, a piece. Suffex.

Slay, an Instrument like a comb with teeth, used by Weavers, part of the Loom.

Skinker, a Drawer, one that fills out drink.

Slat, a cloth or sheet, anting.

S L I

Sleefy Holland, or slight linnen Cloth, that which comes from Silesia in Germany.

S'leak out the tongue, in Cheshire signifies thrusting it out in scorn and mockery.

Sleek, to quench or slacken the fire; Also small pit coal. Norfolk.

Slighting a Forttreis, blowing up, demolishing, overthrowing the Walls and Forts, dismantling.

Slim, subtle, knavish, crafty, cunning. Lincolnshire.

Sliverly, slippery, subtilty. Lincoln.

Sling, to crane Cask in and out of ships.

Slive, to crawl or creep. Lincoln.

Sliver, to cut a piece or part of meat.

Stockster, or Stocker, a Dutch word, for one that inveighs and intices Servants from their Masters.

Slot, the mark or print of a Stag's foot on the way.

Slough, a deep miry place, a dirty ditch; Also the place where a wild Boar retires to in hunting; Or where an herd of Boars are together.

Sluce, an Engine to raise and keep up water, to what height you please.

Slug, a ship that does not sail nimble but heavily.

Smacking Cove, a Coachman. Canting.

Smalt, an enamel, or blew colouring.

Smaragde, a precious stone called an Emerald.

Snear of Passengers or Carriers, a great Company. Cant.

Sme'tymnus, the Title of

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S M E

of a Book Printed about 1645, against Episcopal Government, composed by five Presbyterial Ministers: The first Letters of whose Christian and Surnames compose this word, that is Stephen Marshall, Edmond Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurtow.

Smegmatick, that which hath a cleansing quality, as Sope, Wash-balls, &c.

Smelling-cheat, a Rose, Nole-gay, or Garden. Cant.

Smeth, Smothery, a preparation, or unguent to take off hair from any place.

Smired, or Smeered, daubed, anointed.

Smirer, the hand, arm or fist. Canting.

Smoke-silver-penny, a small duty paid to some Parsons in recompence for Room-scot, or Peter-pence, or for the Tithe of firing.

Smaterlich, an old word for fair, or fair snowed: spoken in contempt.

Smuglers, those that defraud the King of the Customs for goods imported.

Smutry, lewd, lascivious, obscene, bawdy discourse.

Smelting, or Smylting, a compound of silver and gold, or soldering things together.

Snagg, in Suffex is a snail.

Sneke weed, a plant, otherwise called Adders-tongue.

Snap-dragon, a plant so named.

Snap-haunfe, a Muket with a fire-lock, in distinction from a match-lock.

Sneet-wort, a plant that grows sneezing.

Sneet, the feet of a Stag.

S O C

Snever spawt, in the North is, a tall Youth.

Snitchel, or Snitch, in Canting, is to fillip.

Snitches, he perceives you. Canting.

Snire, or wipe your nose. North.

Snithe wind, a sharp, severe wind. Lincoln.

Snudg, a Thief that gets into a House, and lies there till midnight. Cant.

Snurl, a cold, or disease in the head. Suffolke.

Soar, to be ambitious, to have high thoughts, to fly aloft.

Sobriquet, a French by-word, or nick-name.

Sok, Soke, Soken, a Jurisdiction, or power to keep Courts of Justice; and from thence

Socka, a Mannor which hath that privilege.

Socagers, or Sockmen, those Tennants who hold their Lands by performing some service to their Landlords, in

Soccage, or by the plowshare.

Sociable, friendly, good natur'd, good company.

Society, Sociality, a Company, Fellowship, Club.

Socinians, those that deny the Divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Socome, an ancient usage, which in Law signifies grinding corn at the Lords Mill, of which there are two sorts.

Love-Socome, that which is done freely, and

Bond-Socome, that which they are obliged or bound to do.

Socord, negligence, carelessness, idleness.

Sodalicious appertaining to a fellowship.

S O L

Sodality, or Company.

Sodomitical, one guilty of the horrid sin of

Sodomy, Male venery, or the gery: A

Sodomite, in which City of Sodom, this wickedness was first committed, that we read of.

Soger, an old Saxon word for subject.

Soil, or Sile, to strain any liquor.

Soigne or Scin thoughtfulness, care French.

Sojourn, to travel, journey, walk.

Soken, traffick, trade, dealing.

Sol, in Chymistry is gold, or the Sun.

Solace, pleasure, comfort, to delight and cherish.

Solar, or Solary, a Sundial; an Upper Room; pertaining to the Sun; building upon publick ground; A Gallery for living retired, and out of employment; A Gallery or Walk in the Sun.

Sole, single, alone, wholly, unmarried.

Solda, or Selda, an Office, Ware-house, Shop, or shed.

Soldado, a Spanish Captain, or Soldier.

Souldan, or Sultan, the Great Turk.

Soleated, Beasts shod with Iron.

Solecism, a blunder, contradiction, speaking ungrammatically.

Solecismal, appertaining thereunto.

Solein, alone, single, only.

Solegrave, or Solie, an ancient name for the Month of February.

Solemn, any thing that is done with

Solemnity, State Grandeur, or Pomp; So to

N. 2. Solemnitate,

SOL

Solemnize, a Funeral or Wedding: To do any thing reverently.

Solemnly, with much honour, seriously.

Solemnization, belonging thereto.

Solemnial, that which is performed solemnly every year.

Solevation, advancing, holding, or lifting up. Span.

Sol fa, two notes in Musick, the other three being mi, re, ut.

Solicitation, intreating, desiring, requiring.

Sollicitous, careful, earnest: to have much

Sollicitude, thoughfulness, and anxiety.

Sollicite, to provoke, urge, move.

Sollicitor, in Law, who is employed in managing Suits.

Solidata, a Soldiers arrears: also a Earthingale.

Solidation, making any thing.

Solid, whole, firm, of a substance.

Solidity, wisdom, modesty, knowledge, sincerity; also soundness, firmness.

Solids in Geometry, are regular figures or bodies, as a Dodecahedron, a Cylinder, a Pyramid, a Globe.

Solididian, he that believes that Faith only without good works is sufficient for salvation.

Soliloquy, a Meditation, Prayer, or contemplation alone, or by ones self.

Soliped, one whose foot is not divided into toes.

Solsequious, that pursues the motion of the Sun.

Soliftime an old way of fore-telling things to come, or divining by throwing

SOL

crums of bread to Fowls, or Chickens.

Solitary, retired, alone, melancholy.

Solitarious, without company.

Solitude, retirement, loneliness, privacy, a wilderness, forest, or desert.

Solvagant, rambling, walking, travelling, wandering alone.

Solstice, when the Sun does not vary in its motion North nor South for some days, that is about December 11. and about June 11.

Solstitial, appertaining to the Solstice, Sun-stand, or Solstice.

Soluble, laxative, loose, unbound.

Solve, to explain, resolve, untie, unriddle, answer.

Solution, answering a demand, expounding a difficulty, payment.

Somniferous, procuring sleep, causing rest.

Somnolous, drowsy, sleepy.

Somnolency, inclining to drowsiness, and sleepiness.

Somnolent, drowsy, or sleepy.

Sonitell, golden shining locks of hair. Old

Sonorous, loud, shrill, sounding.

Sontage, coarse cloth for sacks; Also an imposition of 40s. upon every Knights Fee.

Sontick, mischievous, dangerous, hurtful.

Sontick disease, castiveness, binding of the bowels.

Sophia i.e. understanding, wisdom, knowledge.

Sophister, one that disputes with

Sophisms, false and deceitful Arguments.

SOR

Sophistry, subtle, cunning, crafty arguing.

Sophistical, cavilling, circumvention, by untrue deductions.

Sophisticate, to deceive, or counterfeit.

Sopited, Sopition, being laid down, or settled to sleep.

Soporiferous, procuring sleep or rest.

Sorb, a red berry called a service berry.

Soribition, tasting, sipping, supping.

Sorbonists some Romish Clergy of the Colledge of Sorbonne, in Paris, who hold different opinions from the Church of Rome.

Sorcery, or Sorcellery, from Sorilegium; casting Lots, Divination, Witchcraft.

Sord, an old word for soiled coloured.

Sordier, or Sordet, a French word for the small pipe in the mouth of the trumpets.

So did, base miserly soul, vile, filthy, mean spirited.

Sore, a fallow Deer about four years old.

Sorel one a year younger

Sorites, an argument compounded of several propositions.

Soritical, to the same purpose.

Sororiation, the swelling of a young womans breast, who is then said to be

Sororiant, or Marriageable.

Soricide, the murder of a young woman's breast, who is then said to be

Sorority, Relation, Kindred, Sister-hood.

Sortilege, prebasing, or divining by Lots.

Soritor, one that uses

Sorition, or casting Lots.

Sospit

SOU

SPA

SPE

subtle, cunning.
cavilling,
by untrue
s, to deceive,
suspicion, being
erted to sleep.
s, procuring
berry called
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of her sister.
Relation, Kin-
r-hood.
e, prefiging, or
Lots.
one that uset
n, or casting
Sospital

Sospital, secure, who's some
safe.
Sospitation, preserving,
securing, keeping safe.
Sotale, or Schotale, an
extortion of the Bayliffs,
obliging people to spend mo-
ney in Ale for fear of their
displeasure.
Sorth, or Sooth-fast, true,
just, honest, faithful.
Soukle, an ancient word
for miserable, wretched.
Soula-k, a military Of-
ficer among the Turks.
Soudan, or Sukan, the
Grand Signior.
Soul-Mali-Caker given
on All-souls day, and still
practised in some places.
Sould, briskness, liveli-
ness, inspired with a new
Soul.
Soul-foot, formerly mo-
ney paid to the Priest at
the opening of the Grave.
Sound, in the Baltick
Sea, between two head-
lands, where there is no
passage through, a great
Bay, or any other place of
that nature.
Sounding lead, to let
down into the Sea, about a
foot long, and seven pound
weigh.
Sounding line, to disco-
ver the depth of the Sea:
some of them are two hun-
dred fathom.
Source, an Original, a
head, spring, beginning.
Sourd, hard of hearing,
deaf.
Sunder an herd of wild
Boars together.
Souz, Sol, a French
Coy about a penny in va-
lue.
South saws, true sayings
or speeches. Old.
Sow and plite, to fold
and fold.
Sower, a Stag, Buck or
Deer.

Sowl, Sool, in the North,
is any thing eaten with
bread.
Sowl him by the ears,
lug him by the Ears, worry
him as a dog does a hog.
Sown, faint away,
sown. Old.
Sowned, proclaimed or
published by sound of Trum-
pet.
Sowter or Sutor, an old
word for a Shoemaker or
Cobler.
Sozzo, the Doctrine of
Socinus, and so
Antisozzo, is a discourse
against Socinianism.
Spact, in the North is
quik witted, ready to learn
Spade, an Eunuch, or
any other creature yelt.
Spadiers, Tin-miners in
Cornwall who work with
spade.
Spadicious, a horse of a
light bay colour.
Spagyriac, pertaining to
Alchemy.
Spagyrick or Spagyrist,
one that practiceth Chymi-
stry.
Spahy, the Horse Mili-
tia among the Turks, as
the Janizaries are the foot.
Spaid, a red Stag or
Buck three years old.
Spaidairs, an order of
Friers with white garments
and two red swords wrought
on them.
Spancel, in the North, is
a cord to tye, a Cows hind
legs.
Spane the Child, wean
it from the breast. North
Spannishing, an old word
for full measure or breadth
Spacious, great, large,
wide.
Spair, Spur, crying of
things at the Cross or Mar-
ket. North
Spar the doer an emis-

he come, shut the door
least he comes in. Norfolk.
Spars, jewels, or trans-
parent stones, found in the
lead Mines in Derbyshire.
Sparfion, wetting sprink-
ling.
Sparfiedly sparingly, scat-
teringly.
Sparth, a Lance, Spear,
or double Ax. Old.
Spasim, the distemper cal-
led the Cramp.
Spasmatical, one that is
afflicted with it.
Spat, the sperm or spawn
of Oysters.
Spatule, Spatture, an
Instrument or slice used by
Chirurgions and Apothe-
caries to spread plaisters.
Spraw-water, a Town so
called in Germany famous
for springs of clear medi-
cinal water.
Spaid, gait, emasculated.
Speakers, of the House of
Lords and Commons.
Speal, Spell, in the North
a thorn, bramble or splinter.
Spearmen, Pensioners or
Teamen of the Guard, that
attend the Kings Person.
Species, the figure dis-
ferent kind or form of a
thing: a term in Logick.
Specifical, the plain dif-
ference of things, the appro-
priating quality: In Phy-
sick, that which is the most
natural, special, and proper
remedy; and are therefore
called
Specifick, medicines, ap-
propriated to some diseases.
Species, an old word for
particles, pieces, parcels.
Specialty, in Law is an
Instrument, - Obligation,
Bond or Bill.
Specify, to mention, de-
clare, insert, signifie, or
shew particularly To make
Sre iftation, or special
signification of a matter
S. c. 1. 2.

S P E

Specimen, a proof, exemplar, tryal of a thing.

Specious, promising fair in appearance.

Speſtable, to be viewed or looked on.

Spectacle, a Pageant, ſhow, ſtrange or ſad ſight.

Spectacles, glaſſes to help the ſight.

Spectative, contemplative, ſerious, ſpeculative.

Spectatour, a viewer, beholder.

Spectre, a Ghoſt, Spirit, or Apparition.

Specular, beneficial to the eyes or ſight.

Speculate, to obſerve or watch from a ſteeple or high place.

Speculative, contemplation without acting: to perform things only in imagination.

Speculation, to the ſame purpoſe; Alſo watching, obſerving, eſpial.

Speculum oris, a Surgeons Inſtrument to force the mouth open.

Speculatory, pertaining to ſpeculation.

Speek, or Spikes, long Iron pins or nails.

Speedwell, a Plant called Fluellin.

Spee, in Cheſhire is the Chimney poſt.

Spell, ſpeech, a word: Alſo a Charm or Conjurati-
on.

Spending their mouth Dogs are ſaid to do ſo when they bark inceſſantly: Alſo Hounds in hunting; In Grey-hounds it is termed opening.

Spene, in Kent ſignifies a Crows dug or udder.

Sper, publick, plain, ma-
niſeſt, open. Old.

Sperid, is demanded, required, asked. Old.

S P H

Sperable, to be deſired, wiſhed, or hoped for.

Sperage, a plant called Aſparagus.

Sperkel, roving, ramb-
ling, wandring. Old.

Spermatical, full of ſperm
or ſeed.

Sperm, Spawn, natural
ſeed.

Sperma Ceti, or Parma
Ceti, the ſeed of a Whale.

Spermatize, to eject, or
emit, ſperm or ſeed.

Spermatick artery, that
joyns the veins about the
teſticles.

Spermatick vein ſeated
about thoſe parts, or con-
taining the ſeed.

Speritick, ſuddenly,
raſhly, done in haſte.

Sphaceliſm, the corrup-
ting or ulcerating of the
brain.

Spherable, that which
may be made round.

Spherical, circular, glo-
bular.

Sphere, the Compaſs or
Circle of the Heavens, the
Celeſtial Globe.

Sphericity, pertaining to
a Circle or roundneſs.

Spheromachy, playing at
ball or bowls.

Sphincter, the muſcles
of the Anus or Fundament.

Spicilegy, plucking ears
of corn, gleanings.

Spicate, grown up, eared
like wheat.

Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,
Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,
In Yorkſhire Fiſh, Raiſins,
Prunes and Currans, are
ſo called.

Spie, a ſymptom, a ſign,
a relick of a diſtemper.

Spiferous, producing
ears of Corn.

Spiculator, one that tears
a Lance or Spear; a Teo-
man of the Guard.

S P I

Sea-spider, a ſmall fiſh-
ing Veſſel ſo called, out of
which ſeveral Nets or ſtrings
are thrown, to catch little
fiſh.

Spignel, a plant called
alſo Beermort or Mew.

Spigurnels, the Officers
that ſeal the Kings writs.

Spikenard, a ſweet herb
from India, ſmelling like
lavender.

Spine, the back-bone or
chine: Alſo a ſplinter, thorn
or prickle.

Spinal, pertaining to the
marrow or back-bone.

Spinkſter, in common law
denotes all unmarried wo-
men, that have no Title of
honour or diſtinction, from
a Viſcounts Daughter down-
ward.

Spingard, an old faſhio-
ned Blunderbuſs or Gun.

Spinge, an old word for
daſhing, waſhing, ſprink-
ling.

Spiniferous, bearing bry-
ers and thorns.

Spinofity, prickleneſs,
full of thorns.

Spintrian, lewd and un-
natural ways of uſt.

Spiral, winding about
in divers Circles one above
another.

Spiracle, a place to breathe
through.

Spi arch, a Commander,
a General, a Captain.

Spiration, panting, brea-
thing.

Spiritualitie, thoſe Re-
venues that a Prelate re-
ceives as a Biſhop: Thoſe
that are paid him as a
Lord or Baron of Parlia-
ment, being termed his
Temporalities.

Spiritualization, a term
in Chymiſtry, denoting the
altering the whole juſtance
into ſpirit.

Spi ritual

S P L

S P O

S P R

a small fish called, out of Nets or strings to catch little

plant called or Mew. the Officers Kings writs. a sweet herb smelling like

back-bone or splinter, thorn

staining to the tick-bone.

common law married woman no Title of nobility, from daughter down

an old fashion or Gun.

old word for thing, sprink

s, bearing bry.

prickliness,

erod and un-

of cust.

inding about

cles one above

place to breathe

Commander,

Captain.

pansting, brea-

ier, those Re-

a Prelate re-

Bishop: Those

id him as a

on of Parlia-

termed his

Spiritual Electors, in Germany, who elect the Emperor, namely the Bishops of Trier, Metz, and Cologne: The other six are called Temporal Electors

Spili, Spility, Spicitude, thick, muddiness, grossness, firmness, solidness.

Spittor, a Broomer prick, red male Deer two year old.

Spittle, from the Italian Spedale, an Inn, or Hospital.

Splatyd, cook, dress, dish, Old.

Splay, spread abroad, display. Old.

Splaying, a malady in a Horses shoulder, by slipping from the breast.

Spleen-wort, a plant called also Milt wast, and Clearch.

Spledget, or Pledget, a rag or cloth to put over a sore.

Splene, the milt of a Man, or Beast, under the left short ribs, which purges the liver of melancholy superfluous blood.

Spleen, malice, hatred, revenge anger, choler.

Splenetic, distempered in the spleen.

Splenetic artery, which ends in the spleen.

Splenetic vein, a principal vein coming into the spleen.

Splendor, gallantry, glory, shining, brightness.

Splendent, Splendently, resplendant, brave, fine, noble, glittering.

Splice the Ropes, fasten the ends one into another.

Spodium, the black dross in melting copper or brass.

Spoilation, plundering, spoiling, robbing, wasting.

Spondalio, a Song sung by the Gentiles or Heathens,

when they burnt Incense to their Gods.

Spondee, two long syllables making a foot in verse.

Spondyles, small bones, joints, knuckles, the chine bones.

Spongy, porous, soft, hollow like a

Spong, or Spung, that grows under the Islands in Greece; It is a kind of animal plant.

Sponsal, pertaining to Marriage or a Bride.

Sponson, reciprocal vows, engagements and promises of Marriage.

Sponsor, a Godfather that vows and promises for the Child at Baptism

Spontal, Spontaneous, voluntary, freely, without force, compulsion, or constraint.

Spontaneity, readiness, willingness, of ones own accord.

Sport, or Sportule, a panier, or little basket.

Sporte, handsome carriage, breeding, deportment. Old.

Spouse, the Bridegroom and Bride.

Spouals, marrying, betrothing Effect.

Spout, great Pyramids of water drawn out of the Sea by the Sun, and falling back again, endangering any ship near it.

S P Q R. These four Letters were often written and Ingraven in the time of the Roman Republick, signifying, Senatus Populus Que Romanus. The Senate and People of Rome, and from thence these four Letters are often seen.

S P Q L. Senatus Populus Que Londini; The Senate and People of London.

Spray small sticks, sprigs, boughs, branches, twigs. Suffex.

Sprout, Spraint, washed, sprinkled.

Spretor, a scoffer, derider, scorner.

Spretion, mocking, despising, abusing, detracting.

Sprights, short Arrows, with wooden beads so strong, as to enter the side of a ship, when shot out of Muskets.

Springal or Springold, a Lad, a Teutb, a stripling, a nimble active young Spark.

Spring-tides, great, high full Tides, which happen three days after every new and full Moon: In distinction from Neap Tides, or the ebbing, falling, and decreasing of the Tides, three days after the first and last quarter of the Moon.

Spullers of yarn, those that view and examine the yarn, before it be put into the Loom.

Spume foam, scum froth.

Spumid, Spumiferous, full of froth, carrying a froth or head upon it.

Spunge, a stick with a sheeps skin bound to the end to cleanse a Cannon withal.

Spunk, an ashen tree half rotten, touch-wood.

Spurcical, to talk lasciviously, wantonly, smuttily.

Spurious, false, counterfeit, a bastard, base born.

Spurrey, a plant called also Spurgela, Spurg.

Spurtative, giving much to spitting.

Squadron, a party division, or select number of Soldiers, a square body of Men.

Squalid, nasty, filthy, sturtish, mouldy, foul.

Squamige-

Spi ritual

STA

Squamigerous, a scale carrier or bearer.

Squat, to hurt, or bruise by a fall. *Suffex.*

Squeecker, a Tavern boy at the Bar. *Cant.*

Squill, a plant called the Sea Onion.

Squaint, a Turkish Plant, called Camels meat, sweet-cane, or rush.

Squincy, or Squinancy, a dangerous swelling in the throat, often mortal without bleeding under the tongue instantly.

Squireth, attendeth, waiteth upon. *Old.*

Squabble, a quarrel, difference, jangling.

Squobled, Letters in Printing, when some lines fall out of the Form, are squobled.

S. S. These two letters are oft printed single, and may signifie *Sacros Sanctus Spiritus*, the most Holy Spirit, or *Scriptura Sacra*, the Holy Scriptures.

Stable, strong, firm, unshaken, unmoveable.

Stability, firmness, unchangeableness.

Stabulate, to be confined as an Horse in a stable.

Stacker, to reel, move, or stagger. *Lincoln.*

Stack of wood, is usually three foot in height and breadth, and fourteen foot in length. *Essex.*

Stacte or **Saado**, the gum, liquor or oil of the Myrrh-trees.

Stad, or ill bestead, troubled, afflicted, incumbr'd. *Old.*

Stade, in the Roman tongue is a Furlong.

Staffier, a Footman, a Lacquey, also a stirrup.

Staggard, a red male Deer five years old.

STA

Stannery Court, about the Tin Mines in Cornwall.

Stagnes, Pools, Ponds, standing water.

Stainard colours, murrey and tanney, in Heraldry.

Stallage or **Stall-money**, a small fine paid for erecting.

Stalls and Booths in Markets or Fairs.

Stall-whimper, a foundling, a bastard. *Cant.*

Stalling-ken, a Shop or House that buys stolen goods. *Cant.*

Stal-boat, to catch fish withal.

Stalkers, a sort of Nets so called.

Stallion, a stone horse kept only for Mares.

Stamineous, made of flax or hemp.

Stamps, or **Stampers**, feet, legs: Also carriers. *Cant.*

Stam-flesh, to use, or practise Canting language.

Stamwood, the shrubs and roots of trees dug out of the ground. *Suffex.*

Stanch-hound, an old gamester, an experienced dog.

Standard, the principal Colours or Ensign in an Army, called the Standard Royal.

Standard, the legal standing measure of a Kingdom, to which all others must be reduced.

Standel, or **Stander**, a young Oak, whereof two've must be left for store or breed in every Acre of Wood that is felled.

Stanmer, the womb of all mettals, a secret spirit or fume whereof they are composed.

Stanza, a certain number of lines, or a staff of verses.

STA

Staple, the City, Mart or Town, where Tin, Lead, Cloth, Wooll, and such staple commodities are to be bought by whole-sale.

Staple Inn in Holbourn, was formerly for the use of Merchants staple.

Star-board, the right side of a ship.

Star-chamber, an Arbitrary Court, taken away by Act of Parliament. 17 Carol. I.

Stark, weary, stiff, cold. *North.*

Star of Bethlehem, a plant called *Ornithogalum*.

Starruler, a small star scarce discernable.

Start, Sturt, or Strunt, a scut, a tail, a handle.

Stafiarch, the principal Ring-leader in Rebellion.

Start, to discover, find out, or put up an Harc.

Stater, a Grecian Coin, in gold 17 s. 6 d. In silver half a Crown.

Stavefaker, a plant used to kill lice and fleas.

Staticke, the study and knowledge of weights and measures.

Station, a resting place, or a standing at the place appointed: continuing in Office, Trade, or Employment.

Station Staff, used in surveying of Land.

Stationers Company in London, composed of Printers, Book-sellers, and Paper-sellers.

Statue, fixed, immovable, pitched, standing.

Statuary, an Image or statue maker; a stone-cutter.

Statuminate, to support, hold up, under prop.

Statue, a Picture or Image, graved or carved like a Man.

Statute,

STE

Statute, Laws, Rules,
Acts of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and
Statute Staple, obligations
entered into pursuant to the
said Statute.

Steccado, a fence or pale
before Trenches : Also a
place railed in for any en-
counter, tryal of skill or
Combat. Span.

Stechados, a curious
plant, gently purging.

Steeridge, the place
where the steerfman is.

Steik the dure, shut the
door. North.

Steganography, a trea-
sure of roofing houses.

Stellar, full of stars,
starry.

Stelletto, or Stilletto, a
Spanish or Italian dagger,
which they usually wear to
stab suddenly.

Stellation, blessed by a
star. Also beautifying with
stars.

Stelliferous, carrying
stars, a star-bearer.

Stellion or Stellio, a sort
of Lizard full of spots,
that casts his skin every
year, and then eats it
up if not prevented ; This
being an approved antidote
against the Epilepsia or fal-
ling sickness.

Stellionate, counterfeit-
ing, cheating, and coun-
selling in Commodities and
Merchandizes.

Stem, a branch, stock,
stalk : Also descent, paren-
age, lineage.

Stencary or Stannery,
a Tin Mines in Cornwall.

Stenography, the Art
of writing short-hand.

Stentorian, one that
has a very loud voice, like
Stentor, a Grecian O-
ther, who spoke louder than
any men together.

STE

Step-mother, a second
Mother, a Mother in Law.

Stercoration, improving,
or dunging of ground.

Stercoraceous, Sterco-
rean, bedaubed, dunged
over.

Stereometry, mensura-
tion of solid bodies.

Sterile, unfruitful, bar-
ren.

Sterility, that bears no
fruit, barrenness.

Sterling penny, by Par-
liament, was to weigh 32
grains of dry wheat, 20 of
which made an Ounce, and
12 Ounces a pound. It is
called

Sterling, because of the
goodness of the silver, first
brought into England by
the Easterlings or Saxons
in Germany, in the Reign
of King Richard I.

Stern, the tail of a Wolf
or Grey-hound ; Also the
hindmost part of a ship.

Sternon, in Anatomy is
the breast bone.

Sternutary, any thing
that occasions sneezing.

Sternutation, coughing,
or sneezing.

Sterquilinous, pertai-
ning to a lye-stal, or dung-
hill.

Stews, small fish ponds,
also hot houses, bawdy hou-
ses.

Stribium, a mineral cal-
led Antimony, dug out of
the Lead Mines.

Suchwort, a plant help-
ful against stiches in the
side.

Stiff gale, a brisk strong
wind at Sea.

Stiff quean, a stout,
strong, lusty woman. North.

Stigmatized, burnt in
the hand, cheek or forehead,
with an hot Iron.

Stigmatick, the person
that has been so punished.

STI

Stigmatical, appertaining
to the same.

Stignomancy, foretel-
ling future events or divi-
nation, by cutting marks
or signatures on the bark of
Trees.

Stillatory, distillation :
a Still.

Stillicide, hearkning at
doors or windows : Eaves
dropping.

Stillicidious, distilling,
drapping.

Still-yard or Steel-yard,
in Thames-street, London.
Where Iron and Steel is
sold : Formerly inhabited
by German Merchants.

Stile, of a Sun-dial.

Stile, the manner or form
of writing or speaking.

Stimulation, Stimulate,
pricking, stirring up, hea-
ting, provoking.

Stirration, securing,
watching, guarding about.

Stipend, a Salary, Pen-
sion, or Wages.

Stipendary, paying Taxes,
Impositions, or Tribute.

Stipendious, a military
Officer, who has served for
pay many years.

Stipendial, to the same
effect.

Stipone or Streppone, a
cool sweet liquor.

Stiptick, of a coarive na-
ture, stopping, restrictive.

Stipticity, being bound
in the body.

Stipulate, to bargain,
agree.

Stipulation, solemnly to
promise, covenant, or make
a contract.

Stiricide, the droppings
of Icicles on pent houses.

Stirious, pertaining to
Snow or Ice.

Stirp, off-spring, kindred,
stock, family, a twig or
stalk

Stithe,

STO

STR

STR

Scithe, *robustious, stiff, strong.*

Stoccado, *a stab, or thrust with a filletto. Spanish.*

Stoicks, *a Sect of Philosophers, who affirmed that man ought to be without passion, since all things happened by predestination, or fatal necessity. They were so called from being taught in a Porch by Zeno their Founder.*

Stoical, *one that professeth or inclineth to*

Stoicism, *or the Doctrine of Fatalitv.*

Stoichematicks, *the carvers of Chaldean Images or Figures.*

Stole, *a Tippet, an Ornament worn about the necks of the Romish Clergy, and crosses their breasts, to signify the yoke of our Saviour, and the rope that tyed him. Also a Robe of honour or long garment.*

Stolid, *dull, stupid, foolish, full of*

Stolidity, *lewdness, stupidity, blackness.*

Stomachick, *beneficial to the stomach, when it cannot digest food.*

Stomachous, *proud, haughty, disdainful, angry.*

Stomatick, *a distemper in the mouth.*

Stone, *a weight, containing 8 pound of flesh, and 14 pound of wooll.*

Stone-fly, *a certain Reptile called a May-fly.*

Stook of wheat, *containing twelve sheaves.*

Stooming or Stumming of wine, *mixing, brewing, confounding of wine with a sweet liquor or other infusions, counted very unwholesome.*

Storax, *a drug from Syria of a fragrant scent,*

helpful for a cough or hoarseness.

Storming a Town or Castle, *sallying upon it on all sides at once, assaulting it vigorously, called by the Germans an Onslaught.*

Stowage or Stoaage, *laying goods in a Warehouse, or the hold of a Ship: Also the money paid for the same.*

Strabism, *cross eyed, squinting, looking awry.*

Strage, *a great carnage slaughter or ruin: Also cutting down trees.*

Strand, *the shoar, or bank of a River, or the Sea.*

Stranded, *run ashoar, or upon the bank or sands.*

Strangury, Strangullion, *stopping of the urine, pissing by drops and with extreame pain.*

Strappado, *a punishment for Soldiers, by hoisting them up with their hands behind them, and then letting them suddenly fall.*

Stratagem, *an Ambuscado; or policy in War; To surprize an Enemy by subtle tricks.*

Stratagemical, *one that is ready at such inventions.*

Stratification, *to sprinkle eating corroding powders upon minerals or metals.*

Stratiorick, *valiant, courageous, military, warlike.*

Stratocracy, *a government by Soldiers, or an Army.*

Strataminate, *to pave the streets with stone.*

Streight, or Streights, *the narrow passage into the Mediterranean Sea, between two head lands.*

Streme-works, *following the veins of Tin underground in Cornwall.*

Strenuous, *stout, hardy, strong, valiant.*

Streperous, *Streptate, lumbering, making a noise.*

Strick, *fevers, streight, hard.*

Strictive, *plucked, cropped, gathered.*

Stricture, *bounding, limiting, gathering: also sparks that fly from hot Iron.*

Strident, *Stridulous, which makes a*

Strider, *a rustling harp, crashing noise.*

Strig, *the stem or stalk of any fruit. Sufflex.*

Strigilate, *to rub, comb, or curry a Horse.*

Strigment, *to scour of rust or filth.*

Strike sail, *to pull down the Sail of a Ship, either to an Enemy or in Honour.*

Strike, Strickle, or Strickler, *the small stick that strikes off the over-measure on the bushel of Corn.*

Strip or Strop, *cutting off, topping, destruction.*

Strokal, *a long Instrument of Iron, used in making glass.*

Stromaticks, *Treatises of several different matters and fragments.*

Stromatick, *pertaining to flowers, herbs, or strewnings.*

Strophes, *Logical Arguments and Subtilties in disputation.*

Structure, *an House, Castle or Building.*

Strume, or Struma, *the Kings Evil; or a wen in the neck.*

Strunt, *a Rump, Tail or Start.*

Stuckling, *a crab-law thorn, a flap-jack, an apple-pye Sufflex.*

Stode, or Stude, *a great number of breeding Mare.*

Studious, *contemplative, sober, careful, given study.*

STU

SUB

SUB

Streptate, *king a wife.*
s. freight,
icked, crop-
ounding, li-
ring : also
from hot Iron
Stridulous,
ustling, hairy,
stem or stalk
Suffex.
to rub, comb,
se.
to scour of
to pull down
Ship, either
or in Honour,
ickle, or Strick-
all sick that
over-measure
of Corn.
trop, cutting
destruction.
a long Instru-
used in ma-
cks, Treatises
erent matters
nts.
sick, pertaining
verbs, or stre-
s, Logical Ar-
Subilities a
re. an House
uilding.
or Struma, the
; or a wen
a Rump, Tail
ng, a crab-lan-
ap-jack, an apple
ex.
or Stude, a great
f breeding Mare
ns, contemptu-
reful, given

Stull, a great castle of Bread. Essex.

Student, a Scholar, one that studies.

Stultiloqui, idle, vain silly discourse or talk.

Stum, a sort of liquor used by Vintners for meliorating Wine, counted unwholesome.

Stunt, obstinate, displeased, stubborn, angry.

Stupify, to cause, or procure dulness, sottishness.

Stupefaction, surprize, or astonishment.

Stupidity, amazement, dulness, senselessness.

Stupid, senseless, impenetrable, dull, blockish.

Stupendous, admirable, wonderful, incredible.

Stupor, dismayedness, amazement.

Stupration, ravishing, deflowering, committing a Rape.

Stuprous, whorish, debauched, adulterous.

Stulk, a Steer, a Heifer, a Bullock, North.

Stut, a small Reptile, called a Gnat. Somerset.

Stylo novo, the new account of the days of the Month, made by Pope Gregory, and generally used in Europe; The tenth day of the Month being the first of ours, which is called

Stylo veteri, the Old, or Julian account; used in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Suafory, moving, inclining, persuading.

Suaviation, embracing kissing with passion.

Suaviloqui, Suaviloquent, elegant, charming, sweet speech.

Suavity, kindness, obligingness, sweetness.

Subaddiction, reducing,

subduing, bringing under; also kneading of Bread.

Subagitation, managing, soliciting, turning one way and another.

Subalbid, light coloured, inclining to white.

Subaltern, Subalternation, relieving one another; succeeding, being under another.

Subalpine, the Inhabitants under the vast Mountains called the Alps; separating France from Italy.

Subaqueous, covered with Water; under water.

Subaudition, deafness, dull of hearing.

Subaviration, covered over with Cinders, Dust, or Ashes.

Subclavian, shut up, secured with Lock and Key.

Subcutaneous, between the Flesh and the Skin.

Subdio or Subdial, under the Heavens, in open Air, or View of the World.

Subditiuous, a Deputy, a Representative, that is in the room of, or personates another.

Subdolous, crafty, cunning, deceitful.

Subduct, subtraction, leading away, drawing back.

Subduction, an abatement, bringing under, an allowance, a reckoning, or account.

Subhastation, selling goods that are under Execution by an Outcry, or under a javelin, or spear.

Subhumeral, to have a load upon ones Shoulders, to carry a burden.

Subjects, the People under any King or Government.

Subject, to subdue, over-

come, inflave; Also the master, the design and intent of any discourse, Sermon, or Treatise.

Subingression, getting or entering by craft, policy, or subtilty.

Subitaneous, Subitaneous, presently, suddenly, instantly, quickly.

Subjugate, to bring under the Yoke; to inflave, subdue or conquer.

Subjunction, Subjunction, under-propping, under-setting; depending one upon another; Conjunction.

Sublapsarian, who believe that in the Reprobation of Mankind, God did consider them as fallen; but yet thou had no influence upon their obstinate and wilful impendency, and refusal of grace.

Sublation, removing, taking away.

Sublerate, to assist, support, help, lift up.

Subligate, to tie, or bind underneath.

Sublimation, to purifie or refine by fire Chymically. To advance, raise, carry aloft.

Sublimate, white Mercury, Ratsbane, very venomous; and a corrosive to eat off dead flesh.

Sublime, great, high, honourable, lofty.

Sublimity, Grandeur, Advancement, Nobleness.

Sublimation, a term in Painting, laying the ground colour under the uppermost.

Sublunary, uncertain, unsatisfying, earthly, worldly, under the Moon.

Submarine, under the Water, Sea, or Ocean.

Submerion, going under Water, drowning, plunging, overwhelming, sinking.

O. Submit,

SUB

Submits, submission
humble, lowly, meek, gentle;
complying, yielding, peni-
tence, obedience.

Subordinate, below, under another.

Subordination, placing or substituting another, set below another.

Suborn, to hire, oblige, force or instruct witnesses to swear falsely.

Subornation, procuring or preparing evidence secretly to commit Perjury for defrauding another; or to take away a Mans Life or Estate.

Subpedaneous, or Suppedaneous, a Haffock, a Footstool; Also help or assistance; supplying.

Sub-pena, under a penalty in Law is a Writ out of Chancery, or any other Court of Judicature, to appear at an Evidence under the penalty of 100 Pound a Summons.

Subrignout, wet or moist underneath.

Subrison, looking merrily, smirking smiling.

Substantia, to scoff, scorn, ridicule, teer or mock.

Subscribe, Subscripti-on, signing, writing underneath.

Subspective, acted or performed at leisure times, cut off from other business.

Subsequent, that which follows in order, or consequence, immediately following.

Subservient, assisting, helping, concurring to an affair.

Subside, Subdence, to fall to the bottom; the sinking down of the fecies or dregs of any liquor.

Subsidia, y, aiding help, ing, relieving, assisting, succouring.

SUB

Subsidy, help, aid, assistance; a Tax granted to the King for the subsistence of the Government, by Act of Parliament.

Subsist, to maintain, keep alive; to continue in being.

Subsistence, maintenance, provisions, continuance or abiding in its own state.

Subsortition, E'edling by Lot in order after others.

Substantial, strong, rich, wealthy solid, real.

Substantive the being, or substance of a thing.

Substitute, a Deputy, an Attorney; an Officer under another; to represent another or act in his stead, and by his order.

Subtraction, lessening, diminishing; In Arithmetick taking a smaller number from a greater.

Substruction, underlaying the foundation of an House, under-building under digging, under-setting.

Subtile, to dance, skip, jump, or leap about.

Subtulation, jumping, leaping under or about.

Subtulkory, to the same effect.

Subregulaneous, under the covering, roof, or eaves of an house.

Subtense, in Geometry is called a Chord or right line from one extreame of an Arch to another, like the string of a Bow that is ready bent.

Subterdustion, inticing, stealing, or leading secretly away, seducing.

Subterfluous, water running or flowing under a Bridge.

Subterfuge, a retreat, or place of security or retirement. Also an ex-

SUB

cuse, evasion, cunning trick or shift.

Subterraneous, under the earth, beneath, underground.

Subtiliation, converting a substance, or body into Powder, or Liqueur Chymically.

Subtily, cunning, craftiness, closeness.

Subtilties, witty ingenious sayings, tricks or quirks.

Subtract, to draw back, with draw, or lessen.

Subventaneous, on the Lee shoar, under the wind.

Subvention, succouring, relieving, aiding, supporting, assisting, maintaining, helping.

Subvert, to make void, overthrow, ruin.

Subversion, destruction, overturning, vacating.

Suburbs, that part of a City without the Walls; the out parts.

Suburbian, an Inhabitant in the Suburbs.

Suburbicarian, within the limits, liberty, or Jurisdiction of the City of Rome.

Subvulturian, a Thief, a Robber, that lives by Rapine like a Vulture, or Bird of Prey.

Suc or Succus, Syrup or Juice.

Succedaneous, following, or succeeding another.

Succedaneous, medicines, used in the place of another that is not to be procured.

Succadent house, in Astrology signifies the Second, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh Houses of the Planets.

Succentor, corrupted Sincator, he that in Musick sings the Base.

Succor

unning trick

ous, under
outh, under-

n, converting
r body into
liquor Chymi-

unning, craft-
s.

witty inge-
o, tricky or

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or lessen.

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Base.

Succor

SUC

Succenturiate, to *renew* or fill up the Vacancies in Companies, Troops, or Regiments of Soldiers.

Succernate, to *sift*, *flour* or meal.

Succiduous, tottering, *sleeping*, sinking, ready to fall.

Succinum, a Drug called Amber.

Succinct, comprehensive brief, short; Also *girl* or *tyed up*.

Succineous, appertaining to Amber.

Succollation, striking or beating on the Neck and Shoulders.

Succubus, a Demon or evil Spirit, that *acts* the part of a Woman, as Incubus does that of a Man.

Succulent, full of Syrop, juice.

Succulency, moisture, plumpness, or supplest.

Succumbents in Political times, those Excommunicated Persons that *kneel* or lay down behind the Quire to signify their penitence.

Succumbence, Succumbency, resting, lying down, depending, undergoing, suffering, enduring.

Succussion, or Succussion, violent shaking, jolting, or trotting.

Suction, of a sucking nature or quality.

Sudatio, inclining to sweat; sweating.

Sudatory, the Bagno, a Hot house; sweat.

Sudo sick, occasioning sweat, or purging by sweat.

Sudorous full of sweat.

Sulfarcinare, to cram, fill, or stuff up.

Suffa areous, a Meal-man; a Skullion.

Suffiction, appointing or

SUF

substituting another in his place.

Suffition, or Suffusion making a smock of or burning perfumes upon his coat.

Suffragan, one constituted by the Bishop to act in his Room; or for assistance in his Office.

Suffragation, intrusting another with his

Suffrage, Voice or Vote in an Election; or his consent to a Bill in the House of Lords.

Suffraginous, the Spavin or Scratches in an Horse.

Suffricare, to rub underneath, or off.

Suffumigation, a Glisten of the smoke of Tobacco; burning or smoking underneath.

Suffusion, a pin or web in the Eye.

Sufflamen, a Stop or Tricker.

Suffuminate, to scorch or scatch, a Coach or Cart-wheel down a hill to prevent its running.

Sufflation, swelling, beating, puffing up.

Suffocare, to choke, strangle, or stop the breath.

Suffossion, digging under ground, undermining.

Suggest, Suggestion, to propose, offer; putting a thing in ones mind, prompting.

Sugillation, slandering, abusing; beating black and blue.

Subit and Gazul, two plants growing in the sands of Egypt, where the River Nile does not overflow, which being burnt to ashes makes the finest Crystal glasses at Venice.

Suicide, self-killing, or self-murder.

SUL

Swift, a self-lover, one that is only for himself.

Sulcation, ploughing, or making furrows.

Sulphureous, of the nature and quality of

Sulphur, or Brimstone.

Sul, Sulpaddle, in the Nest, is a Plover and Plover staff.

Sultan, or Souldan, a great Lord, King, Sovereign Prince, or Emperor; now attributed only to the great Turk.

Sultana, the Queen or Empress of Turkey.

Sultanin, a gold Coin in Turkey about 8s. in value.

Sumack, a Berry used by Dyers for blacks.

Sumage, a Tax or Toll for carrying things on Horse-back.

Summary, an Abstract, Abridgement or Epitome,

containing the substance of any Book or matter in few words.

Summit, the top, height, or top of any thing.

Summist, or Summist, an Epitomizer, or Abstracter.

Summon, to order, command, or require to cite, or give notice to one to appear.

Sumner, a Summoner, or Officer that carries Summons for appearance in an Ecclesiastical Court.

Sumpter horse, for carrying Provisions, or Cloths in a Journey.

Sumptuous, Sumptify, stately, fine costly; To make a thing great, noble, or

Sumptuary Laws, statutes formerly made to restrain extravagance, and

sumptuous Apparel.

Sund or Sond, a narrow place, a Straight. Sax.

O 2 Sun-

S U S

S W A

S Y L

Suspense, uncertainty, between hope and fear, doubtfulness.

Suspiral, Pipes or Springs under ground to carry water into Houses; a breathing hole, a Chimney Tunnel.

Sulphurion . fighting, blowing, breathing.

Sustentation, sustaining, supporting, maintaining, upholding, relieving.

Sularation, speaking softly, whispering.

Sutler, or Soteler, a follower of the Camp, to sell Provisions to the Soldiers, a Scullion or Hunchster, Dutch.

Sutor, a Shoemaker, or Cobler.

Suture, the seam in the Skull, or any other seam, or joining together.

Swabber, the meanest Seaman in a Ship, the Scullion.

Swad, a pescod without peas, a shell; a silly ignorant fellow North.

Swag, a Ware-house or Shop, Cant.

Swain, a Freeholder: Also a Country bumpkin, a Servant.

Swain-mote, a Court for those that hold free Land in Forests, kept once a Year.

Sweal, or Swale, to burn or blaze in waste, to sing Hogs: Also windy, bleak, fowled.

Swallow tail, in Building is letting Timbers into each other, like a Fork or Tail, making them very strong.

Swain, a Constellation of Stars in the Firmament Swap or Rap, to Exchange or Barter one thing for another.

Swart down, sitting or squatting down.

Swarth in Cumberland is an Apparition, Spirit, or Ghost of a dying Man.

Swarthy, yellow, sun-burnt, tawny, blackish.

Swart Ruyter, a black Rider, a Trooper with black Armour, Dutch.

Swath-buckler, a Bu'ly, an Huff, or Hektor Old.

Swepe or Swipe, an Engine with cross bars to draw water out of a Well.

Sweepage, the quantity of Hay mown in a Meadow.

Sweven, an imagination, or a dream. Old.

Swill, drinking: Also rinciping of Coals, or a washing Tub with three feet North.

Swilk, for Such a thing Saxon: Also to dash over

Swill-pough, a fondling, a darling Child, a dilling.

Swine-hull, or Swine-cue a Swines sty, or Hog sty.

Swink, Swinker, work labour, a Workman or Labourer.

Swipper, quick, tricky, nimble. Old.

Swith, Switch, hastily, readily, quickly. Old.

Swole bore, sweaty, warm, sultry hot. Old.

Sword-sheiper, in the North is a Sword Cutler.

Sworl, or Sworle to grin, bark, or snarl. Suffex.

Swote, pleasant, delightful, sweet. Old.

Swough, to faint away, to swoon: Also a sound.

Sycomai y, presaging future Events, or Divination by a

Sycamore, or Fig Tree, whose leaves are like a Mulberry, and the branches like a Fig tree, bearing Figs four times yearly, which grows upon the stock or

body of the Tree, found plentifully in Rhodes and Egypt.

Sy ophane, a false dissimbling Fellow, a flatterer, a false accuser, a slanderer, a tale-bearer.

Syderation, a member of the Body benumbed: Also blasting.

Syderosus, Planet struck, also sidereal or full of stars.

Syllabical, pertaining to a

Syllable, consisting of Syllables, a perfect sound.

Syllabize, to put several letters together into one sound.

Syllabary, a Treatise of Sounds, or Syllables.

Syllabrin, the Table, Contents, or Index of a Book.

Sylogistical, appertaining to, or arguing by a

Sylogism, or a conclusion arising from two premises, which are called the Major or Proposition, and the Minor or Assumption, from whence proceeds the Conclusion.

Sylogize, to dispute by Sylogismes.

Sylvane, pertaining to Forests or Woods, from

Sylvanus, the feigned God of Woods: And so

Sylvan, is a Man that ranges the Woods, a wild Man.

Sylvatical, Sylvestrick, Sylvigeous, producing

Trees or Woods, Woody, full of Woods.

Symbolical, significant, pertaining to a

Symbol, a Sign a Ceremony, a Badg, a note of distinction, a mysterious point, a collection of principal Doctrines together: So the Apostles Creed is called a Symbol.

Symbol

SYM

Symbolize, to discourse by Signs, to Sympathize or agree together in temper or humour, to joyn Stocks or Interests.

Symbolography, a discourse of Presidents, Instruments, or Symbols.

Symmachy, Alliance and Confederation in War.

Symmetrick, a Painter or Limner, one that is knowing in the agreeableness

Symmetry, exactness and proportion of parts.

Symmetist, a Carver, Comrade, Colleague in the study of Divinity: Also a Frivy Counsellor.

Sympathy, a similitude or likeness, an agreeableness in passion or affection.

Sympathize, to be affected, to pity, to grieve for, to have mutual kindness, or fellow-feeling for each other.

Sympathetical powder, that cures at a distance by sympathy, namely if the blood of a fresh wound in an hand, wherchief be sent many Miles to a Person that hath this Powder, he by springling it upon the blood, and after keeping the hand, wherchief warm near his skin, performs a perfect Cure: It was first invented or discovered by Sir Kenelm Digby.

Symphony, agreement, consent, or harmony.

Symphonists, Musicians, Singing Masters.

Symphonical, Musically, Harmonically, Agreeably.

Symposiaques, discourses of Cookery or Feasting.

Symposiast, the Principal Person of the Feast, he that gives the Treat.

Symptomatical, presaging, presignifying, giving

SYN

some notice, sign, hint, or **Symptom**, of a distemper past or to come, or of any thing that may happen as to the effect of a malady.

Synagogue, an Assembly, a Congregation, or Church of the Jews.

Synalepha, contrasting the pronunciation of two Vowels into one, by taking away the first.

Synaxis, in the Greek is, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Holy Communion.

Syn centricks, having the like Center.

Synchronism, falling out the same time, being Synchronical, or Contemporary.

Synchoreisis, yielding allowing, granting.

Synchirism, an ointment spread very thin.

Syncope, to swoound away, to faint: Also to cut away or contract.

Syncope, a sudden decay of the Spirits: Also the cutting off a Syllable or Letter from the midst of a word.

Syncretism, two adversaries agreeing or joining together against a third.

Syncretism, a Similitude or Comparison.

Syndic, a Chairman, Controller, or Censor.

Syndiques of Geneva, the four principal Persons of the Senate in that little Commonwealth.

Syndicable, liable to be called to account, or censured.

Syndicate, the Dignity or Office of a Syndick.

Syndrome, the Mob, a concourse of People running together.

Synecdoche, in Rhetorick

SYN

is a Figure, wherein the part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.

Synderium, an Assembly, a Council.

Syneresis, a Figure in contract words.

Syngraph, an Obligation, Bill, or Bond.

Synodals, Money paid by the Clergy at Easter Visitation to the Arch-Deacon or Bishop.

Synod, an Assembly of Divines, a Convocation for making Laws about governing the Church.

Synonymus words, which differ in sound, but are of the same sense and signification.

Synonimal, to the same effect.

Synoper, a Mineral called red Lead.

Synople, a green colour in Heraldry.

Synopsis, an Epitome, Abstract, or short account of a matter.

Syntagm placing things together; a Discourse an Order or Ordinance.

Syntax, putting of words together into Sentences.

Synteresis, the natural conscience, reason or quality infused into the Soul; the witness within, that accuses or excuses.

Syntheme, a Writ or Bull, Letters Patents; Also a Watchword, a Riddle.

Synthesis, a difference in words, but a disagreement in sense.

Synonymy, shortness, brevity, conciseness.

Syfor, one of the Assize or Jury.

Syftarique, putting into one, placing together.

Syftem, the body or substance

Symbol

TAB

TAB

TAC

stance of any Science, as Divinity, Physick, Law, &c. Also the round and compass of a Song.

Synbole, the contracting of the heart and arteries: Also the shortning a long Vowel in Rhetorick.

Syzygy, the meeting or conjunction of the Moon and Sun.

T.

These Criminals that are burnt in the hand, are branded with the Letter T. for Thiefs.

Tabacco or Tobacco, a Weed brought first from the Isle of Tabago in America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1585. Now smoked by most Nations in Europe.

Tabard or Tabret, an Herald's Coat of Arms: as a short Wistcoat, Coat or Jerkin without sleeves.

Tabefaction, wasting away, growing lean, consuming, also corrupting.

Tabesy, to waste away by a consumption, to melt.

Tabid, pining, dwindling, consuming away.

Tabellary, a Post boy, a Letter Carrier, an Auditor of Accounts or reckonings.

Tabellarius, of the same signification.

Tabellion, a Scrivener, an Accountant, a Writing Master, a Publick Notary.

Tabernacle, a small Box wherein the Popish Priests put the Water or Sacrament on the Altar. Also a Tent or Booth: And so the Feast of

Tabernacle, was observed by the Israelites in remembrance of their abiding

in Booths and Tents forty Years, in going out of Egypt to the Land of Canaan. This Feast began the fifteenth of the seventh Month, and continued seven day, during which the People dwelt in Booths, made with Branches and Trees, in the open Air.

Taberrarious, pertaining to Ware-houses, Cellars, Shots or Taverns.

Tabifical, occasioning or procuring a Consumption.

Table of Apelles, the famous Grecian Painter, wherein Temperance and Sobriety on the one hand, and Intemperance and Debauchery on the other, were represented to the life.

Twelve Tables of Brals, which were brought by the Ten Senators, or Decemviri from Athens, containing the Constitutions and Laws of the Roman Republick.

Tabouret, a small stool without a back or arms used at Court, upon which some Ladies of the first Quality have Liberty to sit in the Queen's presence: Also a needle case, or a Child's low stool.

Tabular, Tabularious, pertaining to Writing Masters, Scriveners or Notaries.

Tabulary, the Office or Room where Records or Writings are preserved.

Tatulation, to cover or floor a Room with Planks or Boards.

Taces or Braces, Armour for the Legs and Thighs, tack'd or fastned with straps to the Cuisse.

Tacamahacca, a sweet Gum or Resin brought from America, helpful against Vapours in Women, the

Tooth ach, and other distempers from cold.

Tachygraphy, short-hand, swift-writing.

Taciturnity, of few words, silence.

Tactiticks, Treatises of Military discipline, or the Art of Marshalling an Army in Battalia.

Taction, handling, feeling, touching.

Taddy, or Teddy, a strong liquor or juice of a Tree, drunk by the Indians in America.

Tagg, a Sheep of a Year old Suffex.

Talley, a stick of Wood that directly answers all the notches of another, to prevent counterfeiting, used for reckonings or accounts.

Tallies, the wings that the Poets feign Mercury, the swift Messenger of the Gods, wore on his feet.

Tailagiers, Collectors, Tax gatherers, Receivers of the

Tailage, Tax or Publick Revenue of the Kingdom.

Taink, a red Spider, very noxious to Cattle in Summer.

Tainted or Attainted, convicted, found guilty of Felony or Treason.

Talk or Talcum, a Mineral in Suffex, clear as Chrystal, wherewith a famous white beauty wash is composed.

Talent of silver, the Greeks had two kinds, the greater containing 233 pound Sterling, the other 175. Among the Jews the greater Talent of the Sanctuary contained 400 pound the lesser 200.

Talent of Gold, among the Jews was four thousand five hundred pound.

Talct,

other dissem-
hy, short-
writing.
of few

Treatises of
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Gold, among
four thousand
pound.

Talet,

TAL TAN TAR

Talet, such as are taken
in upon a Jury in the
Kings Bench of the by stand-
ers instead of those Jurors
that may be challenged, or
do not appear. Also the
Book in the Kings Bench,
wherein the names of such
Jurors are Registred.

Talehide or Tallwood,
Billet for firing of such
a certain scantling and
length.

Talion, or Lex Talionis,
the Law of requital, like
for like, an Eye for an Eye, a
Tooth for a Tooth.

Talismans, Magical Cha-
racters, or artificial Figures
in Necromancy, made un-
der certain Conjunctions and
Constellations of the Stars.

Talmud, a Book of the
Traditions and Ceremonious
Observances of the Jews in
their Church Discipline
wherein by their Superstitions,
they make void the
Law of Moses, as our Sa-
viour told the Scribes and
Pharisees.

Talmudist, one conver-
sant, or knowing in

Talmudical Learning,
or the Mysteries of the
Jewish Traditions.

Talpicide, a Mole cat-
cher, or killer.

Tamarinds, a fruit like
Damsons, from the East-
Indies, of a Physical cooling,
opening nature.

Tamarisk, a small shrub,
the decoction whereof in
Vinegar and Wine is help-
ful in the spleen: It waste
the Milt incredibly.

Tainbour, a French word
for a Drum.

Tamburine, a Musica.
Instrument used in former
Ages, now obsolete and out
of use.

Tamkin or Tampoon,

the wooden stopple of a great
Gun.

Tampoy, a Liquor made
of July-flowers, of a plea-
sant taste, drank by the In-
habitants of the Philippine
Islands in East-India.

Tanacles, Instruments of
torment like pincers.

Tangent, a Term in
Geometry, denoting a right
line down right to the Se-
mi-diameter, touching the
outside of the Circumse-
rence.

Tangibility, any thing
that is

Tangible, to be touch'd
felt, or handled.

Tanistry, an Ancient
Law and Custom among
the wild Irish, whereby the
Heir did not succeed his Fa-
ther in the Principality, but
any other deserving or
powerful Person whom
they thought fit to Elect.

Tank, a Pond, a River,
a small Pool.

Tanquam, like to like,
a Fellows Fellow at the
University.

Tantamount, to the
same value, to the like
purpose, of the same price,
or equivalent thereto.

Taper-bored, a great
Gun that is narrower at
the bottom than the top.

Tapinage, sneaking a-
bout, privacy, stilness, con-
cealment.

Tapissant, squatting like
a Hare, Lurking, peering
about.

Tapety, an old word
for Tapistry.

Taratantara, the blowing
a Trumpet to Battel.

Tardy, culpable, guilty,
Also dull, slothful or slow.

Tantarize, to sail hom,
sund, or try the bottom.

Tardiloquent, heaviness,
or slowness of speech.

Tardity, dulness, sloth-
fulness.

Tardigrade, a slow wal-
ker, a slow paced man.

Tare and Tret, abate-
ment at the Custom-House
for the Bag, Box, Waste
and Weight, of Goods for
which Custom is paid.

Tares, a Grain called
also Vetches.

Tarky, in Suffolk is
Night or Darkeness.

Tarnish, to soil, sully,
to lose the beauty, gloss, and
splendor of Silky Rich Stuffs
of Gold and Silver, or Hang-
ings for Rooms.

Tarras or Terras, the
Leads or flat roof of an
House, an open Walk or
Gallery.

Tarpawling, a thick Can-
vas tarred over, spread on
the Deck of a Ship, or any
other place to preserve it
from water or rain.

Tarragon, a common
pot herb so called.

Tartar Argal, the Lees
of Wine turn'd hard like
stone, sticking on the inside
of Pipes or Casks of Wine.

Task, an Ancient Tri-
bute paid by the Britains
to the Romans: And from
thence to do ones Task, is
to perform what is requi-
red, to do so much business
in a limited time.

Tasels, the Bars or
Brushes used by Cloth-
workers,

Tassel or Tarsel the Cock
or Male Hawk, which is
considerably less than the
Female.

Tawdry Lace, bought at
St. Andrews Fair in Cam-
bridshire, anything ungen-
teel.

Taurean, Taurine, Tau-
ricornus, appertaining to,
being of like nature, or ha-
ving

T E C

T E M

T E N

ving Horns resembling a Bull.

Tauriferous, breeding or carrying Bulls.

Tautology, tasting, overtaking, saying over the same thing, repeating a matter often

Taxers, two Officers chosen Annually at Cambridge, who anciently Rated or Taxed Houses, but now inspect Measures and Weights.

Tea, a Drink much in use, made of the leaf of a Tree or Shrub in the East-Indies.

Technical, performed according to the Rules of Art.

Technology, discourse of ingenious Arts and Inventions.

Tecktonick, pertaining to Architecture or Building.

Tax, to reprove or charge a Person with any thing; Also an Imposition laid by the Parliament upon the Subject, to be paid to the King.

Tedorian, a relating to the roofing or covering of an House or Building.

Tedder, the length where-in a Cow or Horse is to feed, when tyed to a Rope or Tether.

Tediferous, a Carrier of Flambeaux or Torches.

Teen, wrath, anger, fury, spite, sorrow, grief. North.

Tegment, a shelter, covering, pent house or roof.

Teirie or Tierce, a measure of 42 Gallons, or the third part of a Pipe of Wine; Also brisk, ruff clean Wine.

Telescope, a large Perspective Glass to make Observation in the Moon and

Stars, or to see things on Earth plainly at a great distance.

Teliferous, one that carries Arrows or Darts.

Tellers in the Exchequer, of the Money paid in there, consisting of four principal Offices.

Temerity, headiness, rashness, fool-hardiness.

Temerarious, hath the same tendency.

Temperament, or Temperative, of a calm moderate nature, temper or qualification; A Person where-in there is an equal proportion of the 4 humours of Mans Body, Melancholy, Sanguine, Choleric and Phlegmatick.

Temperamental, of like signification.

Temperance, a due and moderate use and enjoyment of Meat and Drink; A rational restraint upon our pleasures, appetites and desires.

Tenpessivity, that which is proper and seasonable for the present time.

Temporal vein, that is placed near the Temples, and opened for the inveterate Head-ach, or Megrim.

Temporalities, the Revenues that are paid to Bishops as they are Peers, Lords and Barons in Parliament; those that they receive in respect to their Office being called Spiritualities.

Temporize, or Temporizer, to comply with all Governments, to be always for the present times, a time Server, like the Vicar of Bray in Berkshire, who was a Papist in King Henry the Eighth's time, A Protestant in King Edward

the Sixth, A Papist in Queen Marys Reign, and a Protestant in Queen Elizabeths; For which being charged with lightness and changing of his Principles; That's your mistake quoth he, for my Principle is, always to continue Vicar of Bray.

Temulent, Temulency, to be drunk, sottishness, drunkenness.

Temporal, earthly, uncertain, worldly, continuing but for a time.

Tenaciet, the Sprig, Strig, or stalk of Apple, or Pear.

Tenable, that which may be kept held, or secured.

Tenacious, Tenacity, opinionative, self-willed, self-conceited, sticking fast to an opinion, stiff-necked; Also covetous, miserable, griping.

Tenancies, Houses, or Tenements.

Tendency, to have an inclination, to bend, stretch forth, shew forth, to

Tend, comply, make toward, come to.

Tender, to produce, lay down, or offer.

Tenderlings, the soft top of Harts horns in blood.

Tendous, Instruments of motion without blood at the top of the muscles, joining them to the Bones, consisting of Fibres, Ligaments and Sinews.

Tendrels, Tendrals,

Tendrons, little twigs of Vines, or other creeping plants, whereby they fasten themselves to a Wall or Tree, Also Muscles of the Body.

Tenebrosity, night, obscurity, darkness.

Tenebri, the Mass or Service that is performed in the Romish church, Wednesday,

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Papist in
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spring, strig-
e or Pearls,
that which
or secured.

Tenacity,
self-willed,
licking fast
iff-necked;
miserable,

Houses, or

to have an
end, stretch
th, so

ly, make to
produce, lay

the soft top
in blood.

Instruments
not blood at
muscles, join-
Bones, con-
Ligaments

Tendrals,
the twigs of
er creeping
y they fasten
Wall or Tree,
of the Body.
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est.

the Mass or
is performed
church, Wed-
nesday,

TEN

nesday, Thursday and Fry-
day before Easter, whereby
they represent to the People
our Saviour when appre-
hended by Judas and the
Jews, in the Garden :
When at the end of every
Psalm a Candle is extin-
guish'd, which are 15 in
all, and then so Christ sup-
posed to be taken by his E-
nemies, and left without
help, under the power of
darkness.

Tenebion, a Wench, a
Thief, a Night Walker.

Tenebous, in affliction,
without light, in obscurity
and darkness.

Tenacity, stiffness, ten-
derness

Tenefusus a strong incli-
nation to go to stool without
effect.

Tenne, a term in He-
raldry, denoting a Tawny
or Orange colour.

Tenon or Tenant and
Mortice, in Building, is
that part of the Timber that
is let into another.

Tenor, in Musick is that
part next the Base ; Also
the purport, design, intent,
manner, fashion, order, forma-
tion, or substance of mat-
ter.

Tenses, in Grammar are
the Present, Preterimperf-
fect, Preterperfect, Pre-
terplusperfect, and Future
Tenses.

Tensile, that which may
be lengthned or drawn forth,
which is easie and apt to
be bent or stretch'd forth.

Tensity, strenghtness, up-
rightness, stiffness.

Tent, for Soldiers in
the Field ; Also Turpen-
tine and Mastick used by
Jewellers in setting Dia-
monds.

Tent, an Instrument in

TEN

Chyrurgery for searching
and keeping wounds open.

Tent wine, red Spanish
sweet wine.

Tentation, enticing, per-
suading, trying, deludin-
g.

Tentative, in the Uni-
versities is the Examiner or
Poser of those that Com-
mence.

Tenth, the tenth part
of all Ecclesiastical Re-
venues paid yearly by the
Clergy to the King.

Tentor, a lengthner, or
stretcher, formerly used by
Clothiers to stretch Cloth,
but since prohibited.

Tentorian, pertaining
to a Pavilion, or Tent in
an Army incamped in the
Field.

Tenuate, that which oc-
casions.

Tenuity, or makes any
Person.

Tenuous, slender, thin,
lean or weak.

Tenure, a Tenement, or
Estate in Land : the Right
and Manure whereby a
Man holds or possesseth an
Estate.

Tepesfaction, cherishing,
reviving, warming.

Tephramantie, preser-
ving future Events, or Di-
vination, by scattering
Ashes into the Air.

Tepidity, that which is
Tepid, neither hot nor
cold, like warm.

Teraphim, Images for
worship in a Family among
the Jews.

Teratology, Treatises of
Miracles or Wonders.

Tereil or Tassel, a Male
Hawk.

Terzel gentle, a Male
Falcon.

Terebellum, a Plant
called also Crows bill.

Terebinth, a Gum cal-
led Turpentine.

TER

Terebrate, to perforate,
make holes, or bore through.
Tergeminous, a three-
fold birth, three born at
once.

Tergiductor, a Lein-
tenant, or bringer up.

Tergiverfation, recant-
ing, retracting, quarrelling,
underhand dealing, turn-
ing back, securing to retreat,
yet fighting still. In Law
it is a Non-suit.

Term, a certain limi-
ted time, a bound. Also
the four appointed times of
the Year for determining
matters in Law in the
Courts of Judicature at
Westminster, namely Mi-
chaelmas Term which be-
gins October 23d, and
ends November 28. Tri-
nity or Whitsun Term
beginning the Fryday after
Trinity Sunday, and ends
the Wednesday fortnight
after. Easter Terms begins
the Wednesday fortnight
after Easter day, and ends
the Monday after Ascen-
sion day : Hilary or Christ-
mas Term begins Janua-
ry 23d and ends february 12.

Termagant, Illustrious,
Famous, thrice worthy, Con-
trarious, Valiant.

Terminate, so bound,
confine or limit.

Termination, setting
the bounds or limits, the
end, or last syllable of a
word.

Ternary, Ternarious,
Ternion, pertaining to the
number three.

Terms, in the North are
large Waters or Fords.

Terace, a fine Walk,
an open Gallery to take the
Air in.

Terene, Worldly, Earth-
ly, Uncertain.

Terrestrial, of the Earth,
Earthly.

Terri-

TER

Terrisonant, making a dreadful noise or sound.

Terrify, to affrighten, to disturb, to astonish.

Territory, the Dominions of any Prince or State, Land situate within the bowels of any Place.

Terulent, Earthly, full of Sand, Gravel, or Earth.

Terry, a pleasant drink distilling from the Palm-tree in the Indies.

Terse, sharp, clear, fine, polite, neat.

Terrour, fear, dread, trouble, anguish, vexation.

Terrible, dreadful, dangerous, woful, miserable.

Tertian, a Wine measure of 84 Gallons, or the third part of a Tun.

Tertian, Ague, that returns every third day.

Tertiate, to perform any thing a third time.

Tertiation, separating or dividing into three.

Tessera, a watch-word, a token, any square body, as a playing Dice, &c.

Test, a certain broad Instrument hooped with Iron, composed of the Ashes of marigones, whereon Refiners purge and refine Gold and Silver.

Testaceous, any thing of Brick or Tiles.

Testaceous Animals, Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters, Snails, or any other Creatures that have shells.

Testament, the last will of a dying Person, wherein an Executor is named to perform it.

Testation, being witness to a Will.

Testator, a Man.

Testatrix, a Woman, that makes their last Wills.

Teter or **Tetton**, an ancient French Coin, at first

TET

of 12d value, but afterward debased to 6d.

Testicles, the stones of any Male Creature.

Tetty, basty, peevish, surly, choleric.

Testification, giving Testimony, or Witnessing.

Testifie, to assert, affirm, declare.

Tetrachord, an ancient Musical Instrument of four Strings or Chords.

Tetrahedon, a figure with four squares.

Tetraglottick consisting of four Languages.

Tetragon, a Quadrangle, a Figure in Geometry composed of four equal Angles.

Tetragrammation, consisting of four letters, the Jews reckoned this a sacred number, because in myst Languages, the name of God or Jehovah, is composed on'y of four letters.

Tetralogy, a Treatise divided into four Parts.

Tetudinous, of the nature or quality of a

Testudo or **Tortoise**, a Tortoise shell, also a Buckler or Target of War.

Tetanical, one that is afflicted with a Crick in the neck.

Tetrade, a mess of four Seamen who eat together.

Tetrameter, a Metre, Rhythm or Verse of four feet.

Tetrarch, a Ruler, Governour, or Prince of the fourth part of a Principality or Province.

Tetrarchy, a state Ruled by four Governours.

Tetrastick, four Rhythms, Meeters, or Verses.

Tetrasyllabical, a word consisting of four Syllables.

Tetrick, ill natured, forward, choleric, crabbed.

TEX

Tetricity, Tetricitude, of a frowning aspect, hard looked, of a frower countenance.

Tetronymal, of four Titles or Names.

Teutonic, pertaining to the Germans, Almain, and all those vast Country adjacent.

Textile, knit, imbrodered, woven.

Textel or **Textual**, well read in the Text or Holy Scriptures.

Texterian, appertaining to

Texture, or the Art of Weaving.

Thackules, side Tiles or plain Tiles.

Thack or **Thwack**, to beat, strike, bang or cudgel.

Thalasiark, a Generalissimo, a principal Commander, or Admiral at Sea.

Thallalical, the colour of the Ocean, bluish or Sea-green.

Thalassion, a Marriage Song among the Ancient Romans.

Thane, an Ancient Saxon Title for a Freeman, Nobleman, or an Officer belonging to the Court.

Tharm, Hogs or Sheep guts made ready for puddings. Lincoln.

Theare, an Ewe of a year old. Essex.

Theatre, a Stage for Acting Interludes or Plays, or for some Solemn Shows or Execution.

Theatrical, to speak or act like a Player, any thing that is represented on, or belonging to a Theatre.

Theatral Law, among the Ancient Romans, for amercing such as presumed

ry, Tetricude,
ing aspect, hard
a fewer counte-

ormal, of four
times.

ck, pertaining
mans, Almains,
se vast Country;

knot, imbroy-
en.

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e Text or Holy

no, appertaining

, or the Art of

les, side Tiles or

r Thwack, is
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ark, a Genera-
principal Com-

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cal, the colour
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g the Ancient

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a Freeman, No-

an Officer be-
the Court.

Hogs or Sheep
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an Ewe of a
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a Stage for
rudes or Play-

Solemn Show

al, to speak
ayer, any thing

esented on, a
a Theatre.

Law, among
Roman, Je-

ch as presump-

THE

to sit in the Seat of a Ro-
man Knight, in their Pub-
lick Theatres.

Thebes or Theper, Goose-
berries. Norfolk

Theft-bore, receiving
stolen Goods, and concealing
the Thieves, which is pu-
nished by Fine and Im-
prisonment.

Thelemite, a leud de-
bauched Person, a Liber-
tine.

Theme, a Maxim, Ar-
gument, or Sentence upon
which any one writes or
speaks.

Theocracy, God's Go-
vernment over the Jews
before they had a King.

Theodolite, a Mathe-
matical Instrument for
measuring Land.

Theodom, bondage, fl-
very, servitude. Sax.

Theogony, the Gene-
ration of the feigned Hea-
then Gods.

Theology, the study of
Divinity.

Theologue, Theologer
a Minister, a Cergy-Man,
a Divine

Theologaster, a smat-
ter in Learning, a pitiful
Divine.

Theological, pertaining
to Divinity.

Theologage, to act the
part of a Minister or Di-
vine.

Theological Virtues,
truth, Faith, Hope and
Charity, and so termed, a-
mong the Amighty for
their End and Object.

Theomachy, the sei ned
War of the Gyants against
the Gods. Also a Fight
against Heaven.

Theomagi al, appertai-
ning to Divine Knowledge
and Wisdom.

Theomancy, foretelling

THE

future Events, by a pro-
phane using the name of
God.

Theomany, the anger,
indignation, fury and wrath
of God.

Theorbo, a large Mus-
sical Instrument called a
Lute, for playing the lowest
part or ground.

Theorem, a Problem,
Principle, Maxim or Rule
laid down, and agreed to
in any Art or Science

Theoremist or Theo-
rematick, a Professor of,
or appertaining to

Theorems, certain, un-
controverted or undoubted
Verities.

Theory or Theorick,
the playform of a Discourse,
the imaginary speculation
of any Science without
practicing any part thereof,
the mental knowledge or
contemplation of a thing.

Theoretick or Theore-
tical, pertaining to the spe-
culative part, without trial,
use or practice.

Theosophical, knowing
in Heavenly things; full
of Divine Wisdom.

Therapeutick, in Phy-
sick, denotes the curing or
healing of Distempers.

Theriacal, belonging to
treacle of a Viper, or any
other Serpent.

Theriacly, to inflame
by Excess in over hot Meats
or Drinks.

Thermometer, a Glass
Instrument for observing
the change of the Weather,
a Weather Glass.

Thermopolist, a Distil-
ler or Seller of hot waters.

Thesaurer, a Treasurer.

Thesaurize, to hoard up
Silver or Gold.

Thesis, a Position, Ar-
gument, indefinite or ge-
neral question.

THR

Thirk, the like, the same
such, or this. Old.

Thiller, the Horse that
is next the

Thills, the foremost of a
Cart or Waggon.

Third-burrough, an
Head-burrough or Officer
in some Places under a
Constable.

Thirdings, the third
part of grain in the Field.

Thirl, to pierce or bore
holes. Lincol.

Thokes, Fish that are
bursten belied.

Thole, in Derbyshire,
is to endure, stay or brook.
Also a pinnacle in the midst
of a timber Vault; A
Tabernacle where gifts
were hung up in the Church.

Thorachique appertai-
ning to the stomach or breast

Thremot or Teremot,
the blowing of an horn.

Threne, a Funeral Hymn
or Song.

Threnetick, Lamenta-
tion, Sorrow, Mourning.

Threnody, Singing a
Song or Elegy on the Dead.

Thrave, twenty four
Sheaves of Corn; Also a
bery of Quails.

Thrages, troubles, con-
cernments, busie matters.

Threpe, to chide or re-
buke; Also to affirm with
confidence, to call, to impose
upon, to heap up, Norfolk.

Thrett, to wrong, injure
or oppress.

Thirled or Thrilled, in
the Saxon Tongue, was slain,
killed, murdered.

Thrimla, a Groat, or
the third part of a Shilling.

Thring, to pierce, shove,
or thrust. Old.

Thrithing, a County
Court held for three or four
Hundred.

Thob, to sigh, weep,
part, sob, or beat. Sax.

Thrones,

THY

Thrones, *Angels of the Heavenly Quire, as it is imagined.*

Throopple or Throttle, *to choke, to strangle, to catch by the throat or wind-pipe. York.*

Thrausers, *an old name for Quails.*

Thutiferous, *carrying or bringing Frankincense.*

Thyrie, *a Spear or Javelin wrapt with Ivy, carried by the Women of Greece at the Feast of Bacchus.*

Thymelical, *Devotions, Orations, Prayers.*

Thymous, *abounding in Thyme.*

Tiara, *an Hat or Cap of Silk worn by the Persian Kings and Priests, made of Linnen, wrapt round; a Turkish Turbant.*

Tib of the Buttery, *a Gander or Goose. Cant.*

Tibial, *pertainning to Oaten Pipes.*

Tibicinate, *to play upon the Hoboy, Recorder, or any other Pipe.*

Tictae, Trick, track, *a Game at Tables signifying touch and take.*

Tide, *a Dutch word for time; where the Tyde runs strongest it is called Tydegate, if it runs against the Wind it is called the Windward Tyde if with the Wind, the Leeward Tyde.*

Tidesmen, *Custom-house Officers, that lye aboard all Ships that come into Port till the Custom is paid.*

Tiller, *the small helm of a Boat.*

Tierce of Wine, *42 Gallons or the third part of a Pipe.*

Teircet, *a Song or Poem, whereof every Staff has only three Verses or Lines.*

TIM

Tight, *close, firm, neat, fellow Rogue who runs cleanly away.*

Tigrine *fierce and cruel as a Tiger.*

Tigillum, *a Vessel used in Chymistry called a Crucible.*

Tilt, *a Covering, a Canopy, a Tent.*

Timber of Skins, *is forty Skins with the Furriers; In Heraldry, the Rows of Ermine in Robes and Caps of Honour, are called Timbers.*

Timbestoers, *an old word for Players on Timbrels.*

Timbres, *a French word for small Bells.*

Timbrel, *a Musical Instrument, called also a Tambret.*

Timorous, *faint-hearted, fearful.*

Timidity, *want of Courage, Cowardliness, Fearfulness.*

Tincel, *a glittering stuff, composed of Copper and Silex, a spark of Fire.*

Tincture, *a taint, touch, stain, colour, inclination, also guilt.*

Lin the door, *in Norfolk is, shut the door.*

Tin the Candle, *light the Candle. Norfolk.*

Tingible, *that which may be coloured, died, or stained.*

Tintiment *shining glittering, twinkling.*

Tintamar, *a jangling of Bells, or any other clashing or jangling noise.*

Tintinnation, *Ringing of Bells.*

Tiny, *little, small, short inconsiderable, slender.*

Tip the Cole to Adam

Tyler; *a Canting expression among pick pockets, to convey the money to his*

TIT

Tipstaff, *an Officer that belongs to the Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench for seizing and committing Men to Prison.*

Tire of Ordnance, *two Cannon set afore and aft.*

Tyromancy, *presaging futurities, or divination by Cheese.*

Tissue, *Cloth or Stuff weaved with Silk, Silver and Gold; Also pried, woven, knit.*

Tishing, *was Anciently ten Households or*

Tishings, *who were bound for each others Loyalty to the King, and the*

Tishingman, *was the principal of them.*

Tithymal, *a Plant called also Wolfs-milk. Sealettice, or milk thistle.*

Titillation, *pleasing, tickling.*

Titter, Tider, *quickly, presently, in haste, soon.*

Titubation, *tripping, halting, stumbling, staggering.*

Titular, *nominal, that has only the name and Title.*

Tinolis, *a figure in Rhetorick for dividing the parts of a compound word.*

Tod of Wooll, *contains two stone and 18 pound.*

Toft or Tuft, *a place where a House formerly stood.*

Toftman, *the Proprietor thereof.*

Toils or Toils, *Netts laid by Hunters to catch Deer.*

Toll, *Money paid at Markets and Fairs to the Lord of the Manner, or for passage through or over any place.*

Tolocate, *to suffer to endure, to permit.*

Tollhouse

Toll
Prison
Scotlan
house or
Toll
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liberty o
rance
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bling.
Toll
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in Tuns, a
or in Cash
&c. and f
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seth in
Sea, and f
with.
Tonfil
Tongue, or
are apt to
Tos (or
Tonsur
ping, polle
beard
Toothin
open at the
to be join
house next

TOL

Tollbooth, the chief Prison at Edinburgh in Scotland; Also a Custom-house or Toll-house.

Tolerable, indifferent, what may be born.

Toleration, indulgence, liberty of conscience, sufferance.

Tollutation, pacing, ambling.

Tollutiloquence, easy, soft, smooth discourse or speech.

Toman a silver Coin of three shillings six pence value in Persia.

Tomblitters, Jack-paddings, Stage-players, Dancers, Tumblers.

Tome, a Division, a Part, a Volume.

Tomboy, a rude young Wench that tumbles about like a Boy.

Tomentarious, belonging to Herds and Flocks.

Tomin, a Spanish Real, or three Carrats in Jewels.

Tone, The accent, tune, note of the voice.

Tonnitruate, to Thunder.

Tonnage and Poundage, Customs paid to the King for all goods Imported or Exported, whether in Tuns, as Wine, Oyl, &c. or in Cask as Fruit, Drugs, &c. and sold by weight.

Tonnellers, those that fetch in fresh water at Sea, and fill the Tons therewith.

Tonsils, the root of the Tongue, or the kernels which are apt to swell with cold.

Tonsor, a Barber from Tonsure, shaving, clipping, polling the head and beard.

Toothing, Bricks left open at the side of an house to be joined in with the house next to it.

TOP

Toparch, a Governour, Ruler, one that has the

Toparchy, or command of a place.

Topaz, a precious stone of two kinds, one of the colour of Gold, the other not so valuable, like Saffron. It is reported, that if it be put into boiling Liguor, it instantly cools it.

Topiary, belonging to Summer houses, Booths or Arbours.

Topicks, common places to find out Subjects to argue or dispute upon.

Topical, of the same signification.

Topography, an Account or Description of particular places.

Topping cheat, Tyburn, the Gallows. Cant.

Topping cove, Jack Ketch; the Hangman. Cant.

Topfy-turvy, upside down, with the heels upward.

Tor, a high Mountain, Rock or Tower. Saxon.

Torcencious, a Userer, Scrivener, Banker, Extortioner.

Torce, a Garland, or Wreath in Heraldry.

Torcularious, pertaining to a wine press.

Tories, Irish Rebels or Out-Laws; Bag-trotters.

Torminous, afflicted with the

To minis, griping of the guts or wind collick.

Tournado, a sudden Tempest at Sea, or strong wind, or blowing of the wind. Spanish.

Tournile, made with a turning Lade or Wheel.

Torosity, roughness, tramoniness strength.

Torpid, subject to

TOR

Torpidity, or to be surprized; astonished, benumbed; from

Torpedo, a little fish called a Cramp fish, which it is said, will make a mans hands benumbed, though touch'd with a long pole.

Torpor, sleepiness, dullness, drowsiness.

Torquated, one that wears a Chain or Collar.

Torrefying, parching, scorching, roasting.

Torrent, a Stream, a Current, a River, an ever-flowing Land-Pond, a swift Brook.

Torrid, sultry hot, scorching heat.

Torrets, Rings. Old.

Torsion, writhing, bending, wringing, wresting out.

Tort, usury, extortion, injury, wrong, damage.

Torteauxes, in Heraldry are round figures like Cakes, coloured, wastles.

Tortoise, crooked, bent, withren, wrested.

Tortiloquy, thwarting, contradicting discourse.

Tortive, wrung out, squeezed like a sponge.

Tortuous, wringing or winding in and out like a Snake.

Torvid, bloody, hard-hearted, cruel, stern.

Torvity, crabbled lock'd, sour, severe, grim.

Total, the whole, the full sum and substance.

Totular, a tatter, prattler, busy body. Old.

Totick, uncertain, inconstant, wavering. Old.

Touty, giddy, addle-headed, dizzy. Old.

Toret or **Tosset**, a measure used in Kent, containing two pecks.

Touked, plunged, dipt, ducked. Old.

TOU

Tour, a walk round a place; a journey round a country; a turn round about a Tower.

Tour-frezette, a French term for the borrowed curls or hair worn by Women on their foreheads.

Tournament, riking or jousting by two Persons in Armour running against each other on Horseback Armed with Spears and Swords.

Tournois livre, a Coin of France about two shillings sterling.

Tout, total, compleat, the whole.

Tout, in Canting is, to watch, spy, or look out.

Touting ken, the Bar at a Tavern, Cant.

Towage, the halling, drawing, dragging or

Towing any thing at the stern of the Ship.

Toxie, poisonous, infectious, venomous.

Toylet, a silk or lac'd covering for a Table, sometimes richly Wrought and Embroidered. Also a bag for night cloths.

Trabal, pertaining to joists or beams.

Tracassary, hurrying, and running about to no purpose.

Track, to walk, go, run, Cant.

Traces, the marks or footsteps for a Table, Hares, Rabbits, Bears, &c.

Tractel, in the Mass Book is the Versicle between the Epistle and Gospel Also a long line, a discourse at length, the tract or footing of a Hog or Boar.

Trace, to pursue, seek out, walk about, follow the steps or footing.

Tract or Tractate, a Treatise or Discourse.

TRA

Tradable, of understanding, governable, obedient; easie to be handled, perswaded or ruled, good natured, gentle.

Traditious, delivering, handling.

Tradition, giving forth, delivering down Doctrines or matters to Posterity.

Traditive, to give out or deliver by speech or word of mouth.

Traduce, to abuse, scandalize, slander, defame, speak evil of, reproach.

Traduction, relating, delivering down, translating, drawing away, conveying, from one place to another; also defaming.

Trahne, trappanning, a broken skull by a Surgeon

Tragacanth, a sort of Gum, called also Goats thorn, issuing from a little tree or shrub.

Tragedy, a Play consisting of serious, and jocular matters together.

Tragedian, a Player or Actor of Tragedies.

Tragediographer, a Poet or Writer of Tragedies.

Tragedy, a Play or History of great Men and Actions concluding usually with Death, Blood and Murder.

Tragelath, a Goat, Hart, or Deer Goat, partaking of both as being produced by the copulation of an Hee Goat with an Hind.

Tragick, Tragical, lamentable, terrible, dreadful, mournful, cruel, bloody, useful.

Tragematopolis, a Confit maker, a Confectioner.

Trajection, carrying, passing, conveying over.

Trail, a Summer-house, a Booth, an Arbour. Old.

TRA

Traiterous position, in the Reign of King Charles the II. by Act of Parliament, to take up Arms by the Kings Authority against his Person, or against those commissioned by him, was declared to be so.

Tralucet, transparent, that which shines through.

Tramontanet, the Italians are so called, as being beyond the high Mountains called the Alps, that divide France from Italy.

Tranquillity, peace, security, quietness.

Tranlack, to manage, treat of, finish or conclude.

Transaction, business, or matter of moment.

Transalpine, in Italy, on the other side the Alps.

Transcendent, admirable, inimitable, excellent surpassing, or surmounting.

Transcolate, to drain or strain through a sieve.

Transcribe, to collect, write over, or copy out.

Transcript, any thing that is

Transcribed, written out, copied from the Original.

Transcurr, to hurry or run over.

Transduction, guiding, directing or leading over.

Transfection, changing Sex, from Male to Female, or the contrary.

Transfeminate, to convert from a Male to a Female.

Transfer, to remove, make or carry over.

Transfiguration, altering the form, shape, figure or countenance.

Transix, to pierce or run through

Transfretation, going beyond Sea.

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TRA

Transfume, *to fume or smok through.*

Transfusion, *emptying, or pouring from one Vessel to another.*

Transgression, *going over, or beyond Bounds, Rules or Commands.*

Transire, *a License or Warrant to let Goods pass at the Custom-house.*

Transjection, *throwing, passing, or casting over.*

Transition, *going off, or passing over from one master to another.*

Transitory, *vain, empty, uncertain, earthly, passing away, unstable, of short continuance.*

Translation, *turning Books or Papers out of one Language into another. A Bishop's removal from one Bishoprick into another.*

Translucid, *transparent, clear, bright shining through.*

Transmarine, *in Foreign parts; beyond Sea.*

Transneare, *to go beyond, or pass through.*

Transnew, *to alter or change. Old.*

Transmigration, *wandering, flitting, or passing over from one place to another; The soul passing from one body to another, as some East-Indians believe.*

Transmit, *to send over or away, to convey from one to another.*

Transmotion, *excusing, freeing, or removing the cause from a mans self.*

Transmute, *to alter, or change.*

Transmutation, *or changing from one substance or form to another.*

Transnomination, *denying, altering, or changing ones name.*

Transome, *a broad post,*

TRA

or beam in an House, or Ship that goes overboard.

Transpare, *Transparent, Transparency, shining bright, clear; that may be seen or appear through.*

Transpare, *to overgo, pass through, or beyond.*

Transpeciate, *to alter or change the nature, kind, form, or species.*

Transpierce, *to bore, force, or pierce through.*

Transpire, *Transpiration, emission, or breathing through the pores or skin of the body by sweat.*

Transplant, *to remove, or change the place of planting.*

Transport, *to convey, or carry beyond Sea.*

Transport, *surprizal, passion, or rapture of soul.*

Transpole, *to remove, change, or alter the method or order.*

Transposition, *misplacing a line, sentence or page in Printing.*

Transprose, *to alter, change or turn out of Verse into Prose.*

Transubstantiation, *an Article of Faith in the Roman Church, that after the words of Consecration by the Priest, the Winer in the Sacrament is substantially and corporally altered and changed into the real Body of Christ, and the wine into his Blood.*

Transvaluation, *the emptying or pouring liquor from one Vessel to another.*

Transude, *to sweat through.*

Transvection, *conveying, removing, or carrying over.*

Transverse, *Transversal, a cross, overboard.*

Transuit, *to jump, or leap over.*

TRA

Transumption, *diminishing, exchanging taking one from another.*

Transvolation, *skipping, or flying over.*

Trapan or Trepan, *to cheat, deceive, betray, draw in, catch as in a Trap.*

Trepand-iron, *a Surgeons Instrument, used to Trepan, or raise up the piece of a Skull when broken, driven or beaten in.*

Trantory money, *Fines paid by Ale-house keepers.*

Trapezium, *a Geometrical figure consisting in four oblique Angles, and unequal sides.*

Trames, *the secret and invisible actions of Ghosts, Spirits, or Apparitions.*

Trashed, *cheated, abused, deceived.*

Traionings, *the crossings or doublings of a Roebuck before the Dogs.*

Travaices, *Hurricanes, Storms, Tempests or Whirlwinds.*

Trave, *a strong frame of Wood, a Traverse for managing unruly Horses.*

Trato, *an Old Woman, or Old Trut. Old.*

Traverse, *in Law is denying, crossing, or removing the cause, putting it off for some time. Also dancing or moving the feet in measure. The Ships way at Sea.*

Traverses, *vexations, disturbances, difficulties, troubles, turnings and windings.*

Traverse board, *at Sea, hath all the points of the Compass upon it, and holds for the Pilot to score how many glasses the Ship sails upon each point.*

Traveled, *transformed, altered, past into another*

P 3 shape

TRA

shape or form; drest in another Cloths.

Traullifinus, stuttering, flammering, defective in speech.

Traumatick, pertaining to fores or wounds, vlnery.

Trafoun, money, an old word for Treasure.

Treason, Conspiracy, it is of two sorts.

High Treason, endangering the Life, Crown and Dignity of the King; overturning the Government, or Coining and Counterfeiting Money; And

Petit Treason, when a Wife kills her Husband, a Priest, his Bishop or Ordinary, or a Servant the Master.

Treasure trove, Money found under ground which has no owner; by the Common Law it pertains to the King, but by the Civil Law to the Finder.

Treat, to entertain, to come to terms, to capitulate; Also withdrawn, taken out, to retire upon.

Treated, used, entertained, handled, discours'd of.

Treatie, a Discourse, a Tract, and old word for pleasing, delightful, attractive.

Treble, the highest note in Musick; threefold.

Trebucher, Tribuck, a ducking or cucking stool, a tumbrel wherein scolding Women are immersed or plunged under water.

Trecentene, pertaining to three hundred.

Treachour, falsehood, treason, treachery. Old.

Trectes, instantly, presently, streightways. Old.

Treen ware, in the North is Earthen ware.

TRE

Treet bread, white bread, made of fine Meal.

Trefoil, a Plant called three leaved grass.

Tregeor, a Conjuror or Jn. ler. Old.

Tregit, concerning, cheating, deceit.

Tellis, an Ale-house Lattice

Trellized, cross bar'd, a Port-cullise

Tremendous, dreadful, lamentable; to be apprehended or feared.

Tremor cordis, the trembling, shaking or beating of the heart.

Tremulous shaking, moving, trembling, quaking

Trea, an Instrument used to strike fish withal at Sea.

Trenchant, hewing, dividing, cutting

Trenc or Treves, a Cessation of Arms, a Truce or a Treaty

Trepaget, an old word for an Engine of War, used by the Romans, called a Battering Ram.

Trepidation, quaking, shaking.

Trepidate, to tremble for dread or fear.

Trespas, a transgression or breach of the Law, not amounting to Treason or Felony.

Trespallants, Travellers, Way faring Men, Passengers.

Tresses, Curls or Locks of hair.

Trestles, Benches with three feet.

Tres wins, in Canting is three pence.

Triacle or Treacle, an excellent preservative against poison.

Triad, the number three, also a Trey.

TRI

Triangle, Triangular, a figure or body with three corners.

Triarchy, the Government of a State by three principal Persons

Triarch or Trierarch, a Commander of a Galley with three rows of Oars.

Triarians, the Valiant Roman Infantry, who brought up the Rear.

Tribe, a Family, Company or Kindred inhabiting in the same Liberty and Ward.

Tribes, the posterity of the Twelve Sons of Jacob, who were all called by their Father's names, as the Tribe of Reubin, the Tribe of Judah, &c.

Tribunitial, pertaining to the

Tribunal, Seat of Judicature, or grand Court of Justice.

Tribunes, the Roman conservators, Elected by the People to secure their Liberties against the Inroachments of the Nobles; there were also

Tribunes of the Militia, to take care that the Soldiers were well Armed and Accostred, as the Knight Marshal is now.

Tributary, they that are obliged to pay.

Tribute, Taxes, Impostions and Customs.

Tricenarius, Tricenial, pertaining to thirty or thirty years.

Trice, presently, instantly, quickly, to do a thing in a trice.

Trichlich, with ingenious devices or tricky, neatly, curiously, richly. Old.

Tridantium, Beds, Seats or Couches, on which the Ancient Romans sat or leaned at their Feasts, &c.

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angular, with three
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Triarch, of a Galley of Oars.

Triarch, of a Galley of Oars. The Valiant, who bear.

Triarchy, Compagnabiting in and Ward. posterity of Jacob, called by their as the Tribe of the Tribe of

Triarchy, pertaining

Triarchy, of Jud- and Court of

Triarchy, the Roman Elected by secure their inst the In- of the Nobles;

Triarchy, of the Mil- are that the e well Ar- ecountred, as marshal is nomi- they that pay.

Triarchy, Taxes, Impe- stoms.

Triarchy, Tricen- ing to thirty s.

Triarchy, instantly, o a thing in

Triarchy, with inge- or crick, neatly chy. Old.

Triarchy, m, Beds, Sea- on which the omans fate eir Feasts, up- the

their left elbow; three of these Beds surrounded a Table; since then.

Triclinium, signifies a Parlour or Dining Room.

Tricliniarch, the Usher that marshals the several Dishes; and from them

Tricliniary, denotes the Attendants belonging to the Dining Room.

Tricornuous, any thing that has three horns.

Tricotery, knavish practice, or cheating in Law Suits.

Tricotomy, separating, or dividing into three parts

Trident, any thing three forked; Neptune's three forked Mace, the feigned God of the Sea.

Triidian, consisting of three days, or every third day.

Triennial, continuing three years, or every third year.

Triental, a measure of about half a pint.

Trizterick, concerning every third year.

Trifallow, plowing Land a third time for the same Crop, in Herefordshire.

Trifarious, of three distinct methods or ways.

Triferous, bringing three Crops in a year.

Trifistulary, a Musical Instrument of three pipes.

Trifole, in Heraldry is a Bearing, resembling a sprig of three leaved grass.

Triform, of three distinct shapes or formes.

Trifurcous, a Trident with three spines or forks.

Trigamist, one that hath three Wives.

Trigeminous, Twins born thrice successively.

Triglyphs, in Archi- tecture, denotes Furrows

or Trenches graven upon Pillars or Columns.

Trigonal, resembling a Trigon, Geometrical Figure or

Triangle, of three Angles or Corners.

Trigonometry, Measur- ing; or Triangles.

Trill or Trillo, the art or grace of quavering in singing.

Trill, to drill, make holes, or turn.

Trilogy, a Tract or Dis- course in three parts.

Trimestitious, con- sisting of three Months.

Trimedial, a measure of three Bushels.

Trine, in Canting, is hanging or burning.

Trine pertaining to three.

Trine Aspect in Astro- nomy, is a third part of the Zodiac; the distance of four signs.

Trinity, three together, or three joined in one.

Trinitarians, So inians, who deny the Trinity or God-head of Christ.

Trinab an ancient En- gine for catching fish.

Trinoctial, consisting of three Nights.

Trinodal, containing three knots,

Trinominal, a Person that has three names.

Trim, a Boat or Ship, to sit equal, to observe which way the Sails best.

Trinquet, a fine toy; Also the top gallant Sail of a Ship.

Triobolar, of three half pence value, of little worth.

Triours, Persons chosen at a Trial by the Court to try if the challenge of a Juror or Jury-man be legal.

Trip of Sheep, in Nor- folk is a small number;

Also an Herd or Flock of Kids and Goats.

Tripartite, three in part- ner/ship, a Bond, Obligation or Indenture, in three parts.

Tripedal, Tricedane- ous, consisting of three feet.

Tripery, a Market for vending Trype.

Triplication, Multi- plying by three.

Triple, consisting of three, threefold.

Triplcity, in Ast on- my, are three of the Hea- venly signs; the

Fiery Triplcity, is Aries, Leo and Sagittarius. The

Airy Triplcity, Gemini, Libra, Aquarius. Earthly

Triplcity, Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn. Watery Tri- plcity, Cancer, Scorpio, fishes

Tripode, a stool with three feet

Triproté in Grammar is a Noun of three Cases only.

Triputiary, Divination, presaging future Events by the dancing of crums thrown to knots.

Tripudiate, to skip, jump, or dance.

Tripudiation, dancing, or tripping on the Toe.

Triquet, with three cor- ners; Triangular.

Trineme, a Vessel or Galley with three Men to an Oar, and three Oars on a side.

Trinagion, a Greek word, signifying Holy, Holy, Holy.

Tristitcal, Tristitiate, Tristful, making melan- choly, sad, sorrowful, moun- tain.

Trisulc, plowed in three Furrows.

Trityllabical, consisting of three Syllables.

Trine,

TRI

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TRU

Trite, *old, stale, obsolete, or worn, shod bare.*

Tricean, pertaining to wheat corn.

Trituration, beating out, or thrashing of grain.

Trivial, idle, inconsiderable, mean, base, common, impertinent, worthless.

Triumph, a Solemn Entertainment of a Roman Conqueror at his return to the City, in his

Triumphal Chariot, with all the spoils of the War, and the Prisoners in Chains

Triumphantly, carried before him.

Triumvirate, the Government of a State by three, who in the Roman Republic were called so.

Triumviri, being three Governours of equal power

Trochisks, a small wheel; also little Medicinal Cakes compounded of several simples.

Trompe, in French a Trumpet.

Tromerie, is falsehood, treachery, deceit.

Trona, a beam for Scales and Weights, and from

Tronage, a Toll or Custom paid for weighing Wool.

Tronator, the Officer that weighs Wool in London.

Tronum, Heavenly dew.

Tropical, pertaining to

Tropes, or figurative ways of speaking, by changing a word, and thereby altering the sense.

Trophy, some Monument, Ensign, Flag, Armour, or other remembrance in token of Victory first used by the Greeks.

Tropicks, in Astronomy, are the two imagi-

nary Circles in the Heavens at an equal distance from the Equator or Equinoctial

Line, supposed to be the limits of the course of the Sun, which comes to the Tropick of Cancer about June the 11th, and returns back to the Tropick of Capricorn about December the 11th.

Tropological, pertaining to

Tropology, a Treatise of, or Discourse by Tropes and Figures.

Trover, an Action to recover Goods that are lost from him that refuses to deliver them.

Trough, the distance betwixt two waves of the Sea.

Trou-madam or **Troll-madam**, a vulgar play called Pidgeon holes.

Troy weight, contains twelve ounces to the pound, by which are weighed Physical Medicines, pearls, precious stones, jewels, bread, silver and gold.

Truand, a French word for a common Beggar, Vagrant, or Vagabond; applied to a Boy that runs from School, and idles about.

Trucheman, an old word for an Interpreter.

Truculent, fierce, terrible, cruel, bloody.

Trucidation, slaying, killing, murdering.

Truets, Womens Patterns, Suffolk.

True-love, a Plant, called also, herb Paris.

Trug, an ancient measure, three whereof make two bushels.

Trug, a Tray or Milk-Bowl, Suffex.

Trull, to trundle a Ball

or Bowl; Also a common Strumpet, a Street Whore, Trullification, daubing, plastering.

Truncation, taking off, lopping, diminishing, cutting short.

Trunk, the body of a Man without Legs, Arms or Head; the body of a Tree without Arms or Branches; A Box or Coffer; A long pipe to shoot clay Bullets in.

Trundlers, in Canting, are Pease.

Trunnians, the two knobs on each side a Cannon.

Truncate, to examine, try, weigh.

Tube, a long narrow Pipe or hollow Instrument, in Anatomy, it is the long pipe through which the marrow of the chine runs.

Tubetous, full of swellings, risings or bunches.

Tubicinate, to blow with a Trumpet.

Tubulation, boring or making hollow like a pipe.

Tudiculate, Smiths work to work with Hammers.

Tuel, a term in Hunting; the fundament of a Beast.

Tuition government, instruction, care, inspection, education, defence, protection.

Tul, a Tile; Also to delude or allure. Cant.

Tulipant, a Turbant or Shash worn on the head by the Indians, Turks and Persians.

Tumbler, a Cart to be whipt at. Cant.

Tumbrel, a dung Cart; Also a Ducking stool.

Tumefaction, that which is

Tumid, swollen, puff up.

Tumor, a bunch or swelling;

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ing, sore; also disdain, pride, self-conceit.
 Tumulate, to Bury, Inter or Intomb.
 Tumult, a Mutiny, Sedition or Insurrection.
 Tumultuary, performed in haste, suddenly.
 Tumultuous, troublesome, seditions, mutinous, rebellious.
 Tun of wine, contains two hundred fifty two gallons.
 Tun of Iron, is twenty hundred weight.
 Tun of Limber, forty hundred feet.
 Tunic, a Coat or Wastcoat, sometimes without sleeves.
 Tunicle, a thin Skin or Coat in Anatomy.
 Turban, a vast number of Stars; Also a prediction or divination from Fire, Air, Earth and Water.
 Turbant, a Turkish Cap or Hat made of Linnen, twisted round the head.
 Turbary, a right to dig up in another's Land.
 Turbination, fashioning thing like a Top.
 Turbinous pertaining to whirlwind, hurricane, violent tempest or storm.
 Turbith, an herb, called also Tripoly.
 Turbith, a Mineral, or powder, proper in curing the French Pox.
 Turbulent, violent, troublesome, disturbing, uneasy.
 Turgecence, when a person is
 Turgid, swelled, puff'd off with ill humours; also full.
 Turgy or Theurgy, a pretended correspondence and converse with good Angels; and therefore reprobated.

med white or innocent Magick.

Turmeric, a yellow root very helpful in the yellow Jaundice.

Tournaments, Jousts or Tilting, ancient military Sports and Exercises on Horse-back with Swords and Spears, in places rail'd in like Smith-field, London, in the view of Kings, Princes and other great Personages.

Turnsole, the Marygold or Heliotrope, that opens at Sun rising, and shuts at the setting.

Turpentine, a Gum or Resin issuing from the Larch Tree, useful in Physick, as well as painting and colouring.

Tupee, to dirty, soil, dawb, or make unclean.

Turpitude, Whoredom, Filthiness, Dishonesty.

Turquoise, a precious stone of a curious blew colour.

Turtle Dove, a small kind of solitary Pidgeon, who is said always to continue chaste after the death of its mate, in a mournful condition.

Turritiferous, fortified with Towers, that hath many Towers.

Tuscan work, in Architecture, is a large plain rural pillar.

Tut, a Globe of the world with a golden Cross on it, a Regal Ensign held by Kings and Emperors in their left hand, when sitting on the Imperial Throne.

Tutelary, defending protecting, guarding, patronizing.

Tutelage, that hath the Rule Government and Ordering of a Pupil, Heir or Heiress.

Tutor, an Instructor that teaches young Scholars at the University; an under School-Master; a Guardian, Overseer, Teacher, Defender; he that takes the charge of bringing up a Child.

Tutic, a white mineral substance proceeding from the sparkles of brazen Cop-pers or Furnaces, which easily crumbles to powder.

Tutmonth, those whose under Jaw and Chin stand out too far.

Tutian, a Plant, named also Park leaves, very helpful in cuts, sores and wounds.

Twait, when a Forrest or Wood-land is turned to Plow-land.

Twelfth-day, or Epiphany, from the appearance of the Star to the Wise Men, thereby manifesting Christ to the Gentiles. It happens January the sixth.

Twelve men, the Jury for Life and Death, and other matters, consists only of twelve; but the Grand Jury are generally sixteen.

Twibil, a Carpenters Tool to make mortice holes.

Twilight, the time just after Sun-set, and before Sun rising; called in some Countreys, Cock shoot time.

Tytot, in the North is a Garland of Flowers.

Tympane, a Drum; Also the parchment skin used at the Printing Press.

Tympanist, one that can

Tympanize, or beat the Drum well; A Drummer.

Tympanism, a capital punishment used by the Jews against some offenders, by beating them to death with Clubs.

Tympa-

VAC

Tympanical, one affected with an obstinate disease, called the

Tympany, or a hard great swelling of the Belly, occasioned by wind or water sealed between the skin and the flesh, generally mortal.

Typical, mystical, significative.

Tyre, an example shadow, figure, form or resemblance of another thing; also the covering of the Font in the Church.

Typocotomy, a resemblance, picture, or figure of the world.

Typographer, a Printer.

Typographical, appertaining to

Typography, or the Art of Printing.

Tyrannicide, the slaying or destroying of a

Tyrant, a cruel, unjust, arbitrary King or Government.

Tyto or Tyrone, a young Scholar; a new lifted Soldier.

Tyrannize, to Rule Tyrannically and Illegally.

Tyrociny, Service, Thralldom, Apprenticeship.

V.

V In the West of England, is commonly pronounced like F, as Vather for Father, vine for fine, vull for full, &c.

Vacancy, a place void.

Vacant, empty, not supplied or filled up; Also without business, at leisure.

Vacation, play time, idleness, without employment. The time between the four terms.

Vaillation, reeling, staggering, tottering.

VAL

Vacive, Vacuity, Vacuum, empty, void, uninhabited.

Vadelet, Valed, a Writer or Clerk to a Bench of the Inner Temple, now corrupted into Varlet.

Vadimony, being bound for the appearance of another at a day; suretiship, security.

Vatrous, cunning, politick, crafty, subtle.

Vagabond, a common Beggar without house, home, or habitation.

Vagation, wandering, strolling.

Vagation, putting into a sheath.

Vail-bonnet, submission, compliance, striking sail, putting off the Hat.

Vair, a Term in Heraldry, being a Fur made up of Sable, Gules, Argent and Or, that is, black Vermillion, Silver and Gold.

Valediction, God bless you, farewell.

Valentine, young Men and Maids choosing and presenting each other on Valentines day, Feb. 14.

Valet, formerly a young Gentleman under 18 Now a mean Servant, a Groom, a Foot-boy.

Valer de Chambre, a Groom of the Chamber.

Valetudinary, weakly, unhealthy, sickly; Also an Hospital for the sick.

Valid, of force, power, strength.

Validity, firmness, security; to good purpose.

Valves, leaves, or folding doors.

Vambrace, a Glove or Gauntlet in War.

Vanguard or Avant-guard, the forlorn hope, the front of an Army.

VAN

Vancourriers, Fore-runners, Spies in an Army.

Vang, in Somersetshire, is to undertake or take in hand.

Vang to him, appear and answer for him.

Vaniloquence, foolishly idle, vain, unprofitable babling, talk, or Discourse.

Vaunt, the Font in the Church.

Vantrarious, the fore Messenger or Footman before the King.

Vantchemise, an half shirt, bosom, or fore-shirt.

Vapid, musty, rotten, filthy, stinking.

Vaporation, causing or casting out.

Vapors, streams of smoke or smokes soon dissolved in water; the firs of the Mother, or fumes proceeding from the Womb are so called by the Women.

Vaponiferous, bringing occasioning, or raising vapors.

Vapulate, to strike, abuse or beat.

Variable, uncertain, changeable, inclined to

Variation, alteration turning about, like the Wind or Sea Compass.

Variagation, variety, change, beautifying with

Variety, of colours, figure or postures.

Varlets in former Ages were Bumkins, Clownes, Louts, the Servants of Teomen and Farmers.

Varry, Verry, in Heraldry is Azure and Argent, or blue and silver colour mixt together.

Varvels, little silver Rings on the Hawks legs with the Masters name.

Vassalage, in the capacity or condition of a

Vassal.

VEC

VAS

VEL

Vassal, Servant, Slave,
Subject; Also service due
from a Tenant to his Land-
lord in some Mannors.

Vast, Vastity, Large,
great, mighty, spacious,
vast, numerous, prodigi-
ous, huge, wondrous;
Vastation, ruining, de-
stroying, wasting, spoiling.
Vaccination, signifies

Vaccinate presage fore-
tell or prophecy.

Vaccinian, appertain-
ing to

Vacciny, Prophecy,
or Divining.

Vavoursour, a Peer, Bar-
on or Lord.

Vauner, a Fort, Sconce
or Bulwark.

Vauntley, keeping the
hounds ready at a place
where the Chase will go by.
Vaward or Vanguard,
the front of an Army.

Vaywood, the Prince,
Duke, or Governour of
Transylvania, Walachia,
&c.

Uberate, to fertilise, to
enrich.

Ubercus, fat, full, fer-
tile.

Ubertry, plenty, enough,
abundance, growing apace.

Ubiquary, in all pla-
ces, every where, uncertain,
constant.

Ubiquity, the Luther-
ans believe the Body of
Christ is in all places
at once, by reason of his
unity with the Divine na-
ture; and from thence they
infermed.

Ubiquitarians, as holding
Christ's Body is every
where.

Uechones, an old name
for hedge-hogs.

Uecke, a Matron, an
old Woman; and

Uellence

Vecordy, childishness,
folly, dotage, stupidity.

Vectarian, belonging
to a Waggon or Carriage.

Vectible, that which
may be moved or carried.

Vectigal, paying Taxes,
Toll, and Tribute.

Vection, Vectionation,
Vectorian, bearing often
carrying, inclined to carry.

Vegetation, Vegetal
flourishing, thriving, grow-
ing, like a

Vegetable, Plant, Herb
or Tree.

Vegetive, lively, brisk
strong, healthy.

Vehemency, to be pas-
sionate, testy.

Vehement, earnest, fu-
rious, hot, choleric.

Vehicular, pertaining
to a

Vehicle, Coach, Chariot,
Calash, Waggon, Cart:

In Physick, a small Glass,
Vessel, or drink to take a

Medicine withal.

Veil, to hide, heal, cov-
er; Also any thing that

is

Veiled, concealed, hid,
covered.

Veliferous, carrying a
Sail, bearing Sail.

Velifical, opened, or dis-
played like a Curtain or

Sail.

Velification, Sail ma-
king, or hoisting Sails.

Velites, light Horsemen,
Dragoons, Troopers.

Veliolent, going with
full Sail, riding or flying

before the wind.

Veliety, a desire, wil-
lingness, wishing, and

endeavouring.

Velicare, to pluck, pull,
abuse, detract, scandalize.

Vellication, snatching,
catching, twitching.

Veliling, digging or

plowing up turf for firing.
Worcester.

Velocity, flying, quick-
ness, swiftness.

Velitations, disputes, skir-
mishes, contentions, fight-

ings.

Velvet flowers, Flowers
of Love, Floramors, Flow-
ers gentle.

Vellum, fine parchment
made of Calves skin.

Venal, mercenary, to
be sold, to be bribed.

Venclitious, venality,
appertaining thereto.

Venary, Hunting of
Deer, Hares or Foxes.

Venatick, Venacious,
Venation, belonging to a

Venator, Huntsman, or
the Game of Hunting.

Vendible, Marketable,
which will

Vend, Sell, be disposed
off, or put off.

Vendicare to own, claim,
challenge, pretend to, or

to have an Interest and
Propriety in

Venditation, huffing,
bragging, vain boasting.

Vendition, Selling, dis-
posing of, making money of.

Venefick, Venefical, Ve-
nesical, Veneficious, all

pertaining to, and concer-
ning

Venefice, Sorcery, Witch-
craft, Poisoning.

Venemous, Veniferous,
Infectious, Poisonous.

Venerate, to Honour,
Respect, Reverence.

Vereation, Deference,
Worshipping.

Venerale, Venerous,
amorous, inclined to

Venery, Lust, Debauch-
ery, Whoring. Also

Hunting.

Venie, a prick, wound,
or touch in the body with a

Sword.

Venged,

VEN

Venged, an old word for avenged.

Venial, Veniable sin, that which will be easily forgiven, past by, and pardoned.

Venour, of large veins, full of veins.

Vent, a breathing hole, a wind, a report, air, also the Fundament of Fowls.

Ventiler, to winnow corn, also a gentle gale of wind.

Ventilation, contending, disputing, blowing about an Argument sifting or winnowing.

Ventiduct, a hollow place or pipe, to convey wind from one place to another.

Ventiling, an old word for scarrifying, or cupping.

Ventoy, a Womans Fan.

Ventolity, hollownes, airiness, windiness.

Ventricle, a round hollow place in the body, also the stomach of any living Creature.

Ventriloquy possession by an Evil Spirit, or speaking out from the Belly.

Ventripotent, a great bellied Woman.

Venue, the Avenue or Place where the fact which is upon Tryal, was committed.

Venundate, to Traffick, Trade, Merchandize, to Buy and Sell.

Venus Navel-wort, a Plant, named also Wall Penny-wort, Kidney-wort.

Venustrate, to brighten, clear or beautify.

Vepriculous, over run with thorns, briars, and branches.

Ver, the Spring time of the year.

Veracity, sincerity, reality, truth.

Verament, an old word for truly.

VER

Verbal, pertaining to words, by word of mouth, without writing.

Verbs, principal words, without which, no sense nor sentence can be made.

Verbatim, repeating, or writing exactly after, or word for word.

Verberable fit to be struck or beaten

Verberation, striking, fighting, beaten

Verbeerate, to publish, proclaim, or noise abroad.

Verbosc, full of words, subject to

Verbosity prating, overmuch talk, impertinency.

Verdant, flourishing, growing, fresh and green.

Verde or Verdea, white Florence Wine.

Verd-grease, or Verdigrease, the rust of Copper and Brass.

Verdict or Veredictum, the Opinion, Judgment, Determination, Resolution and Answer of the Jury in the Case before them.

Verderor, the principal Officer in a Forrest to prosecute Trespasses committed therein.

Verditure, green paint of one kind, there are also sap, green, green bice and Verdi-grease.

Verdoy, in Heraldry, denotes a Bordure charged with fruits, leaves, &c.

Verdure, briskness, pleasantness, greenness

Verecundous, shamefaced, dastardly, sleepish, bashful.

Verge, the Jurisdiction of the Kings Court, about twelve Miles round, who are accountable to the Lord high Steward of the Kings Family.

Ve ger, an Officer that carries a Rod, Wand or

VER

Verge, before a Magistrate: Also the Sexton of the Kings Chappel or Cathedral, who has a small silver stick and opens the Pew.

Vergere, an ancient word for an Orchard.

Veridical, speaking nothing but the truth.

Verity, to assert, affirm, or prove to be true.

Veriloquent or Veriloquy, the proper derivation and signification of any word, or speaking nothing but

Verity and Truth.

Verifiability, probability, (seeming sensible, likelihood.

Vermiculated, wrought with several colours, also worms eaten.

Vermilion, a red composition of Quick-silver and Sulphur.

Vermination, subject to produce worms.

Vermiparous, voiding breeding, bringing forth worms.

Vernacle, a sort of wine like Muscadine or Malmssey, much drank in Italy.

Vernaculous, home-bred native, of ones own Country.

Vernage, an old word for sweet wine.

Vernal, belonging to the Spring time.

Vernant, flourishing, growing, springing green.

Vernility, deceit, cringing, glowering, flattery, a savage carriage.

Vetre, the French word for Virium or Glass.

Verrucous, subject to, abounding in warts.

Versatile, subtle, turning, uncertain.

Versatiloquent, displaying cunning y or craft.

Ver

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and opens the

an ancient
orchard.

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riage.

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or Glass.

us, subject to,

Vest, in Heraldry, is
green; also any knot of
Trees or Bushes to cover
Deer in a Park or Forest.

Vertebrae, the bones of
the Chinee.

Ventible, which may be
moved or turned.

Version, Translating out
of one Tongue into another
Also changing, turning,
altering.

Vertical, the Sun is
said to be Vertical, when
it is just over our Heads;
Also inconstant, turning,
wandering.

Verticillate, inclined to
turn; Also joined to-
gether, as by a Ligament or
joint.

Veracity, an aptness to
move or turn; the top of
any thing.

Vertigo, a giddiness or
dizziness in the head and
these affected therewith, are
called

Vertigious or Vertige-
nous, apoplectick, swim-
ming or swimming in the
head.

Vervain, a Plant, called
also Juno's Tears, Pidgeons
grass, and Ho's herb.

Vesalious, furious, in-
raged, mad, distracted.

Vesiculent, eat-ables,
but which is fit for food.

Vesicatory, a Plaster
to raise Blisters.

Vesicles, or little Blad-
ders for a Cupping glass to
draw out.

Veternal, the Western
part of the Horrific.

Vesters Evening, De-
votion in the Romish
Church.

Vesperine, belonging
to the Evening.

Vestex, the Western or
Evening Star.

Vespilene, a Corps be-
coming in the Pestilence.

Vest, a Doublet or Wast-
coat with long skirts.

Vestment, a Garment
used by Popish Priests at
Mass.

Vesture, put in possession
of the Profits of an Estate;
also any Garments or Clo-
thing.

Vestry, of a Church,
where the Vestments, Hab-
bits and Ornaments of the
Parson and Church are
usually kept.

Vetation, prohibiting
forbidding, avoiding.

Veteran, the Ancient
Roman Militia, one that
hath continued many years
in a Place or Office.

Veteratious, subtle,
crafty, cunning, experi-
enced.

Veterinarian, an Horse
curer; belonging to Horses.

Vetus or Veteit, anti-
ent, old, of antiquity.

Veterine, concerned
about Carriages or Bur-
dens.

Vexillary, pertaining to
a Cornet or E sign.

Vexillation, a Detach-
ment of Soldiers under
one Standard.

Vessels or Vessels, an-
cient great Vessels or Ships.

Vigilance, dreadful-
ness, tremulousness. Old.

Via lactea, a Constella-
tion of Stars called the
milky way.

Vial, a small Glass.

Viands, food, provision,
viaticus.

Viary, belonging to the
Road or Way.

Viatic, pertaining to
travelling, or the way.

Viaticum, a bait, morsel,
refreshment or provision by
the way in journeying.

Viatorian, relating to a
Journey.

Viator, a Traveller, Jour-
neyer, &c.

Vibration, flourishing,
shaking, or brandishing a
Sword.

Vibrissation, in Musick
or Singing, signifies sha-
king or quavering.

Vicarious, relating to a
Vicar, or one deputed
in the place of another.

Vice-versa, upside down,
the contrary way.

Vicennial, Roman Games
and Vows for twenty years.

Vicenarius, consisting
of twenty.

Vice Chamberlain, next
in degree to Lord Cham-
berlain.

Vicegerent, a Deputy,
Substitute or Vice-Roy.

Vice Roy, a Deputy,
Governour, Prince or King.

Vicinage, Vicinal, Vici-
nity, relating to Neighbour-
hood.

Vicissitude, alteration,
uncertainty, change, in-
constancy, turning about.

Vicount, a Nobleman
next in degree to an Earl.

Victim, an Offering, Sa-
crificing a Beast.

Videlicet, Printed, viz.
namely to wit, that is.

Viduity, Widom hood.

Viended, plentifully pro-
vided with meat.

View, the footing or print
of a Fallow Deer on the
ground.

Viewers, Persons ap-
pointed by the King to sur-
vey any place or view any
person.

Victimate, to make an
Offering, to Sacrifice.

Victor, a Conqueror.

Victorious, that hath
conquered the Enemy, and
gotten the Victory.

Vidame, a Substitute
or Deputy, of like autho-
rity

VIG

city under a Baron or Bishop in Temporals, as a Viscount is under an Earl or Count.

Vigil, the Evening or Eve before some great Festival or Saints day; Also watching.

Vigilance, Vigilant, Vigilancy, carefulness, watchfulness.

Vigintivirate, the Government of a State by Twenty Men, with equal Authority.

Vigone, Spanish Wool, from the Town of Vigo, for making the best Hats;

Vigorous, lusty, stout, endued with

Vigour, force, courage, valour, liveliness, strength, briskness.

Vilify, to abuse, scorn, undervalue, slander, miscal.

Vilipend, to disesteem, lessen, disregard.

Vility, cheapness, baseness, vileness.

Villenage, base mean, and servile Offices and Services, to be performed to a Lord of a Mannor; which he that is obliged to do, is thence called a

Villain, a mean pitiful fellow, a Bond Servant.

Villain Fleeces, bad Wool shorn from scabby Sheep.

Vimineous, Viminal, relating to Willows or Osiers.

Vina Scio, the most pleasant Greek Wines.

Vinarius, Vinatorian, pertaining to Wines, or a Vine dresser.

Vincible, to be conquered or overcome.

Vindemia, Vindemiatory, relating to the Vine-Harvest, or Vintage.

VIN

Vindure, *yang*, fastening, binding.

Vindemiate, to gather ripe fruit, or Grapes.

Vindicate, to justify, clear, defend, save from danger, avouch for.

Vindication, defending, clearing, delivering.

Vindictive, sennetick malicious, revengeful.

Vineau k, Vinetorian, belonging to wine.

Vinipote, vinolent, Vinosity, a wine libber, full, or fulness of Wine.

Vintage, the time of making Wine, or gathering of Grapes.

Violation, infringing, breaking, ravishing.

Violate, to break or transgress a Law, to ravish, deflower, or defile a Woman by violence.

Viol, a Musical Instrument with six Chords.

Violin, a lesser Instrument with four strings.

Base Viol, like the Treble with four strings.

Virago a Heroine, a Valiant Woman of Manly Courage.

Viralon, a cool fresh Gale from the Sea in America.

Vire, the Arrow of a Cross-Bow; Also a quarrel.

Vicelay, a Shepherds Song or Dance, a Roundelay.

Virgate of Land, a measure called yard land.

Virginal, like a Maid or Virgin.

Virginals, a Musical Instrument for Women to play upon, with keys like an Harpsicon or Organ.

Virgo, one of the twelve Signs, the Zodiack.

Virgula divinatoria, the

VIR

Hazel wand, with which some pretend to find out, or Divine where Copper, Tin, or Lead Mines are.

Virgule, a Nursery of young Trees and Plants.

Viridity, flourishing; green, th and greeness.

Virility, arrival to Mans Estate, Manhood.

Viripotent, at Womans Estate, or Marriageable.

Virtuoso, a Philosophical Inquirer into the Secrets of Nature and Art; an ingenious Person, a Lover of Virtue.

Virulent very poisonous, venomous, infectious, deadly.

Virulency passion, spite, malice, venom.

Viscous, tenacious, clammy, like Bird-lime.

Vilcated, surprised, or taken like a Bird with Bird-lime.

Visceral, Visceration, belonging to the Bowels; or the inwards of the Stomach, given as a reward to the Dogs: imbowelting, raw flesh.

Viscidity, Viscosity, Viscid, Viscors, relating to clamminess, clammy.

Visible, appearing plain, obvious, open.

Visibilty, that may be seen or perceived.

Visier, or Grand Visier, the principal Minister of State under the Grand Seigneur.

Vision, an Apparition, a Sight.

Visiration of the Bishop, to inspect into all misdeemeanors in his Diocese once in three years.

Vistitation of the Arch-Deacon, is usually once a year.

Vital, Vitaily, life, briskness, liveliness of mind.

Vitation

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VIT

Vitation, preventing, or avoiding.

Vitelline, appearing like the yolk of an Egg.

Vitiate, to seduce, debase, corrupt or defile.

Vitiforous, a Wine Carver, or Vine Dresser.

Vitiligate, to cause contentions, disturbance and quarrels.

Vitiosity, very much inclined to be

Vitious, wicked, lewd, debauched or full of vice.

Vitrean, Vitrine, Vitricul, pertaining to Glass.

Vitrificable, that which is subject to

Vitification, or to be transmuted into Glass.

Vitriol, of a mixt composition between Metal and Stone, usually termed Copperas

Vituline, pertaining to Veal or a Calf.

Vitriolous, relating to Copperas or Vitriol.

Vituperate, to undervalue, disgrace, dispraise.

Vituperable, one that deserves

Vituperation, rebuke, chiding, reprimanding, reproof or blame.

St. Vitus's dance, a Disease that causeth the Patient to move, leap or dance, a kind of frenzy from malignant Vapours, resembling the stinging of a Serpent called Tarantula, which it is reported, causeth persons to dance till they Die.

Viva pecunia, live Cattel.

Vivacity, quickness, briskness, sprightliness, live lines.

Vivary, a Cage, Pen, or inclosure for live Birds, Beasts or Fish.

VIV

Vivency, alive, brisk, living.

Vivifical, Vivificent, Vivify, Vivification, to revive, recover, quicken, enliven, or pertaining thereto.

Vivid, strong, healthy, brisk, lively.

Vivaporous, bringing forth living young ones.

Vixen or Fixen, a little Cub, Vexer or Fox.

Ulceration, Corruption; to be afflicted with

Ulcers, Batches or Blains, to be

Ulcerated or Ulcerous, full of running sores.

Uliginous, boggy, plashy, wet, slabby, waterish.

Ule or Yule, the Festival of Christmas.

Ulophone, a Plant, called also Vervilago, the Camellion or black thistle;

Also a poisonous glue proceeding from the Herb Mistleto.

Ultimate, utmost, farthest, last.

Ultimahafia, the last hand or touches of a Painter with his Pencil on a Picture.

Ultion, Vengeance, Revenge.

Ultra marice, a blue Stone or Mineral used by Painters for that colour;

Also beyond Sea.

Ultra mundane, Celestial, beyond the visible world.

Ultroneous, without constraint, willingly, freely.

Ullulate, to hollow, squall, bawl, or howl.

Umbel, Umbrell, Umbrello, a little shade, Fan or Bone-grace; a broad Indian Screen.

Umbels, the heads of Fennel full of Seeds.

UMB

Umber, a Fish; Also a kind of scabby Sheep.

Umber, a Mineral used by Painters for a sad yellow Colour.

Umbilical, Umbilick, pertaining to the Navel or middle part.

Umbrage, Umbragious; jealousy, suspicion; Also private, obscure, shady.

Umbrated, covered over, shadowed.

Umaceffible, which cannot be approached unto, or come at.

Umbriferous, Umbrous, casting a shadow, very cool and shady.

Umple, an old word for Cambrick or fine Lawn.

Unanime, Unanimous

Unanimity, agreement, concord, consent, of one mind or opinion.

Unbethink, to consider, contemplate upon, recollect, or bethink ones self.

Uncoire, a smelling sore, commonly in the thumb or finger, called also a Felton.

Uncouth, unusual, strange, unknown.

Unction, daubing or anointing.

Unctorian, Unctuousity.

Unctuous, belonging to Fat, Grease or Oyl.

Uncus, the motion, or flowing of the Billows or Waves; Also an Anchor or Hook.

Undee, a term in Heraldry, when they represent the Waves of the Sea.

Undenae, Ghosts or Spirits, said to inhabit in the Center of the Earth.

Undeceive, rightly to inform, to remove mistakes, to clear up matters.

Undicroft, a Celler, Cave, or Vault under a Church.

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UND

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UNS

Underfitter, a Lodger, a Tennant, an Inmate.

Under meals, afternoons luncheon, or eating. Old.

Undernoon, past dinner time, After noon. Old.

Undermere, to Curse. Excommunicate, or take down. Old.

Underpore, to underlay or put under. Old.

Undulant, sounding or rearing like the Sea.

Undulation, waving or moving up and down like the Waves of the Sea.

Undulate, Undulated, to appear like the Waves of the Sea.

Uneith, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. Old.

Unganand, weakly, foolish, silly, ungainly. Old.

Unguent, Ointment.

Unguentum Armarium, weapon salve, so called, because the Sword or other Weapon, whereon: the blood is, being anointed, cures it round as it is reported.

Unheal, illness: unheal, illness, sickness. Old.

Unick, alone, singly, only.

Unicorns as Unicorn, with a single horn.

Unity, to unite, join, or make one.

Uniform, of one nature, fashion or kind. To have

Uniformity, likeness, similitude, agreement of one form.

Ucity, Union, Uniting, joining or consolidating two Churches or Parishes into one, or under one incumbent, as was done in many Parishes after the fire of London, 1666. Also oneness, concord, agreement.

Union, concord, agreement, joining together.

Uniting, in love and kindness,

Union, a valuable Pearl, so named, because they are always found two joined together.

Uniporous, bringing forth one young one at once.

Unison, a term in Music, of one and the same sound, two notes agreeing in one.

Universe, the Earth, the whole World.

Universal, Universal, wholly, generally, all the body, state, generality, or totality.

University, a body Politick, or Corporation in the Civil Law, now appropriated to Academics or Scholastick Societies, as Cambridge and Oxford.

University Colledge in Oxford, one of the first there, Erected by King Alfred.

Univocal, of the like or same signification, of one word or voice.

Univocally spoken, words that differ in sound or spelling, but have the like tendency or signification.

Uckennel, or drive the Fox out of his hole.

Unlage, an oppressive, impious, and unjust law. Saxon.

Unlawful Assembly; It was made so by Act of Parliament in King Charles II. (since repealed) if five, above those of the household, met together to exercise Religion. Also when above three join together violently to commit some illegal action.

Unleash, untie, loosen, or let go the Hounds.

Unplie, to open, make clear, or explain. Old.

Unfeliceti, miserable.

Unest, wretchedness, unhappiness. Old.

Unferd or Unpar'd, unbar'd, unbolted, unlock'd. Old.

Unfatiable, that has never enough; or can never be filed, satiated, or satisfied.

Unthote, fower, bitter, putrid, stinking, not sweet. Old.

Unweather, blowing, stormy, windy tempestuous weather. Sax.

Unthew'd or Unthew'd, rude, clownish, ill bred, unmannerly. Old.

Unwemmed, chaste, undeflowered, unsuspected. Old.

Unwift, not knowing, as I wist not, I know not. Old.

Unwit, little wit, silliness, folly. Old.

Unwry, to display, open, unfold, or uncover. Old.

Unyolden, keeping, preserving, not yielding.

Vocabulary, pertaining to words, consisting only of words; a little Dictionary or word Book.

Vocal, pertaining to singing.

Vocality, or the voice.

Vocation, an Implyment, a Trade, a Calling, or course of life.

Vocative, pertaining to Calling.

Vociferation, boasting, buffing, waring, bragging, exclaiming, bawling, crying out aloud.

Voculation, the true pronunciation or accenting of vowels or words.

Vogue, vulgar opinion, mode, fashion, sway, command, authority, or consent.

Voidance or Vacancy, in the Civil Law is, when

a Church out a Parvoide, an Archdeacon.

Voide, or dishes after dinner.

Voide, Heraldry, some part of field apply.

Voide, near adjoining.

Volag, stable, m.

Volag, flying like.

Volag, Cage, w.

Volag, latility.

Volag, Mercury evaporat.

Volag, Air.

Volag, unwilling.

Volag, will or n.

Volag, mong th.

Volag, bling the.

Volag, People.

Volag, or sit up.

Volag, inclination.

Volag, do a thin.

Volag, ed, or f.

Volag, in Musi.

Volag, a course riding.

Volag, turning.

Volag, in speech.

Volag, easily m.

Volag, and ple.

Volag, the first.

Volag, Patents.

a Church Living is with-
out a Parson.

Voider, in Heraldry is
an Arch line in an Escut-
cheon.

Voiders, broad baskets
or dishes to clear the Table
after dinner.

Voiding, a term in
Heraldry, by taking away
some part, whereby the
field appears.

Voisinage or **Visinage**,
near adjoining, neighbour-
hood.

Volage, uncertain, un-
stable, mutable, unconstant.

Volant, upon the wing,
flying like a bird.

Volary, a large Bird
Cage, with room for flying
about.

Volatile, **Volatical**, **Vo-
latility**, **Vollatious**, unfix'd
Mercurial, subject to fly,
evaporate or turn into
Air.

Voleus **Noleus**, forcibly,
unwillingly, whether you
will or no.

Volgivant, herde a-
mong the rabble, resem-
bling the Mob, or Common
People.

Volitate, to remove, fly,
or sit up and down.

Volutation, a desire, in-
clination, or willingness to
do a thing.

Vollow ground, unplow-
ed, or fallow ground Suff.

Volta, a dance or turn
in Musick in Italy; Also
a course about, or turn in
riding.

Volubility, changing,
turning, inconstancy.

Voluble, ready, quick
in speech, eloquent, elegant,
easily moved, rolled about.

Volumus, It is our will
and pleasure, or We will,
the first word in the Kings
Patents or Protections.

Voluminous, great, large,
consisting of many.

Volumes, or parts, bul-
ky, also the size of a Book.

Vo unde, **Volantary**,
Voluntative, without force
or compellation, freely, wil-
lingly.

Voluptable, **Voluptu-
ous**, **Voluptative**, **Volup-
tuousness**, all pertaining to
delight, pleasure, wanton-
ness, debauchery, gluttony,
drunkenness, lewdness.

Vomes or **Fomes**, with
great rage, or anger, Old

Vomition, **Vomitory**,
spewing, casting, vomiting,
ridding the stomach.

Voor, the furrow of a
Cartwheel, or in plowing.
Suffolk.

Voracious, **Voracity**, **Vo-
ration**, hungry, scadling, de-
vouring, greedy.

Voraginous, swallowing
up, devouring like a

Voraco, a gulf, quag-
mire, or whirlpool.

Votary, those that oblige
themselves by a Promise,
Covenant or Vow; The
Monks, Friars and Nuns
are so termed.

Vote, a Resolution in
Parliament; A Voice or
Suffrage in Elections; de-
claring ones opinion or judg-
ments.

Votive, wished, desired,
vowed.

Vouch, to pass ones word,
to warrant, to avow, to
avouch, to affirm with con-
fidence.

Voucher, he that inga-
ges, or passeth his word;
in Law, when one warrants
the Title or Sale of Houses
or Lands, pursuant to the
agreement.

Voundstone, foundati-
on Stone or free stone.

Vowel, a Letter with-

out which no word can be
compounded, and hath a
sound of its self; there are
five of them, a, e, i, o, u.

Vailes, in France, Nuns
are so termed.

Upland ground, high,
hilly ground, not wet nor
marshy.

Upsitting time, the
first rising of a Woman out
of her bed after childing.
York.

Uphap, overflown, over-
spread, heap up, cover over.
Old.

Uplight or **Uplift**, lif-
ted up, taken or beaten

Upwale, push'd, or fuel-
led up. Old.

Uraick or **Wrack**, a
weed on the Sea side in
Gamesey and Jersey, ga-
thered for firing.

Uranokopy, a survey,
inspection or view of the
Heavens; from

Urania, the feigned God-
dess or Muse of the Hea-
vens.

Urbane, **Urbani**, per-
taining to a City.

Urbanity, obligingness,
courtesy, civility, gentle-
ness.

Urbicarian, relating to
the City of Rome.

Ure fortune, hap, chance.

Urent, scorching, roasting.

Ureter, the Pipes in
the body, wherein the

Urine is conveyed from
the Kidneys to the Bladder.

Urgent, of concernment,
necessary, expeditious, hasty,
pressing.

Urim and **Thummim**,
the Orient, precious stones
worn by the Jewish High
Priests, in the Pleits of the
Rational upon his breast.
Levit. 8. signifying Lights
and Perfections.

URI

Urinary, the Pipe that goes to the Bladder with the Urine.

Urinal, a glass vessel to cast water in.

Urinator, one that goes underwater, a Diver.

Urn, a measure of two gallons and an half; Also an Earthen Vessel or Pitcher, wherein the ancient Romans put the Ashes of burnt Bodys; several were found some years since in Norfolk, of which Sir Thomas Brown gives an Account.

Urescopy giving judgment, casting urine or water.

Ursa Major, and **Ursa Minor**, two Northern Constellations, or Stars at such a distance from each other, as may seem dark to represent a Bear.

Ursine, rude, unshapen like a Bear.

Urus or **Ureox**, amighty with Bull.

Urynes, Snares or Nets to catch Hawks.

Usaude, custom prescription, use, use e.

Ufance of money, to be paid at the Months end.

Ufance double, after two Months.

Ufers of a School; also four under Officers in the Exchequer.

Ufquebah, a strong liquor drank by the Indians; **Aqua Vitæ**.

Ufion, searachi, ghosting, burning.

Ufulate, **Ufulation**, searing or burning with an hot Iron.

Ufcupation, custom, use e, long possession, prescription.

Ufufuctuary, having the fruits and profits of an Estate the propriety whereof is in another.

USU

Usury, receiving Interest or profit for the use and loan of Money.

Ufarpation, possession without propriety, violently retaining the right of another.

U-at, the eighth day after each term.

Urenfis, household stuff, working tools for a Shop or Trade.

Uterine, relating to the Belly or Womb.

Uible, what may be made use of.

Utility, beneficial, gainful, profitable.

Utinam. Yes, I desire, or wish; Oh that!

Ufangthes, the privilege of a Lord to punish a Thief taken within his own Jurisdiction; though be acted the Crime, or inhabited in another place Saxon.

Utlegh, out of the protection of the Law; Outlawed Old.

Udawry or **Outlawry**, one that is declared an Outlaw for absconding or not appearing to answer to the Law.

Uopian, fabulous, invented, feigned from

Uopia, a little Book written by Sir Thomas Moore, being the model of a well governed State or Kingdom, not in being.

Uter, without, beyond, outward.

Uter Barriers, Counselors that plead with in the Bar in Courts of Justice.

Utterance, fluency or readiness in speech, discourse or talk.

Ufal, **Uveal**, relating to Wine or Grapes.

Utea tunita a covering or coat of the Eye, resembling the skin of a grape

VUL

Vuid, juicy, moist, wet. **Vuiferous**, bringing wine or grapes.

Vulgar, **Vulgarity**, **Vulgarization**, **Vulgar**, public abroad, open, rude, dull, common; making known to the people.

Vulgo, usually, commonly, practiced by the common people.

Vulned, **Vulnerated**, in Heraldry wounded with a Dart or Arrow, transfixed, shot through.

Vulnerary, a healer of cuts or wounds.

Vulnifical, cutting or wounding.

Vulpine, **Vulpinate**, **Vulpariness**, to act cunningly, subtilly, craftily, like a Fox.

Vulson, plucking, pulling.

Vultacious, of a dull, heavy, morose or grave countenance.

Vulturine, bloody, cruel, covetous, like a

Vulture, or Bird of Prey, ravenous, rapacious.

Verril or **Ferril**, at the bottom of a Cane.

Vvula, the palate of the mouth.

Vvula spoon, for the having use or falling down of the Vvula, by blowing salt and pepper up to it.

Uxorious, fondness or dote upon a Wife; a hen peck man; one governed by his Wife.

W.

Waste, at Sea, signs or tokens, notices given to a Boat or other Vessel, that the Ship is in distress, or for them to come aboard.

Wastren,

Wastren, at are C

Waga, maintaining

Wage, fix pos

Wage, recogn

Wage, to take, for

Wage, suit of L

Wage, upon t

Wage, his secur

Waife, on him.

Waife, Thief bein

Waife, leaves be

Waife, the forfeit

Waife, the Mann

Waife, rior does

Waife, nobl

Waife, the full

Waife, may be Ple

Waife, quantity

Waife, had and

Waife, also a Ca

Waife, effect.

Waife, Weive, re

Waife, regard o

Waife, waived

Waife, ned for c

Waife, ful to app

Waife, the same a

Waife, tem.

Waife, Wake o

Waife, with wat

Waife, stem, a

Waife, wife.

Waife, Wakem

Waife, Officer

Waife, upon in

Waife, med.

Waife, Wake-B

Waife, ed also S

Waife, know-pis.

WAG

Wafers, Men of War
are Convoys to Merchants Ships.

Waga, Vaga, a weight
maintaining, two hundred
by six pounds.

Wage, Gage, to enter
into recognizance, to be
surety; to prosecute, un-
dertake, follow or engage in
suit of Law.

Wage war, to enter
into or proclaim War.

Wage his Law, to de-
pose upon Oath by himself
his security, that he does
not owe the Sum charged
on him.

Waife, Weif, Goods that
Thief being pursued, drops
leaves behind him, which
are forfeit to the Lord of
the Mannor, if the Pro-
secutor does not appear.

Wailed wine, excellent,
rich, noble, choice wine.

Wain, decrease, dimi-
nishing, like the Moon af-
ter the full.

Wainable Land, which
may be Plowed or Tilled.

Wain of Timber, such
quantity as is one foot
wide and two yards long.
Also a Cart or Waggon.

Weive, renounce, leave,
desert or forsake.

Waived, a Woman Out-
lawed for contemptuous re-
fusal to appear to the Law,
the same as Outlawry in
Latin.

Wake of a Ship, the
stern water. She makes
stern, discovering her
wake.

Wakeman, the princi-
pal Officer of the Town in
England in Yorkshire is so
named.

Wake-Robin, a Plant,
called also Starch-wort and
Stew-wort.

WAL

Wakes, Feasts or Re-
vels, kept annually the
Sunday after the Saints
day, to which the Parish
Church was Dedicated.

Wale, in Navigation, in-
bending, turning about.

Walkers, Cloth fulled;
also Forresters.

Walk-mill, in the North
is a Fulling-mill.

Wall-pepper, a plant,
called also a Stonecrop.

Walsome, filthy, nasty,
loathsome, unclean.

Want, in the North is a
Mould-trap, or Mole.

Wankle, uncertain, in-
constant, fickle, limber.
North.

Wang, the Jaw or Jaw-
bone; Also a Meadow or
Field Old.

Wang-teeth, the great
teeth, rinders or cheek
teeth. Old.

Wanger, a Cloak-bag,
wallet, satchel, male or
budget.

Wantrust, suspicion, jea-
lousie, sursumise, mistrust.

Wantey, a girdle or sur-
cingle for a Carriers Horse.

Wanward, unhappy, un-
lucky, unfortunate.

Wapentakes, the Divi-
sions or Hundreds of a
County, so called, because
formerly the Tenants use to
deliver up their Arms or
Weapons to their Lord, in
token of servitude.

Waple a Bee, a Drone.
a Waspe, Suffex.

Wamble, to quaver or
shake in singing.

Ward, the Heir of a
Tenant, who is Ward to
his Lord, during his mi-
nority; Also part of a
Forrest.

Ward, the Limits or Ju-
risdiction of an Alderman
of London, wherein there

WAR

are twenty four Wards and
an Alderman chosen in
each, for Electing Inferior
Officers, and governing the
same.

Warden, a Keeper or
Guardian, myst Companies
in London have a Master
and Wardens.

Wardors, or Guard de
Corps, Guards to the body.

Wardmore Court, held
in all the Wards of Lon-
don every Christmas, to
hear grievances or com-
plaints of damages done in
the Ward.

Ward-robe, where the
Robes of the King or the
Nobility are kept.

Wards and Liveries,
whereby the Heirs of the
Nobility, whose Fathers left
them young were under
the

Wardship or Guardian-
ship of the King by Act of
Parliament, in the Reign
of King Henry VIII. but
repealed by King Charles
II.

Wardwit, or Warwit
exemption from being cha-
rged with watch and ward.

Warren, a place to keep
Rabbits, Partridges and
Pheasants, warranted by
a warrant from the King.

Ware your money, lay
it out to advantage, bestow
it well. North.

Warangles, a sort of
ravenous Birds, full of
noise and wrangling.
whence the word wrang-
ling or brawling may be
derived.

Warson, recompence,
county reward. Old.

Warp, a board that is
bent, is said to be warped;
also the third that passeth
through the whole length
of the Cloth, Staff, or Lin-
nen in Weaving.

Warranty,

WAS

WAY

WEL

Warranty, security by Bond or Covenant for performance of a Bargain.

Warior, a Tax, Toll or Contribution to the King in his Wars.

Wash of Cyfers, a measure containing twelve strikes.

Wassail, I wish you health. Saxon.

Wassail bowl, of spiced Ale, carried about at Christmas, with singing to get money.

Waste, in Law, is spoil or damage of an House, Wood or Trees, to the damage of the next Heir.

Waste-ground, that which lies common or waste.

Wattle bread, a sort of Cake called fine sinnel, with saffron.

Watch at Sea, half the Ships Company; or one Man to watch four hours.

Water born, above water, that swims or is just afloat.

Waterpage, an Instrument for gaging; also a Ark or Wall to keep out the Sea.

Watergang, a Conveyance, Trench or Trough to carry off water.

Water-line, the depth that the Ship when she is laden, ought to swim in.

Water-lock, a sluice to keep up the water, or a fenced watering place.

Wattles, to fold sheep made like gates with split wood, or like hurdles closed together.

Wave-offerings, loaves made by the Israelites annually for their first fruits, Leviticus 23.

Wavey, a term in Heraldry, painting like the rising Waves of the Sea.

Wax, set or shot; money paid the Priest three times annually to provide Church Candles.

Waybit or Weebit, a short way, a little bit or little more; though sometimes two or three Miles. Yorkshire.

Wayled, feeble, decrepit, ancient, grown old. Old.

Waymenting grieving, mourning, sighing, sobbing, lamenting, Ah wey is me. Old.

Weald of Kent, the inclosed or woody part of Kent or Suffex; the other part being called the Downs or Hills.

Weanel, Weanling, any young Creature lately weaned.

Weapon-salve, curing wounds by anointing the Sword that gave it.

Weather, at Sea, is to go to the windward.

Weather-bow, that next the wind or weather.

Weather-man, a Bowman or Archer, that takes exact notice of the weather.

Weather the hawk, to her out into the air.

Wea worth you, Ah! wea is me, wea and alas. Woe be to you, Ah woe is me, woe and alas. North.

Webb, he that weaves Cloth; a Weaver. Old.

Wed, security, a pledge or pawn. Saxon.

Weede or Wide, Vestments, Cloths, Garments. Saxon.

Weel in Lancashire, is a Whirlpool.

Ween, to imagin, guess, judge or think. Old.

Wete, Wite, quick, brisk, swift, nimble.

Weigh of Cheese or Wooll, is two hundred fifty

six pound Averdupois weight.

Weild, to manage, guide, rule, or sway a Scepter.

Weir or Waar, Shipwreck, or Sea-wreck North.

Welked, blasted, withered.

Welken or Wilkin, the Heavens, the Horizon of Sky. Saxon.

Wellanceer, woe and alas North.

Weleful, rich, opulent, wealthy. Old.

Welsh, gallsish, wallish, wallsh.

Wem, brack, bread-hole, or small blemish in Cloth; also the Belly. Scotch.

Wend, to walk, accompany. go.

Vveeld or VVeal, the same with VVeald, a Forest or Woody place.

VVear, VVair, a pound weight in Somersetshire.

VVERN, to excuse, to deny, to put off. Old.

VVire, VVere, VVergild, a fine among the Saxons paid for killing a Man and unawares; and so the

VVeregild, or fine of an Earl or Arch-Bishop upon that account, was fifteen thousand Thrimas's or Groats.

VVeregel, Theft, a Felony or Theft that might be compounded.

VVerre, sorrow, trouble, vexation, grief. Old.

VVenyed, out-lawed, exiled, banished. Old.

VVerth, value or worth. Old.

VVest-Saxonlage, a Law made by the VVest-Saxons.

VVestern, toward the West part of Heaven, Westward. Old.

VVestreb,

VVestrec,

son, or

VVestfy,

ness, dize,

VVete,

stand, to

VVhappl,

shire,

VVharfa,

Money paid

VVhaire,

four

VVhead,

duce, into

VVelfh, V

VVheam,

VVhede,

VVhish, fill,

VVhien-

VVhe Cat.

VVheen

VVhiller, a H

VVwhere,

VVhick,

VVhille,

VVhilon,

VVhinet,

L

WHA

WHI

WHO

Averdun, **V**Vestrich, the Sun goes
 down, or setteth in the
 West.
 Scepter. **V**Vesty swimming gird-
 lest, dizzonest. North.
 Crack No. **V**Vete, **V**Vils, to un-
 derstand, to know.
 With. **V**Vhapple-way, in So-
 mersetshire, where a Horse
 may pass, but not a Cart.
 Wilkin, the. **V**Varfinger, one that is
 superior in a
 Horizon. **V**Vharf, or broad place
 on the side of a River, or
 on the Sea shore to lay goods
 upon.
 Fish, wallish. **V**Vharfage, the Toll or
 Money paid for landin-
 g.
 ck, break. **V**Vhaire in Cheshire
 beareth four wild Apples or
 Bells. **V**Vheadle, to inveigle,
 to deceive, to cheat, deceive. In
 Cheshire, **V**Vheadle is a
 story or Tale.
 terfshire. **V**Vheam, **V**Vheem,
 a handsome, convenient
 team, that no Asse can
 draw.
 e, **V**Vergile. **V**Vheamow, quick brisk.
 the Saxons. **V**Vheden, an idiot,
 a Man and a filly, simple fellow.
 id so the. **V**Vest.
 Arch-Bishop. **V**Vhen-Cat, a sow Cat,
 the Cat. North.
 Thomsau's. **V**Vheen or Queen, a
 pullet, a Hen fowl. Sax.
 Theft, a Fe. **V**Vhere, to confound,
 that might. **V**Vhick, to surprize, amaze.
 Old.
 row, trouble. **V**Vhicker or **V**Vhacker,
 f. Old. **V**Vhick, to quarrel, to fight for.
 out-lawed. **V**Vhiche, a Boat, Ark.
 d. Old. **V**Vhich, a Boat, Ark.
 lue or worth. **V**Vhich, a Boat, Ark.
 onlage. **V**Vhids, talk, words.
 the **V**Vest. **V**Vhilk, that, which.
 Old.
 toward the. **V**Vhilom, lately former-
 heaven, West. **V**Vhile, to be of use, in time past.
VVhine, the noise or
 of an Otter.

VVhins, Furbusches, Furs.
VVhipstaff, that with
 which the Pilot or Steers-
 man turns the helm.
VVherkned, strangled.
 choaked.
VVhirlbat or **V**Vhirl-
 bone, the bone that is upon
 the Knee.
VVhisker, a shallow
 basket, basket-ped, or whisk.
VVhit, a Jail or Prison.
 Newgate. Cant.
VVwhite-hart Forrest.
 Blackmore Forrest.
VVwhite-hart Silver, a
 Tax which King Henry
 III. laid upon the Estate
 of Thomas Lind for kil-
 ling a curious White Hart,
 and the Possessors of the
 Land pay is to this day,
 faith Dr. Fuller.
VVwhite-spurs, a kind of
 Gentlemen or Esquires, so
 named for wearing such.
VVwhite-strakes, a course
 sort of Cloth made in De-
 vonshire.
VVwhite, for Children, or
 a double blanket worn over
 Womens shoulders in the
 West. Also to make white,
 by shaving or cutting.
VVwhitow-grals, a plant,
 called also Nailwort, help-
 ful for
VVwhitlows, sores or swell-
 ings, called also fellowes.
VVwhitsunday or **V**Vwhit-
 fontide, a Festival obser-
 ved in remembrance of the
 descending of the Holy Spi-
 rit upon the Apostles, in
 the resemblance of fiery
 Tongues. In the primitive policy, craftiness.
 times at this great Feast,
 there use to be a general false fire, or Ignis fatuus;
 Baptism performed by a jelly of Vapours that shines
 Priests in white Garments; in the night, which being
 and some relate, that Chri-
 stians use to send white
 leaves one to another, as
 presents.

VVwhole case boots, Jack
 boots, Riding boots, large
 Hunting boots.
VVwhorts or **V**Vwhortle-
 berries, small black Berries
 called mul-berries.
VVwhorl-bat, a long staff
 or strap, with a leaden
 plummet at the end, used
 by the Ancient Romans in
 their Martial Exercises.
VVwick, fleshy, noisome,
 odious, stinking, counter-
 feit. Old.
VVwicker, a small door,
 window, shutter or case-
 ment.
VVwidows Bench, a
 privilege enjoyed by Wid-
 ows in Suffex, to have
 part of their Husbands
 Estates, besides their jointure.
VVwigh or Waagh, a
 wedge or lever. North.
VVwieres, Fairies, cunning
 Women, Witches, Desti-
 nies. Scotland.
VVwight, nimble, quick,
 swift. Also a poor, wretched
 ble forlorn wretch.
VVwight.
VVwild fire, for Bombs,
 Carcases, Rockets, Ser-
 pents, &c. first invented
 by the Greeks, in the
 year of the World 717.
VVwild-water-creffes, a
 plant, called also Cuckoo-
 flower, and Ladys smock.
VVwiik or **V**Vwhilk, a wa-
 ter snail or perri-winkle.
VVwile, craft, cunning,
 in tricking, deceit.
VVwiley, full of subtilty,
 craftiness.
VVwill of the whisp, a
 plant, called also Ignis fatuus;
 Baptism performed by a jelly of Vapours that shines
 Priests in white Garments; in the night, which being
 and some relate, that Chri-
 stians use to send white
 leaves one to another, as
 presents.

Willow-

WIN

Willow-weed or herb, named also *Loose strife*.

Wimple, a Streamer or Flag; Also the pleated Neck-cloth worn by Nuns in Monasteries.

Winne, to make a noise, to grieve, cry, or complain. Old.

Winch, an Instrument to dry waters, to pluck or screw.

Wind-berry, a small Berry called a Bilberry. North.

Winder, to shave, cut trim the hair. North.

Wind-tackle, for heaving and hoisting Goods into a Vessel.

Wind-row, Hay in the Fields lying in rows to be cocks.

Wine Ape, Appian wine, Muscadell.

Winers, branches of a Grape tree or Vine.

Winly, peaceably, undisturbed, quietly.

Winter-rig, to manage fallow Land in Winter.

Wizard, a South-sayer, Fortune-teller, a Stargazer, a Diviner, a Conjuror, Prophet or cunning man. Saxon.

Wife-acre, a Simploton, Coxcomb, Idiot, Fool.

Whippers, Conjurors, Prognosticators, Astrologers. Old.

Wig, to counsel, advise, to secure, keep or save.

Wift, to understand, to know, to be advised of. Sax.

Witcher, and Witcher-bubber, Silver, a Silver Cup-bowl, or Tankard Cant.

Witcher-cully, a Goldsmith or Silversmith Cant.

Witcher-tilter, a Sword with an hilt of silver. Cant.

Witterden, an Imposition or Tax laid upon the

People by the great Council of the West Saxons.

Withernam, a Writ so called, whereby the Sheriff may seize as much goods from the person that has taken a distress and removed it where it cannot be recovered by a Replevin, as the value of them is.

Withers, that part of an Horse's neck that is next the shoulder or saddle bow.

Withsey, Withsit, to excuse or deny; to oppose or withstand. Old.

Wittal or Wittoll, a contented Cuckold, one that knows himself to be corrupted or horned. Saxon.

Witten, Witte-ly, knowingly, on purpose; to be certainly told or informed.

Wrate, to abhor, detest, abominate, hate or loath. Saxon.

Woad, a plant used to dye blue, resembling Plantain.

Woadmella coarse hairy Cloth.

Woddeth, Wood, Word, furious, distracted, growing mad. Old.

Wogh, a partition fence, hedge, ditch, or wall. Lan.

Wolds, downs, hills, without Wood or Trees. Sax.

Wolves teeth, a disease in a Horse, by two extravagant teeth growing in his upper jaw, that prevent his chewing or eating.

Won, Wone, enough, plenty store. Also an habitation, dwelling, or abiding place. Old.

Wonde, to return, retreat, recoil, or turn back. Old.

Wong, a Meadow, Inclosure or Field. Saxon.

Woodbine, otherwise called Honey suckle.

WOO

Woodgeld, liberty for cutting wood freely in Chase, Forreſt or Wood.

Woodmore, Court where there are proceedings in Law about misdemeanors in the Forreſt.

Woodshaw, a covered shaddow, or woodside.

Wood-wants, holes made in a piece of wood or post. North.

Wood-ward, an Officer pertaining to the Wood Forreſt, walking with quarter Staff or Bill, and taking cognizance of misdemeanors.

Woodwolf, one living in woods; a Satyr, a wild Man.

Woof, the thread or stuff that goes cross the warp in Weaving.

Wooll-drivers, the carry Wooll to Market to the Farmers or Sheep Masters.

Wooll-staple, the appointed Town or City for vending Wooll by Whole-sale.

Wooll-winders, Officers that bundle the wind off the fleeces, who are obliged to sell just twice Seller and Buyer.

Wopeu, grieved, sighing, mourned, cried, wept. Old.

Woor or Wove, Shipwracke Goods, Sea-wrack. Kent.

Worch-braccho, or wor brittle, earnest, diligent upon work.

Worm, an Iron Instrument to draw shot or powder out of a Musket Cannon; like a Worm.

Worried, strangled, stifled, choked. North.

Worts, Warts, Wurt, the Saxon name for Root Herbs or Plants.

W

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WRA

liberty for Worth up, to go up, to
freely in to ascend.
r Wood. Wowe, an old word
Court a Forrest, Wood or
proceeding use.
misdeame Sea-wrack, a weed grow-
est. ing in the Sea.
a cover Wrake, Wreke, Wre-
oodside, ke, malice, wrath, anger,
holes made venge.
wood or Wianglands, Tices that
now so crooked and uneven
d, an Office at they will never make
the Wood mber.
ing with Wraathed, incensed,
or Bill, an- ed, provoked, moved
ance of a wrath or anger.
Wray, Wrey, to be-
ray, discover, bearty or
ayr, a will.
Wrawnesh, peevishnes,
shnes, roughnes, perverse.
ross the way.
Wreath, in Heraldry,
a figure called a Torce,
between the Mantle and
they buy Crest. Also a Boars
or Sheep.
Wreck, in the Civil
ole, the away is, when a Ship is
or City set away and all the Men
by Whole-sal- owned; If any goods be
ders, given ashore, they pertain
bundle to the King, but if one has
fleeces, m- ane Creature, a Dog or
to all just be left alive, the Pro-
and Buyer. nitors have a right in
rieved, lighted, provided they make
ed, wept. Old their claim is a year and
Wove, Ship day.
Sea-wrack Wreed, anger, fury,
raish Old.
accho, or w Wreme, to surround,
est, dilig- inclose, to compass.
ork. Wright, an Handicrafts-
n Iron Instr- en, as a Shipwright, a
w shot or pow- wheel-wright, &c.
a Musket Wrir, an Action, Breve,
ge a Worm, or Precept in the
strangled name, requiring any
ed. North. matter to be performed
Varts, Wurt- out a Suit or Action;
ame for Road which there are two
nts.
Wort

XER

Original writs, to begin
the Suit, taken out of the
High Courts of Chancery;
and
judicial writs, after the
Suit is begun from the
Court where the Action is
depending.
Wro, anger, grief, fury,
passion, wrath Old.
Wroken, to be even
with one, to be avenged on
him. Old.
Wrot, melancholy, full
of grief, trouble or sorrow.
Old.
Wry, Wryne, Wiene,
to hide, to conceal, to cover.
Wolverhead, in the
Saxons time, the head of
an Out-law, Thief, or Rob-
ber, was valued at the
same rate as killing and
cutting off a Wolfs head.
Wy, n, a small Town,
Village, or Farm
Wyche houle, where
Salt is boiled and made.
Wynred, old, wither-
ed, wrinkled. Old
Wyle, a wise Sentence,
Saying or Proverb. Old
X.
Xenodochy, an Hof-
pital, Inn, or place
of Entertainment
for Strangers.
Xerist, the title of the
Generals, Princes or Com-
manders in Morocco and
Barbary.
Xeraphagy feeding upon
dry food.
Xerophialmy, an hu-
mor in the eyes, red, dry and
itching.
Xylothes, a Drug cal-
led also Lignum Aloes.
Xyloballium, the
sweet wood or tree, one
of which Balsamum or the
Balm distilleth.

YAR

Xylopolist, a Cole Merchant,
a Wood-monger that
trades in fireing.
Xilinius, any Garment
made of Cotton-wool.
Y.
Yacht, an Holland
pleasure Boat, a
small Vessel for Pa-
ssengers.
Yall, to walk, go, stir,
move. Old.
Yare, to joke, banter,
jest. Old.
Yard, a measure of three
foot, instituted by King
Henry I.
Yardland, a number of
Acres of ground, in some
Countrys 30, in others 20,
and in others 14.
Yare, in Suffolk is bruck,
sharp, nimble, snare.
Yare, in the North, is
saying miserable, wretched,
covetous; Also ready.
Yark, to make ready, to
prepare. North.
Yearn, shrill; Also to
contemplate, meditate, or
study. Also to bark and
cry.
Yarrow, a plant helpful
in bleeding. Also cowardly,
fearful, dastardly, faint-
hearted.
Ya e, Yait, a Gate in
the Countrey. Old.
Yeast, barn beer good.
Ychaped with silver,
having a silver Chape or
Verrill at the bottom.
Ycleped, intitled, na-
med, called. Saxon.
Yclenchel, secured fast-
ned, covered, cross-barred.
Old.
Year, the Lunar Year
consists of 354 days or 12
New moons. The
Solar Year, or by the
Sun, 365 days, 6 hours.
Yedding,

YER

ZED

ZON

Yedding, wandring, tra-
velling, pidding; Also
railing, scolding, bawling.
bawling. Old.

Yeapier, two handfals
at once, 1 Hex.

Yellowgold, the herb cal-
led Marygold. Old.

Yeoman, a Farmer, one
next a Gentleman; a
married Man, a diligent
Man.

Yeman, an Officer at
Court, below a Sergeant
and above a Groom.

Yerd, Government, Pestil-
lence, a Wand or Rod.

Yerne or Iarn, to wish
for, to desire earnestly, to
pity or compassionate. Old.

Yepely, subtilly, craftily
cunningly, wisely. Old.

Yewed, passed, walked
the it. Old.

Yewing, going, walking,
passing.

Yests or Hests, instru-
tions, counsels, precepts. Old.

Yex, hecking, vomiting,
hick up, hick cough. Old.

Yolden, delivered up,
submission, yielding. Old.

Youker, in Holland, is
next our English Yeoman
as much as young man; A
Dutch Gentleman.

Yo-e, formerly, of old
time, anciently, heretofore.

Yoely, in time past.

Yubarch, bread made
for Christmas Holy Days.

Yule-Dag, Christmas
day. Darb.

Yule-block or Yublock
Christmas block.

Yugames or Ulegame,
Christmas Gamble, Play
or Pastures.

Yule of August, Lam-
mas day, the first of the
Month.

Yvery, Ivory, Old.
Ywom, increased grown,
waxen.

Ywrien, concealed, bea-
led, covered.

Ywroke, revenged, wrea-
ked.

Z.

Z In Devonshire, is
in many words pro-
nounced as S,
namely, Zay for Say, Zing
for Sing, Zave for Save, &c.

Zane or Zany, a Jack
pudding, Merry-Andrew
a Turner; Jester or Mi-
mick.

Zald or Yald, delivered
up, yielded, submitted.

Zeechine of Venice, a
gold Coin of about 7s. 6d.
value.

Zeechine of Turkey
about ten shillings.

Zede, goes to ruin, rack
or destruction. Sorer.

Zedoary, a hot and dry
herb from the East-Indies.

Zelot, a Bigot, one that
is hot, furious, fervent,
passionate in their way and
opinion.

Zelotophy, full of zeal,
fearfulness and jealousy.

Zewith, that part of
the Horizon that is di-
rectly over our heads.

Zephyre, the Western
winds.

Zereh, a Jewish mea-
sure containing nine inches.

Zest, an Orange peel
put into a glass of Wine for
a gust.

Zodiack, in Astronomy
is an imaginary Circle,
wherein the twelve Signs
are placed, through which
the Sun annually passes;

The names of the Signs are
Aries, Taurus, Gemini.

Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Li-
bra, Scorpio, Sagittarius,
Capricornus, Aquarius,
Pisces.

Zone, a Girdle a Purse.
Also a first part of the
Heavens in Astronomy,
whereof one is sultry hot,
two extreme cold, and two
temperate; The Torrid
hot or burning Zone, is con-
tained between the two
Tropicks, Cancer and Ca-
prikorn, wherein the Sun
continually keeps his Course
and Revolution. The

Temperate Zone, be-
tween the Pole, themselves
and the Polar Circles.

Zonigium, an Instru-
ment used by Physicians
and Chirurgeons to convey
Medicines into the stomach
by a long narrow neck.

Zonnets, the imaginary
appearances of Fairys, Pig-
my Spirits or Gnomes.

Zographical, appertain-
ing to

Zeography, or the de-
lineating, description, or
painting of Beasts.

Zoophies, Spunges, or
other such like Plants, which
seem to partake of the na-
ture of sensitive Animals
as well as Vegetables.

Zuche Stowene, a dry
withered block for stock,
Timber or Wood.

Zundel, in some places
signifies Tender.

Zygoniatal, pertain-
ing to sixteen ounces or
pound; Also relating to
Zygonate, a Cullender
or Clark of the Market.

Zytherfary, a Breu-
house.

Zz, a Character or Mark
recently used by Physicians
to signify Myster.

F I N I S.

A N

Historical Poetical DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

The Proper Names of Men, Women, Rivers, Countrys, Citys, Castles, Towns, Mountains and Ports in *England, Scotland, Ireland, and other Foreign Nations.*

With the Etymological Explication and Derivation of them, from their Original, and Historical Remarks upon several of them.

Also the feigned Storys of the Heathen Gods, and other Poetical Inventions.

A B A

A B A

A B D

A A, a River which separates France from the Netherlands.

Aecius, the name of a Man.

An'ar, a Hill in Syria

Aarassus, a City in Asia

Aaron, a Teacher; or Mountain of strength.

Aba, a Tyrannical King of Hungary.

Abaddon, a Destroyer Satan, the Devil.

Abaz, a Town in Greece after guilty of Sacrilege

Abagas Can, a Tartar

rian King who devoted Ariana the Turk.

Abulu, an Isle in the German Ocean.

Abanias, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Abarimon, a Country in Scythia, whose inhabitants have their feet turned backward

Ahas, the Son of Metanira, whom the Poets feign to be turned into a lizard.

Abatos, an Egyptian Island.

Abdals, Reliious Persians, bowing poverty.

Abdolatralis, the Grand father of the Prophet Mahomet.

Abdaimon, an African King.

Abdith, i. e. my Servant the Father of Kish.

Abdiel, i. e. the Servant of God. Heb.

Abdolonius, a Gardener who was made King of Sydon.

Abel, i. e. Vagary. Heb. -heco nay, a Town in Caria va thure.

Anc. Law, a Town in the Isle of Anglesey.

Abel-

ABI

ADO

ÆGE

Abergavenny or Aber-genny, a Town in Wales.

Abid, the name of an Hebrew Month March.

Abia, the Daughter of Hercules.

Abiah, i. e. the will of the Lord. Heb.

Abiezzer, i. e. the Fathers help. Heb.

Abigail, i. e. the Fathers joy. Heb.

Abij, wild people of Scythia.

Abimelech, i. e. my Father the King; A common name of Kings.

Abington, A Town in Berkshire.

Abishag, i. e. the Fathers error. Heb.

Abishaji, i. e. the Fathers reward. Heb.

Abser, i. e. the Fathers light or candle. Heb.

Abocres, a Captain of the Boerians.

Abraham, i. e. a multitude: the Father of many. Heb.

Abrovanus, a River in Scotland.

Abolom, i. e. the Fathers peace. Heb.

Accacalis, one of Apolles Mistresses, by whom he had Philarchus and Philander.

Accutus, the Son of Peleus King of Sicily.

Aberdene, formerly a Bishop's See, at the mouth of the River Don or Dee in Scotland.

Adderbouin, a River in Wiltshire with many windings.

Achates, a Companion to Æneas, who is said by Virgil, to have found out fire in flints.

Acemments, Monks of Constantinople that sleep by turns.

Ac-tior, Son of Abas King of Argos.

Adifanes, an Ethiopian King.

Adium, a Promontory in Epirus, whence blackberries are supposed to come also a place where was a great Battel between Pompey and Cæsar.

Adius Novus, an ingenious man who cut a wheelstone in two with a Razor.

Adon burnel, a Castle in Shropshire.

Accius Tullius, Prince of the Volsci, who made War against Rome.

Acco, an homely Woman, who run mad at her own deformity.

Achæmones, first King of the Persians.

Achal's, a stone of divers colours, like a Lyons Skin.

Achilles, the Son of Peleus and Thetis, who slew Hector.

Adeling, i. e. a Kings Son, a Saxon Prince. Sax.

Adelrad or theired, i. e. Noble advice Sax.

Adelman or Alclæran, the wald, Edilwald.

Ethefton, a Saxon Gentleman, Nobleman or King.

Adelband, King of longbeards in Italy.

Adam, i. e. red earth or shame. Heb.

Admetas, King of Thessaly, whose sheep Apollo kept nine years.

Adolph, i. e. happy help. Sax.

Adoniah, i. e. ruling Lord. Heb.

Adonis, Son of Cinaras King of Cyprus; The Poets feign he was turned into a flower.

Adonibezek, i. e. Lord of Thunder. Heb.

Adonizedeck, i. e. the Lords Justice. Heb.

Adrameleck, i. e. Kings Justice. Heb.

Adrian or Adriatick Sea, the Gulf of Venice, that separates Dalmatia from Italy.

Æacus, Son of Jupiter, the feigned God of Hell.

Ægeon, one of the Giants who (the Poets feign) made War with the Gods; He threw at Jupiter, an hundred Rocks at once.

Ægeum or Ægean Sea, the Archipelago or Grecian Sea in the Mediterranean, so named from

Ægeus, the Father of Theseus, King of Athens, who drowned himself therein.

Ægiale, the Wife of Diomedes an Adulteress.

Ægina, Jupiters Mistress, whom he is feigned to enjoy in the shape of fire.

Ægyptus, the Son of Belus King of Egypt, from whence the Inhabitants were named.

Ægyptians, a most Renowned Nation of Asia, who pretend to the first invention of Astrology, Astronomy, Geometry, and the use of Lamps.

Ælia, Jerusalem being rebuilt after its Destruction by the Romans, by Ælius Adrianus was so called.

Æeas, the Son of Anchites and Venus, for whom Dido Queen of Carthage changed her self after the Destruction of Troy; i. e. Praise worthy.

Æolus, the Son of Jupiter, who making observation of the winds, the Poets feigned he was the God or Commander of them.

Æsculapius, the Son of Apollo, said to be the

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Invents of Physick and Chirurgery.

Fetica, a City on the River Esk in Northumberland.

Æthiopia, a large Country in Africa, under the Dominion of Prester John, so called from

Æthiops, the black or Negro Son of Vulcan.

Æthod, one of the feigned Horses of the Chariot of the Sun.

Ætna, or Mongibel, a burning Mountain in Sicily.

Ætolia, a Country in Greece.

Agis, King of Lacedæmon, killed in prison.

Agarian Laws, for dividing Lands among the Romans.

Agrippa, a man's name i. e. born with the feet foremost.

Ahab, i. e. Brothers Father. Heb.

Ahazah, i. e. taking possession. Heb.

Ahaziah, i. e. sight of the Lord. Heb.

Ahitophel, i. e. Brother forsaken. Heb. he hanged himself.

Æthelinge, an Island in Somersetshire, wherein King Ælfred lay concealed of or being beaten by the Danes.

Aholiah, the Lords Tabernacle. Heb.

Ah'libamah, i. e. my famous Mansion. Heb.

Ahitolek, i. e. the Kings Counsellor. Heb.

Ailesbury or Eaglebury, a Town in Buckinghamshire.

Aileford, in Kent, or Eglesford, where King Vortimer overthrew Hengist and the Saxons.

A'ata Castra, Edenburg in Scotland.

Alba Julia, the City of Weissenburg in Hungary.

Alba Regalis, Stoll Wiffenburg in Hungary.

Albania, the ancient name of Scotland; A so a Country near Macedonia in Greece.

Akmancester, i. e. the City of sick Folks. Bath.

Alaricus, i. e. Noble and Rich, all rich; A King of Kent.

St. Alban in Hartfordshire, formerly Verulam, a famous Roman Town, so called from

Albinus or **Alban**, the first British Kingly Martyr by the Saxons.

Albion, the Ancient name for England.

Albumazar, a famous Astronomer of Arabia.

Albutinus, a humorous Prince, who beat his Servants before they committed a fault, because he would be sure to have leisure.

Alcibiades, a famous Athenian Captain, taught Philosophy by Socrates.

Alchester, Old Chester, or the Old Town, in Oxfordshire.

Alcmar, i. e. all in a Marsh, a Town in Holland.

Agar or **Hagar**, i. e. a Stranger, Traveller or Pilgrim.

Albret or **Albert**, i. e. all bright. Saxon.

Alexander, i. e. (a Valiant helper) King of Macedon, Conqueror of the World, and was poisoned in the 30th year of his Age.

Aldborough, Oldborough or Town, in Yorkshire.

Aldelin, i. e. a Protector of a'd people. Sax.

Aldersgate, in London, or **Elderfgate**, Erected by Aldric, a Saxon, an Alderman or Senator of London.

Aldgate, in London, or **Oldgate**. Sax.

Aldingham, i. e. troublesome ways, a Village in Lancashire. Sax.

Aldred, i. e. all dread, or fear. Sax.

Alfretown, or King Alfreds Town in Derbyshire. Sax.

Alfic or **Alfrid**, half rich.

Alice or **Adeliza**, a Womans name, i. e. Nobly descended. Sax.

Allingham or **Allington**, a Famous Town, now a Village in Hantsire.

Allman **Alliman**, i. e. all Man, or all Men of different Nations.

Almondbury, in Yorkshire, the City or Grove of St. Alban the first Martyr in England; formerly called Cambodunum, where Paulinus the Apostle of the North Built a Cathedral, and Dedicated it to St. Alban.

Alncester, upon the River Aln, famous for a Synod of English Saxon Bishops.

Aln or **Alone**, a Town in Cumberland. Sax.

Alphey, i. e. Jack of all Trades. Sax.

Alphonso, a Spanish name, a helper.

Alresford, on the River Arle in Hantsire, famous for a great Battle of the Saxons.

Alswold, i. e. all Wood or Forests, the name of a King of Northumberland.

A L O

A M B

A N A

Alvaro or Alvarez, i. e. all man, a valiant man. Spanish.

Alwerton, that is proved for keeping out the waters.

Alwin, i. e. all win, a Victor or Conqueror, either at Arms or Disputation; the name of an eminent English Saxon, Tutor to Charles the Great.

Alicides, one of the names of Hercules.

Aloith, a Woman feign'd to be turned into a Bat, for fighting Bacchus the God of Wine.

Alomazon, Son to Amphiarus, who killed his Mother.

Alfred, i. e. all peace, the name of a King of England.

Alcyonoe, the Daughter of Neptune the Poetical Sea God, feign'd to be transformed into a Kings fisher.

Albetor, a Town in Derbyshire.

Ale-andria, in Egypt, a famous Sea Port in Egypt.

Aleppo, another famous City in Syria.

Algier, a famous nest of pirates in Africa.

Alexamenus, a Philosopher, who first devised Dialogues or Plays.

Almaric, a Christian King of Jerusalem.

Alphonfus, the wife King of Aragon.

Amalek, i. e. licking people, his posterity, The Amalekites, were Edoms Posterity by his Grandson Heb.

Amarrillie, i. e. bright shining. Greek.

Amasa, i. e. sparing the people. Heb.

Amalish, i. e. the burden of the Lord. Heb.

Amboina, an Island in East-Indies, belonging to the English, till dispos'd by the Hollanders.

Amblefide, in Westmoreland, the ruins of

Amboglana, an Ancient famous Roman City.

Ambreslury, in Wiltshire, where Aurelius

Ambrosius, King of Britain was slain by the Saxons, and there Buried.

Amerham in Buckinghamshire, either from Agmundus the Builder, or from a row of Oaks round it as a fence.

Amery, i. e. always rich.

Amie, i. e. Beloved,

Amsterdam, the bank or dam of the River Amster, a great City in Holland.

Amphion, the Son of Jupiter, so excellent in playn on the Lute, that he by his voice the City of Thebes was Built by his Musick, the stones falling into due order at the sound thereof.

Ana harsis, a famous Scythian, said to be the Inventor of Bellows, and of the Potters wheel.

Anaximander, a Greek Philosopher, mentioned as the Inventor of the Celestial Sphere.

Anaxagoras, of the same Country, who is reported to be the first publisher of Books or Writings.

Aminidab, i. e. Prince of the People. Heb.

Ammon, i. e. the Son of thy people. Heb.

Amnon, i. e. an Ar-tificer or School Master. Heb.

Amoz, Amos, i. e. a burden, strong, stout.

Amymone, one of Danaus's Fifty Daughters, who all killed their Husbands in one night.

Amiris, a Prophet of Sibaris, who foretelling the ruin of Italy by the Goths and Vandals, fled from thence and escaped death.

Anacreon, the Lyric Grecian Poet, who was chok'd with the stone of a Grape.

Anak, i. e. a Giant. Heb.

Ananias, Ananias, i. e. the grace or the burden of the Lord.

Anapareto, an hard-hearted beautiful Virgin, who for her cruelty to young men, was feign'd to be turned into a stone.

Anceus, the Son of Neptune, slain by a wild Boar.

Ancafter, a Town in Lincolnshire, Built by

Antoninus Carracalla, the Roman Emperor.

An harrus, in a time of Pestilence at Rome, rode on Horseback into the yawning gap of an Earthquake, to appease the Gods.

Andrejswald, a dreadful Wood running through Kent and Suffex, once 120 miles long.

Andrastie, the Goddess of Victory among the Britains.

Andrew, i. e. Courageous. Manly.

St. Andrews in Scotland, a City and University, Founded and richly endowed by Ungus King of Picts.

Anglesey, an Island and County in Wales, i. e. the Isle of the English, when they first arrived.

Anke.wike,

Anker near the firs from W.

And fit to call.

And Horious.

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Ankerwike, a Village near the River Thames, from Wic an Haven, as fit to cast Anchor in.

Andronichus, i. e. Victorious.

Annibal, a famous Carthaginian Captain, who was a great Enemy to Rome.

Anielm, i. e. a defender of his Companions Sax.

Antipater, i. e. against the Father, Greek.

Antirritonians, Societians that deny the Trinity.

Anubis, the Heathen God Mercury, worship'd in Egypt in the shape of a Dog.

Anziques, Cannibals that eat their friends when they are dead.

Aornus or Ave-nus, a Lake in Italy wherein the Poets feign Thæton fell from the Chariot of the Sun.

Anwick or Alowick, in Northumberland, where William King of Scotland was kept Prisoner, and Malcolm III. was slain.

Appleby, formerly Aballaba, a famous Roman Fort in Wiltshire.

Apis, King of Egypt, said to be the first practitioner of Thysick.

Apelles, the most famous Painter in the world, who drew grapes so naturally, as it is said, that the Birds peck at them.

Arioritus, a Valiant Swedish King, against Julius Cæsar.

Apelio the hea-ven God, worshipped as the Sun; and likewise as the Inventor of Musick Poetry, Music and Archery.

Aquarians, Hæreticks

using only Water in the Sacrament.

Arundel in Suffex, a Town and Castle by the River Arun.

Arrow, or River in Warwickshire, so called from its fierceness or swiftness, as Tigris in Persia, is on the same account.

Arar, a River in Yorkshire, so named from its flow motion or running.

Arcadia, a Country famous for Shepherds in Greece.

Arldown Forest in Suffex, famous for the overthrow of Edmond Ironside, by Canutus the Danish King.

Ardenna, a Forest in Warwickshire, and another in Flanders above 500 miles long.

Archontiks, Hereicks denying the Resurrection, and affirming the Word to be the work of Trines.

Arachne, a Virgin of Lydia, said to have found out the Art of Spinning, and Weaving Wool, Flax and Hemp; therefore feigned to be turned into a Spider.

Arbore triffe, or the ferocious tree, growing in India, whose blossoms never appear till after Sun-set, and at Sun rising fall off again; a branch of it set in the ground, instantly takes Root, and becometh in a few days.

Arbore de Rays, a Tree of Roots, whose branches reaching to the earth, take Root, and grow into a large, extending to a large piece of ground.

Archies, a famous Corinthian; rec'ded for one of the Inventors of Lutes.

Argus, King of Peloponnesus, for his wisdom, feigned to have an hundred eyes.

Atalanta, a Beautiful Maid, who would Marry no Man, but he that could out run her, which Hippomanes performed, by throwing three golden Apples at a distance in her way, which obliged her stoop to take up, he got first to the mark. They are feigned to be turned into a Lion and Lyons, for lying together in Cybels Temple.

Argyra, an Indian Island full of gold and silver.

Athalian, i. e. the bear or King of the Lord, Heb.

Atia, i. e. a healer, Heb.

Alahel i. e. God hath wrought, Heb.

Altæres, a River in Greece, causing the sheep that feed near it, to give black milk.

Athenians, a people of Greece, said to be the Inventors of Oyl, and sowing of Corn.

Atlas, King of Mauritania, whom the Poets feign held up the Heavens upon his back because of an high mountain in his Dominions, and his skill in Astronomy.

Atlantides, the fourteen Daughters of Atlas; whom the Poets say were turned into Stars, or Heavenly Constellations.

Attalus, King of Pergamos, thought to be the first Inventor of Topistry.

Augens, King of Elis, who had a stable of three thousand Oxen, which he obliged Hercules to cleanse, whose service he by letting in a River through.

Autolus, the Son of Mercury, a son in his

BAL

BAR

BED

who could turn what he
sate, into what form he
pleased, say the Poets

Azariah, i. e. the Lords
helper. Heb.

Audley end, a sumptuous
Palace in Essex,
Built by Thomas Audley,
D. of Suffolk, Lord Coun-
cellor of England

Aydon Castle in North-
umberland, a Station
of the Romans under Jul.
Caesar.

B.

Baal, i. e. Lord Ju-
piter. Heb.

Baalzebub, i. e.
Lord of Flies or Devils.
Heb.

Bacchus, the Son of
Jupiter, the heathen God
of Wine, who first taught
the planting Vineyards and
making wine.

Badbury in Dorsetshire,
from Bad a pledge, and

Bury a City, because
the Saxon King kept the
Highage of subdued Coun-
ties here.

Baynards Castle in
London, so called from
Will Baynard Baron of
Dunmow who built it.

Baldred, i. e. a Con-
queror, the last King of
Kent.

Baldwin, the Christian
King of Jerusalem.

Balaam, i. e. the ancient
of the people. Heb.

Bamborough, in North-
umberland, Erected by
Queen

Beba, and was once
the Court of the Kings of
Northumberland.

Banbury, in Oxford-
shire, i. e. the Town of
slughter, from some reas-
on the ancients found
there.

Battle in Sussex, where
William the Conqueror
slew Harold the last Saxon
King, with above sixty
thousand English Men;
and afterwards Built an
Abbey there in remem-
brance thereof.

Battle bridge, in York-
shire where Harvred King
of Norway was slain by
the Saxons.

Baxter, i. e. a Baker.
Sax.

Beauchief, formerly an
Abbey in the bishopric, where
many Learned men lived
together.

Bechoh, Son of
King Glaucus, who first
taught the riding and ma-
naging of horses.

Barcellona, a Maritime
City in Spain.

Barnabas, i. e. a Son of
Comfort. Greek.

Bartholomew, i. e. the
Son of him that makes the
water of life. Greek.

Barjotus, i. e. the Son
of Jesus. Heb.

Barjnah, i. e. the Son
of Jonah. Heb.

Baush, i. e. Blessed.
Heb.

Bazillai, i. e. hard as
Iron. Heb.

Baptist, i. e. a Baptizer
of Lac.

Belus, the first King of
Albany; Asiatic.

Belliscus, a Victorious
Roman General, who was
at last forced to beg for
a livelihood, saying, Da-
bolum Belliscus, give
a farthing to Belliscus.

Benedict, a Monk, Bea-
trix, i. e. Blessed.

Bejamin, i. e. the Son
of day or of a e; The
Son of my right hand. H. b.

Bengala, a Kingdom
in the East-Indies, from

whence we have Callicott
and other Linnen.

Berecynthia, Cybele,
the mother of the heathen
Gods.

St. Beet in Cumber-
land, from St. Bega an
Irish Virgin, who lived a
solitary life there.

Bedford, from Beds or
publick Inns near a Ford
or River.

Bede, a prayer from a
Saint of that name, who
was very instant and fre-
quent in prayers, and from
whence it may be, came
English beads to number pray-
ers.

Bermundsey or Ber-
munds Isle, in Southwark,
famous for an Abbey Built
by Bermund Abbot thereof.

Belinfgate, a Wharff
Ships in London, from

Belinus, King of Bri-
tain, who founded the same.

Beisbury, in Surrey,
from Cueden a famous
General, under Ethelred
King of Kent, who was there
slain by Canute King of
the Five Saxons.

Bernard, a devout Fa-
ther of the Church, from
Borneheart Beavour, or
one of a stout bear; or con-
rage.

Beregnival, a Moun-
tain of Fesse in Africa,
from the top whereof it
issues out.

Berthinscor Berdinesc,
a Law in Scotland, where-
by a man was only to be
wiped for stealing so much
food as he could carry in
a sack.

Berthaven, i. e. a house
of vanity. Heb.

Botsworth, in Leice-
stershire, where Richard
III. called Crook back was
slain, by the Earl of Rich-
mond.

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Henry V.

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mond, afterward King Henry VII.

Berwick, in Northumberland, formerly a famous strong Fortress against the incursions of the Scots.

Boston, in Lincolnshire, or Boro'ph Town, who built a Monastery here, being in much repute as perhaps the Titular Saint of Boatmen.

Boarmen, his name signifying a helper of Boats.

Bodmin in Cornwall, i.e. the Kites River from the number of Kites there.

Boromund, i.e. a Messenger of peace, he was Prince of Apulia and Antioch.

Boscobel, i.e. a fair word, the place wherein King Charles II. concealed himself in an Oak after the Fight at Worcester, 1651.

Bosphorus, the name of the Sea or Hellespont, over which the Poet Jove carried Europa in the shape of a Bull, or in a Ship so named, from whence this Quarter of the world was called Europe.

Brent, a River falling into the Thames at

Brentford, in Middlesex.

Brantford bridge, in Leicestershire, or the Ford of Brands, from a dreadful fire happening there.

The Breach in Kent, where the River of Thames bursting through the Banks overflowed many Acres of Land.

Brandon, a surname, a burnt Town.

Brecknockshire, in Wales, so named from Breckius, King of Britain; that begat twenty

four Daughters; who in respect to their virtues, were all Canonized for Saints.

Breda, a famous Town in the Netherlands, belonging to the Prince of Orange, Late King William III.

Brecknock mere, in that County or Linlithgow, a standing slough or Pool of water; called also Cam-fus, from the thundering noise it maketh after a thaw.

Bremicham or Bermingham in Warwickshire, famous for Knives, Swords, and other Iron and Steel Wares.

Brentknol, in Somersetshire, the top of a burnt Mountain, that is parched with the heat of the Sun.

Braddon, the name of a Town; Also of a Famous Lawyer, Lord Chief Justice of England to King Henry III. whose works are still valued.

Britain, England, Wales, and Scotland, so called, either from the Native being anciently painted, or an Island of Rivers where-in it exceeds any in Europe; Thames, Tagus and Pactolus, being the chief.

Brent wood or Burnt wood, a Town in Essex.

Bride-church, in Cumberland, from Bridget an Irish Saint.

Bride well, or St. Bride-well, an House of correction, formerly an Hall in London.

Bridge-water, Walerburg, or Burg-water, in Somersetshire; because this Town was given to Walter a Commander under King William the Conqueror, for his service in the Wars.

BRI

Brightelmsted, in Suffex, a small Sea Town, so called from St. Bright-helm. From this place, King Charles II. escaped into France after the Battle of Worcester, in a small Bark, Commanded by one Tutter-tal of that Port, 1651.

Brioner, a proper name, taken from the place of his Birth that is an Heath; because the first of that name was an Infant found by King Henry II. Hunting in the Heath, and brought up by him, and was afterward a great Favorite to his Son King Richard I.

Brixtonbury in Holland, formerly a Roman Magazine for the Army that came from Britain, and a Regiment of the Natives being quartered there.

Broken-bridge, in Wiltshire, Anciently called Caerdure, the Court of some petty Saxon Kings.

Butechild or Brumehalt, a wicked Queen of France, though her name signifies a Noble Matron.

Bucephalus, i.e. Bulls head, the Horse of Alexander the Great, that would suffer none to ride him but himself; was built a Town in honour of him, and named it Bucephala.

Buckarees in Jamaica, Pyrates of all Nations, who Rob the S, and in America of Gold and Silver, &c.

Buckingham, i.e. a Town of Beech trees.

Bugden, in Huntingdonshire, the Bishop of Lincoln's Seat signifying a Valley shaded with Boughs of Trees.

Bollingbroke or Bullbroke,

CAD

brook, in Lincolnshire, where King Henry IV. was Born, and was called Henry of Bullingbrook:

Burgh, an ancient Tower in Holland, Erected by Hengist the Saxon General, who subdued Britain.

Buſiris, a Tyrant, who fed his Horses with mans flesh, he was slain by Hercules.

Burgh Castle, in Suffolk, Built by some petty British King.

St. Barts in Cornwall, from Buri an Irish Saint, to whom a Church was there Consecrated.

Burton Lazer or Burton of Lazarus, in Leicester-shire, where was formerly a famous Hospital for Lazars or Leprous people. The name signifies the Town of Burs from the abundance of them.

Buxton Well, in Derbyshire, where, as well as at

Bath, in Somersetshire, are hot Baths for curing many Diseases, much frequented.

C.

Cacus, an Italian Shepherd slain by Hercules for stealing his Oxen, and drawing them backward into his Cave.

Cadbury, in Somersetshire, memorable for a great overthrow given the Saxons there, by Arthur King of Britain.

Cadice Arthur, King Arthurs Chair, the top of an hill in Breckworkshire, so called.

Caamu, son of Agenor King of Phenicia, an Brother of Europa, who

CAE

Invented the Greek Letters, and brought them to the City of Thebes which he built. He is said to be the first discoverer of gold in the mountain Pangeus.

Ceneus, an invulnerable Man, whom the Poets feign no weapon would wound, and therefore Neptune turned him into the Virgin

Caenis, and then ravished her in Theſſaly.

Cadwallador, the last King of the Britains.

Caratacus, a Famous King of Britain, who was at length overcome by the Romans, and carried to Rome Prisoner, where by his gallant carriage he obtained his Liberty of the Emperor Claudius.

Caerdiſſ, in Glamorganshire, the City of Didius.

Caer Guby in Angleſey, so named from St. Kibius, Scholler to St. Hilary, who lived here a Monkish life.

Caer Laverock in Scotland, founded by one Laverock.

Caer Leon, upon Tye in Monmouthshire, built by Antoninus Uſa, or Ulſa, Caſars welſh Legion being quartered here. It was formerly an Arch Bishops See, now a poor Village.

Caermarden, Famous for the Birth of Merlin the Welſh Prophet and Conjuror.

Caernarvan, over against the Iſle of Man; noted for the birth of King Edward I. the first Prince of Wales of the English Royal Families. His Father King Edward I. perceiving the inflexible temper of the

CAI

Welſh running often into Rebellion, and declaring the principal occasion was, for want of a Prince of their own Nation. King Edward to gratifie them, sends secretly to the Queen then big with child, to come

to Carnarvan, where she was delivered of a Son. He then commanded the Welſh Nobility and Gentry to come before him, and to'd them, that he would not satisfy their repeated requests, having provided a Prince of their own Country to Reign over them: The Welſh Men rejected, and promised fidelity to him. The King added that he was born in Wales that he never spake a word of English, and never wronged Man or Woman nor Child, and thereupon produced his new born Son, whom he called Edward of Carnarvan; from this time, the Kings Eldest Sons have been Intituled Prince of Wales.

Cair, or Grand Cairo, a great City in Egypt.

Caishow and Caishowberry, in Buckinghamshire, a Tract of Land, and a Town so named from the Caſſij, the ancient British Inhabitants of that place.

Caialet, in Somersetshire, an high hill, memorable for the ruins of an old Roman Castle.

Canb Alan and Cambel, a River in Cornwall, ſcattered from its winding or wrigling current.

Calchas, a Soothſayer, who seeing a Serpent devour young Sparrows, Prophesied that Troy should be taken after ten years Siege,

Siege, and his ten Sons Greeks

Caledon, name of Scythia, Calisto, one of Lianas, Hadri, who by Jupiter, of her traitor with a Son, whom that named.

Calliope, nine Muses.

Callipolis, Greekian

Cyclades.

Calichoe, Virgin, Daughter

King of thirty Swits

having much

her, were

Calvin, former of

Popery to Discipline.

Cambles, who is recon

covered his

Cambridge, University,

related by Spaniard

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Granbridge, over the R

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Siege, and Priamus and who because the Sea at
his ten Sons slain by the Southampton would not
Greeks. obey him sitting on the
Caledonia, the ancient shore, would never after
name of Scotland. wear his Crown, but put
Calisto, one of the Nymphs is upon an Image of our Sa
of Diana, Goddess of the vour on the Cross.
Woods, who being detained by Jupiter, was turned out
of her train, and brought into a Son Arcadia, from
whom that Country was named.
Calliope, one of the nine Muses.
Calipolis, one of the Grecian Islands, called Cyclades.
Calirhoe, a Beautiful Virgin, Daughter of Phoebe, King of Boetia, she had thirty Suitors at once, who having murdered her Father, were burnt to death.
Calvin, the Famous Reformer of Geneva from Popery to the Presbyterian Discipline.
Cambler, a Lydian King, who is recorded to have deposed his own Queen.
Cambridge, a Famous University, Built, as is related by one Cantabrigia Spaniard 375 years before Christ, and called Granthridge, a Bridge over the River Grant, or Cam.
Camden, in Gloucestershire, a Camp or Den for Soldiers; where the Famous Camden was born.
Cannington, in Somersetshire, is so called from the Cangi, a small people of Holland, that inhabited there.
Canot wood, or Cankwood, in Staffordshire, is the Word of
Canutus, the Danish King and first English Monarch of that Nation,

Southampton would not
obey him sitting on the
shore, would never after
wear his Crown, but put
is upon an Image of our Sa
vour on the Cross.
Cana hus, an hill in Spain, whereon is a Well whose bottom could never be founded.
Chelmsford, in the River Chelmer in Essex.
Canterbury, the Metro polis of the Kings of Kent, an Arch bishoprick with a Famous Cathedral. It was called the City of Kent, i. e. a City near a fence water or river, as the name denotes.
Cantire in Scotland, i. e. a corner or head of Land.
Cap of maintenance, sent from Pope Julius to King Henry VIII. and still carried before that King in great Solemnities.
Carouchins, Fryers with white Shirts or Breecotes.
Ca digan, in Wales, at the mouth of the River Tivy, from Caer and Deuan, the Deans Town, being the chief of that County.
Carebrook, or Whitgars Castle, a Saxon, Built by him in the Isle of Wight, whereon King Charles I. was Prisoner some time before his death. 1648.
Carnyles, King of Persia, chosen King by the nation of a stone horse; He Conquered Egypt.
Carew or Car, i. e. a car or rocky hill as the word denotes, a Town in Devonshire
Carlisle, a City and Bishopricks See in Cumberland, where King Edward

I. dyed in his Invasion of Scotland.
Castellum Dennis, in Cornwall, or the Danes Castle.
Caster, in Norfolk, one of the ruins of which, the City of Norwich was built.
Caster, or Kinneburgh Cester, in Huntingdonshire, from Kinneburgh the Daughter of Penda an heathen King of the Mercians, Wife of Alfred King of Northumberland, who Built a Nunnery there.
Castle Dinas Brien, in Pembrokeshire, the Kings Castle or City.
Castletord, in Yorkshire, a Castle on a Ford or Ferry.
Catalona, in Spain, parts of Aragon, peopled by the Cataluni.
Catherine, i. e. pure or chaste.
Caulin, a Saxon King, i. e. a Conqueror.
Celric, a West Saxon King, i. e. powerful by Sea.
Cecropi, an Egyptian King of Athens, who first Instituted Marriage, and civilized the people.
Cesar, the first of that name, so called either from Cadaries hair, with which he was born, or from his grey eyes; but most probably, a
Casto matris utero, from being cut out of his Mothers belly before she could be delivered of him.
Chelonophagy, people that feed only on Tortoises, covering their houses, and building Boats, with their shells.
Chardford, in Huntingdonshire, i. e. the Ford of King Cerdic over the River Aron, where he routed the Welsh.

Charles,

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Charles, i. e. all noble.
Saxon.

Cheardfly, in Bucking-
hamshire, i. e. the Town
of slaughter, where Cer-
dic the Saxon King gain'd
another Victory over the
Britains.

Chelsey, in Middlesex,
i. e. Land lying near the
water.

Chertsey or Certs Me.
in Surry, where was once
a Famous Abby.

Chester or Cester, which
is often added to the end of
a Town, comes from the
Latin, Castra, a City, Castle
or Town.

Chester, called also
Caer Legion, the twenti-
eth Roman Legion being
quartered there; now a
fine City and a Bishoprick.

Cheshunt or Cheshur,
in Hertfordshire, from the
plenty of that fruit.

Chester upon the street
in Durham, i. e. a Castle
or Town on the high way.
Sax.

Chichester, a City in
Suffex, and a Bishoprick,
Built by Cissa, King of the
South Saxons.

China, a Kingdom in
Asia, containing six hun-
dred Cities, two thousand
walled Towns, and four
thousand unwalled, Conque-
red by the Tartars 1648.

Chidley, in Devon-
shire, i. e. a field of wrang-
ling Sax.

Cassibilane, King of
Britain, when Julius Caesar
first invaded the land 54
years before the birth of
Christ.

Chilham in Kent called
also Juliam, from Julius
Caesar, who encamped here
in his second Expedition.

Carbuncle, is reported

to be an African beast with
a red stone in the fore-head
like the precious stone so
called, by which it sees to
feed in the night, not ap-
pearing in the day; Upon
occasion, he draws a skin
over the stone, and so secures
himself.

Capaneus, a Nobleman
who invented scaling Lad-
ders at the Siege of The-
bes, but was killed in the
attempt with stones, or
thunder from Jupiter, as
the Poets feign.

Caes, the Daughter of
Saturn, who first taught
Husbandry and Ploughing.

Chalcus, the Son of
Athamus, the Inventor of
Shield and Buckler.

Chaldeans, a people of
Asia, Famous for Astrology.

Chearing-crofs, or Tur-
ning Crofs at Westmin-
ster, Erected by King Ed-
ward I. in memory of his
Queen Eleanor, who suck'd
the poison out of his wounds
made by the inveterate
weapons of the Saracens at
the Siege of Jerusalem.

Charter-house, in Lon-
don, at first a Monastery
Erected by Sir Walter
Morney of Heynault in
the Netherlands, for Char-
treux or Carthusian Fry-
ers. He served under King
Edward III. in France. In
King James I. Reign, one
Mr. Sutton, endowed it
with maintenance for de-
cayed Gentlemen and young
Schollers.

Christopher, i. e. Christ's
Carrier. Greek.

Chattelworth, a stately
Mansion house in Derbi-
shire.

Chippenharn, in Wilt-
shire, i. e. a Market place.
Sax.

Chrysoftom, the golden
mouthed Bishop of Byzan-
tium.

Ci ero, a Famous Ro-
man Orator and Philo-
sopher.

Cicely, a womans name,
i. e. grey eyed, Lat.

Cimbri, a people of Cher-
sonelus, terrible to the
Romans, from whom some
imagine the ancient Bri-
tains were descended; and
to confirm it they call
Wales, Cumro, and Welsh-
men, Cumroges.

Cimentshore, in Suffex,
from Cimen (and Ella
his Brother) the first King
of the South Saxons, who
arrived first at this place.

Cisbury, or Burrough
in Suffex, an ancient Dis-
tinctory Fort, built by

Cissa, King of the South
Saxons; Cissa, i. e. is
kiss, Sax.

Clava, a womans name,
i. e. clear, bright. Lat.

Clarence, a Village in
Suffolk giving Title to the
Princes of the Royal blood
from Clavus, Famous Lat.

Clepho or Clapho, King
of the Longbardi, from

Cleven, because he
cleft his Enemies heads
asunder.

Clemens, a mans name,
i. e. merciful, mild.

Cleaveland, or Clite-
land, in Yorkshire, almost
impossible for Cliffs and
Rocks.

Clio, one of the nine
Muses, said to be the In-
venter of History.

Cleybrook, in Leicesters-
hire, the remains of the
old Town of

Cleycester, Built by the
Saxons.

Clovecho or Cliff, noted
for a Council of English
Saxons.

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Saxons, i. e. seated under a Rock, Hill or Cliff.

Clon, a River in Shropshire, i. e. fruitful to Farmers; by overflowing the Meadows; near which is an ancient Castle.

Clodius, a Famous whoremaster of Rome.

Clælia, a noble Roman Virgin, who escaped from Portenna, with whom she was left an Hostage by swimming over the River Tyber.

Clotho, feigned to be one of the three Destinies that cuts the third of mans life.

Cloudsberry, a Plant that grows only upon the high mountain called Pendle hill in Lan ashire.

Clytemnestra, who lived in Adultery with Eggeus, and with his help murdered her Husband Agamemnon, when he returned from the Siege of Troy Clytia, in love with Apollo, and being slighted pined her self into a flower called an Heliotropo.

Cnouts delk, dike, or ditch, between Wirtlesley and Ratsey in Cambridgeshire, made by Knout or Canutus the Danish King.

Cockington, in Devonshire, Famous for Cock fighting.

Cobus, a River in Greece, having golden Sands.

Cockly Chappel, in Lancashire, i. e. an haven for Ships.

Cocytus, a River in hell, as the Poets feign.

Codenor Castle, in Derbyshire, i. e. a curb to the people.

Colchester, in Essex, Built by Coilus a British

Prince, wherein the first Christian King, Emperor and Empress in the world were born, namely King Lucius, Constantine the Great, and Queen Helena.

Codrus, an Athenian King, who in disguise, exposed himself to death for his Country, because the Oracle declared the Peloponnesians should overcome the Athenians unless he were slain.

Coco, a tree in India, profitable for many uses; the boly serving for Timber for Boats; the leaves for Sails or Tents; the rind for Cordage and Linen; the meat, of the Nut is lears, for Food; the Nut for drinking Cups; the Liquor for excellent drink, and the Gum that distills from it for caulking the outside of Ships, to keep them tight from water.

Colebrook, in Buckinghamshire, where the River Cole being parted into four Currents, is joined again by four Bridges.

Collins, i. e. little Nicholas, a surname.

St. Colman, a Famous Scotch Bishop, in 653.

St. Columbs in Corn wall, the Temple of St. Columb a Scotchman.

Comb, in Devonshire, i. e. a Dale encompassed with hills.

Compton in the hole, in Warwickshire, i. e. a Village in a Valley.

Counaught, a Province in Ireland, so called from the Concani and Nagnati, the ancient Inhabitants.

Conders, Huers, Balcons, some Men that stand on hills by the Sea with boughs in their hands, to

direct the Fishermen which way the shoals of Herrings pass.

Congersbury, a Town in Somersetshire, so called from

Conger or Congal, a devout Hermit who lived there, recorded to be the Son of the Emperor of Constantinople.

Coninsborough, in Yorkshire, a Town Erected by King Conan.

Conni by, in Lincolnshire, i. e. a Village of Conies or Rabbits.

Courade, i. e. an able Councillor.

Copenhager, the chief City in Denmark, i. e. the Merchants Haven.

Copland in Cumberland, i. e. a Head, Cape, Cup or Top of Land.

Corbet, a surname, i. e. a little Crow, an Ancient Family in Shropshire

Coriton, a Village in Devonshire, Built by one Corius.

Corasines, the Northern Inhabitants of Asia, who by the consent of the Sultan of Babylon, subdued the Elpians in Palestine, and were afterward themselves who y extirpated by him.

Corineus, the Companion of Brutus who broke the neck of the Giant Gogmagog over Dover Cliffs.

Cornelius a proper man, a Beam of the Sun.

Cornelius Seylla, Dictator of Rome, who declared that all his Soldiers should be capable of Offices and Honours before their time.

Cornwal, so called from Cornu, a Horn, or corner of England; and Wealth, a Stranger, as being inhabited

COW CRE CUL

bit by Strangers to the Britains.

Cotwold, in Gloucestershire, from the abundance of sheep Coats that are fixed upon the Plains, there being neither bush, hedge nor tree for many miles. The wool of them is famous for fineness.

Cossacks, Out-laws or Rebels in Poland; armed as forward into a militia.

Coway Stakes, in Surrey, so called from the stakes which the Britains set up on the adverse shore of the Thames, when Julius Caesar passed over the River.

Coway, denotes a passage for Cows.

Cowbridge in Glamorganshire from the frequent passing of Cows over the Bridge.

Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, a River or water full of Cranes to hoist goods out and into Ships.

Craven, in Yorkshire from Craig, a Rock, or stone; and Pen a head.

Creon, King of Thebes, who resigned his Kingdom to Oedipus, for expounding the Riddle of Sphinx.

Crete, not Candy, wherein were anciently an 100 Cities.

Crespius, a Famous Artist of Alexandria, who invented the Clepsydra, or water hour glass.

Creekade, or Greek-lade, in Wiltshire, so called, say some, from a School there instituted by the Greek Philosophers and thence removed to Oxford. Others say from Creca gelade, i.e. Brook emptying, some Brook running out thence into the River Thames.

Creditor, or Kirtson in Cornwall, supposed to be the first Bishops See Founded among the Christian Saxons in England, and thence spreading the Gospel among all the South Saxons. It has its name from the River Credjen, and is reported to be the birth place of St. Boniface, or Willibrod the German Apostle.

Creequer, in Kent, i.e. the heart breaker.

Creyford in Kent from the River Crey and Ford; Memorable for an overthrow given the Britains by Hengist the Saxon King.

Crey, gives the name to several other small Villages, as, St. Mary Crey, St. Pauls Crey, Voies Crey, North Crey.

Cripplegate in London from an Hospital of Cripples there.

Crockern, or Crookhorn, in Somersetshire, i.e. a Village by a Crook.

Croft, a surname, i.e. a little Cuse.

Croon, a surname, i.e. the Skin.

Crowland, formerly Croyland, in Lincolnshire from the multitude of Crows, or as the Monks write, evil Spirits, which haunted a famous Abbey there, from which they were freed by the Sanctity and Prayers of Guthlac an Hermit that lived there.

Crouch, the same with Croft, and from thence,

Crouched, Crouched, or Crooked Fyers, who came into England, 1244 Edmund, Brother to King Edward I. was called Crouch-back, not that he was hunch-backed, but for wearing a Cuff upon his

outward Garment, as taken that he designed to go to Jerusalem, or the Holy Land, to recover it from the Saracens. And the Fryers of this Famous Convent near the Tower of London, wore the same Badge.

Crinisus, a River in Sicily, which the Poet says, ravished Hegeles in the shape of a Bear, and begat on her Acestes King of Sicily.

Craesus, a mighty rich King of Lydia, who being taken Prisoner by King Cyrus, he made him one of his principal Counsellors. Creides, or Croicides, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, created for defending Pilgrims in passing to the Holy Land.

Cumberland, the Countrey of the Cumbri, a part of the Britains, who possessed their liberty a long while after England was Conquered by the Saxons.

Cucuy, a small bird in the West-Indies, with eyes under the wings, which shine in the night like glass or slow worms.

Cul-ei, a sort of Religious people, so met in Ireland and Scotland.

Culteron, a Town in Devonshire.

Cunobelinus, King of the Trinobantes or Londoners, when Julius Caesar invaded Britain.

Cunibert, King of the Italian Longobardi.

Cunigund, a Woman, i.e. one in favour with the King.

Cuttle fish, who of late being taken, by throwing out of his mouth a black matter like Ink, which darkens the water.

Curtis
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carried
his Coron
Cuth
King of
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Muscovy
D

CYN DAR DAL

Curteyn, the Sword of King Edward the Confessor, carried before the King at his Coronations.

Cutlulfes, the Second King of the Saracens, who took Jerusalem from the Christians.

Cyantha, a City in Asia, where they use Coral instead of Money.

Cuthbert, a famous Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, whose Tomb was approached with great Devotion.

Cygnus, the Son of Neptune, who being invulnerable by any Weapon, was killed by Achilles kneeling on his neck.

Cygnus, the Son of Mars, killed by Hercules.

Cynegiris, a Renowned Athenian, who after his hands were cut off, held his Enemies Ship fast by the Teeth.

Cynthia, Diana, twin Sister to

Cynthius, or Apollo, born near Cynthus, a hill in Delos.

Cyprus, an Island in the Archipelago, Dedicated to

Cypria, or the Goddess Venus

Cyrus, King of Persia, who overturned the Assyrian Monarch.

Cyzicus, an Island of Greece, joined to the main Land with two Bridges.

Czar or Cæsar, the Title of the Great Duke of Muscovy.

D.

Dacia, the European Inhabitants of Scythia.

Dacres, a national name, taken from Acra in Syria, at the Besieging of which City, one of that Nation behaved himself with much Courage. There is a Castle in Cumberland of this name, from Dacres a small adjoining River.

Dagalaipus, Consul with Gratianus Son to Valentinian the Roman Emperor, a Man of extraordinary Courage, his name denoting a Lover of Wars and Fighting.

Dairrel or Dorrel, a surname in Cornwall and Buckinghamshire, signifying Black berries.

Dampport or Davenport in Cheshire, from the River Dam or Daven, and Port a Haven.

Dantzick, the greatest Mart Town in Russia, from Dant a Fir tree, and Wic a Fort; or else a defence against the Dares

Danubius, a famous River running a course of five hundred Miles through Hungary into the black or Euxine Sea, so called from Donner, Thunder; its violent course among Rocks, Stones and hollow Banks making a roaring noise like Thunder.

Darby, a famous County Town, called by the Saxons, Derwent, from the River

Darwent, adjoining, signifying a Northern Farm, or a clear Water.

Dartford, in Kent, the Ford of the River Dart

Daubeny, a surname, i. e. a Stranger or Alien.
Daukins or Davidkins, a surname, i. e. little David

Dauney, a surname, i. e. an Elder Tree,

Deal, formerly Dole in Kent, Memorable for the first Arrival of, and Encounter with Julius Cæsar when he Invaded the Land.

Dale, i. e. a plain next the Sea.

Dawson or Davison, a surname, i. e. the Son of David.

Daurey, a surname, i. e. an high Bank.

Darius, King of Persia, himself was taken Prisoner, and his Kingdom conquered by Alexander the Great.

D'Alanson, or Dallison, the surname of a Noble Family in Lincolnshire.

Dagon, an Idol of the Philistines, the upper part like a Man, the nether like a fish.

Daffadil, Narcissus a Beautiful Tomb, feigned for his coldness to the Nymphs to be turned into this flower

Dalmatia, in Greece, under the state of Venice.

Dalvendi, a Scottish People Conquered by Randal an Irish Commander.

Damascus, the Principal City of Syria.

Damiata, a noted Haven in Egypt, called also Pelusium.

Dabuck, an Animal in Africa, reported to be like a Wolf, only the feet like a Man; who raking up dead Carcases, devours them; It is taken by Singing or Musick, which brings it out of the Den, and is then seized by throwing a Rope about its Legs.

Danae, the Daughter of Acrisius King of Argos, whom Jupiter enjoyed or debauched with a shower of Gold.

S. Dalilah

D A R

D E D

D E I

Dali'ah, a Woman's name
i. e. drawn out or dry.

Dania, the Kingdom of
Denmark

Daniel, a proper name,
the Judgment of God.

Danegelt, a grievous
Tax laid by the Danes upon
the English, of 12d. for
every Hide of Land.

Danmonij, the Ancient
Inhabitants of Devonshire
and Cornwall.

Daphne, a Beautiful
Virgin, who flying the
Embraces of Apollo, is feig-
ned to be turned by him
into a Laurel, or Bay tree.

Dardanius, Son of Ju-
piter who founded the City
of Troy.

Darking, a Town in
Surry.

Dartmouth and Dart-
more in Devonshire, at
the mouth of the River
Dart.

Dandery, a Town in
Lincolnshire.

Daventry or Daintree,
a Town in Northampton-
shire

Darlington, a Town in
the Bishoprick of Durham

Daulphin, the Title of
the French Kings Eldest
Son.

Danaus, King of Argos,
he had fifty Daughters by
several Wives, who being
forcibly Married to fifty
Husbands, their Father
gave them each a Dagger,
who hid all their Husbands
the first night in their sleep.
He is reported to be the In-
ventor of Navigation, and
that he brought the first
Ship into Greece; and
was the first digger of
Wells to get water in dry
grounds.

Dei bona, the Goddess
Fortuna or Faena, who

was whipt to death with
Mistle by her Husband
Faunus, for being drunk
with Wine of Mistle-berries

David, a proper name,
i. e. beloved of God.

Debenham, in Suffolk,
from the River Deben and
Ham an Habitation.

Deborah, a Woman's
name, i. e. a Bee.

Decius, a Cruel Perse-
cuting Roman Emperor.

Dedalus, an Athenian,
famous for working and
inventing Carpenters Tools,
reported to have made him-
self to fly withal; which

his Son Icarus likewise at-
tempting to do, flew too
near the Sun, which melt-
ing the Wax that fastened
them to his Body, he fell
into the Ocean or Icarian
Sea in the Mediterranean,
which still retains his
name.

Dedalus, made the La-
barinth as Creets

December, the Tenth
Month from March.

Decem viri, Ten noble
Romans chosen to govern
that Common wealth in-
stead of the Consuls.

Dee, a River in Che-
shire, and two in Scotland,
either from their rise out
of two Springs or Heads;
or from the blackness of the
Water, called sacred Wa-
ter, because the Heathen
Britains worshipped Rivers
Deemouth in Cheshire,
at the mouth of the River
Dee.

Deianira, the Wife of
Hercules, who having a
shirt given her by Nessus
the Centaur, which he told
her would regain her Hus-
bands love, in revenge for
wounding him with an
Arrow which Heracles

shot at him for attempting
to ravish her, whom carried
by him over the River
Evennis. This shirt, Her-
cules had no sooner put on,
but he was so tormented
with the poison wherein it
was boiled, that to avoid
the torture, he burnt him-
self to death, and Dejanira
flew her self for grief.

Deiphobus, Son of
Priamus King of Troy,
who causing his Brother
Paris to be murdered, Mar-
ried his Wife the fair Helen
of Greece.

Deira, the South part
of Northumberland, be-
tween the Rivers Humber
and Tweed, so called from
Deer or wild Beasts; the
Forrests, Woods and Warrens
of this Ancient Kingdom
being well stored with them
Dela, a Chyegian, who
found out the use of Iron.

Delphos, a Town of
Phocis in Greece, famous
for the Temple and Oracles
of Apollo.

Delmas and Gesmas,
(in the Book called the
Gospel of Nicodemus) are
said to be the names of the
two Thieves that were
Crucified with our Saviour.

Delamere, a noted For-
rest in Cheshire.

Delft, a famous City
in Holland, from Delven
to dig or delve, because of
the great Trench there
called Delfs-haven

Dell, a surname, i. e. to
dig or delve, or a Diae.

Defender of the Faith,
a Title given by Pope Leo
X. to King Henry VIII for
writing against Martin
Luther.

Democritus, a Philoso-
pher who laughed at all
the Follies of the World, and

for Contem-
himself
contrar
Philoso-
ally for
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DEM DEN DIO

For Contemplation sake made himself blind. On the contrary, Heraclitus the Philosopher, wept continually for the same cause.

Demophoon, King of Athens, who forsaking his former Mistress Phillis, whom he had Married in Thace before he came to the Government, She for grief hanged her self on an *Amund Tree.*

Demosthenes, a famous Greeke, King of Athens, who being banish'd his Country by Phillip King of Macedonia, poisoned himself.

Denbigh, a County Town in Wales, called in Welsh, Diffryn-Cluyd, or the Valley of the River Cluyd.

Dennington, a Castle in Berkshire, once the residence of the famous Ancient Poet Chaucer.

Dennis or **Dionysius**, a proper name, i. e. Lord of Sina

Desdate, a proper name, i. e. given of, or to God. Lat.

Deptford, West Green, which in Kent, i. e. a deep Ford.

Deeping, Market in Lincolnshire, i. e. a deep or low Meadow.

Derham, in Gloucestershire, i. e. a Ham or Lodge for Deer.

Descalceas, Fryers in Spain that go bare foot.

Desiderius, the last King of the Longobardi in Italy, i. e. the peop's Glory and Honour.

Dever Rill, in Wiltshire, a little River which like the Mole in Surry, runneth a Mile underground, and then appears again.

Devereux, a surname.

De Breux, a Town in France.

Deucalion and Pyrrha, whom the Poets feign, were only saved in the general Flood, who restored Mankind by throwing stones over their heads.

Devils drop, the reliques of a Beacon upon an high hill at Dover in Kent.

Dewsbrough, i. e. God's Burrough in Yorkshire.

Devizes, a Town and Castle in Wiltshire.

Dido, Queen of Carthage in Africa, who killed her self for being deserted by Eneas, after the Siege of Troy; or because she would not be obliged to Marry Iarbas King of Getulia.

Diego, San Jago or St. James, a Spanish name, i. e. a Supplander

Diganwy, in Carnarvanshire, i. e. a River running calmly between the Banks.

Dilston, Dwellston or Devil-bourn, or Water memorable for the overthrow of Cadwalla, a Barbarous British King, who for his Cruelty was called a Devil.

Dismock, a proper name, i. e. an Oak.

Dinham, a surname, i. e. a noise or din in a Village.

Disart, a Castle in Flintshire, Situated in a Desert, Wilderness, or deep place of access.

Ditmars, a People of Germany, i. e. the Dutch of the Marshes.

Dioclesian, a Roman persecuting Emperor, who after two years, resigned his Crown for a private Life.

Diogenes, a churlish Cynick Philosopher, who dwelt in a Tub at Athens.

Diomedes, a King of Thrace, who fed his Horses with mans flesh, till Hercules seizing him, gave him his own Horses for meat.

Diomedes, King of Egypt, one of the chiefest Heroes at the Trojan Wars.

Dobbins or **Dobs**, a surname, i. e. Roberts Son.

Done or **Dune** in Yorkshire, i. e. a shallow River.

Donald, an Irish surname, i. e. an old bill.

Doncaster, in Yorkshire, i. e. a Town on the Dune.

Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, i. e. a Water Ford, or Town of much Water.

Dorchester, in Huntingdonshire, i. e. the Ford of the River Don.

Domitian, a Persecuting Roman Emperor, who when alone, use to kill Eyes with torment, in order to Torture the Christians in the same manner.

Dorothy, a Womans name, i. e. the gift of God.

Dottrel, a fishish Bird in Lincolnshire, who imitates the Fowler, till he is caught in a Snare.

Douglass Town, in the Isle of Man, i. e. green water.

Downham, a Town in Norfolk.

Doway, a Seminary in Flanders for Educating young English Papists, procured in 1568. by one W. Allen a Jesuit, formerly of Oxford.

Driffield, in Yorkshire, Memorable for the Tomb

DUN

EAD

EAR

of Alfred, a famous King of the Saxons.

Drink water, a surname, i. e. a water drinker.

Droitwich or Durtwich in Worestershire, from its dirty Scituation.

Dublin, the principal City in Ireland, called in Latin, Eblana, from the Original Inhabitants.

Duisburg, or Druisburg in Holland, from Dufus Caesar.

Dimbarion or Dunbition, in Scotland, i. e. the Hill or Mountain of the Brittons.

Duilus, a Roman that beat the Carthaginians by Sea; the first that Triumphed after a naval Victory.

Dulverton, a Town in Somersetshire

Sir Francis Drake, in about two years, Sailed round the World.

Drayton, a Town in Shropshire.

Drogoman, a Turkish Interpreter.

Dunholm, a Town in Lincolnshire.

Duntee in Scotland i. e. an hill by the River Dee.

Dunkirk, a famous Port in Flanders, i. e. a sand or shoal by a Church.

Duns, or John Duns, a famous subtle Doctor.

Dunsby or Duncansby the house of Duncan King of Scotland.

Dunnington, a Town in Lincolnshire.

Dunnington Castle, in Leicestershire.

Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, from Dunus a Robber, in King Henry I. time, who made it dangerous Travelling, and resided with his fellow Thieves in this place.

St. Dunstan, the famous Arch-bishop of Canterbury, very zealous against Married Priests.

Dunwich, in Suffolk, i. e. a Fort on a hill.

Durham, a Bishops See on an hill, almost surrounded with the River Vedra, i. e. a watry Habitation.

Dunbar, a Town in Scotland and Ireland.

Durch, i. e. a German People.

Durotriges, the Britains that inhabited Gloucestershire.

Dunster, a Town in Somersetshire.

Dun fly, a Town in Gloucestershire.

Dureut, an ancient Greek Poet, Inventor of the Trunquet.

Draco, the Athenian Law giver, whose Edicts were so severe, that they were said to be written with blood.

E

E A, a little River in Lincolnshire from Aqua, Water.

Eid, Edith, Audas, Saxon names for Women, i. e. hapiness.

Eadolf, Eadwin, Eadbert, Eadric, all names of Saxon Kings, signifying Noble, Illustrious, Happy, Aid or Victor.

Edgar, the most Illustrious, Mighty and Peaceable King of the English, who with 130 Sail of ships, surrounded the Coasts of his Kingdom every year.

Eald-ed, Eld-ed, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelstan or Athelstan, Ethelward, all Saxon names, signifying Noble, a supporter of the hill

Nobles, Honourable, a Councillor or Conqueror, Reverend, of a noble disposition. Eardorburg, a Metropolis or chief City. Sax.

Easterlings, the Pomeranians and other Inhabitants of the Baltic Sea, so called from there Eastern Scituation to England.

Eaton, a watry Town and College near the River Thames.

Earmenheld, i. e. a Champion that protects the needy Sax.

Eye, in Suffolk, an Island or Holm next the water.

St. Ebba, the Daughter of Edilfrid, King of Northumberland, i. e. the Ebb of the Sea or Water, her name is given corruptly to St. Ebor, a Church or Temple built there.

Escheffer, in the Bishoprick of Durham from St. Ebba.

Eastmeath, a County in Ireland, containing 18 Barrotries.

Ethila, a Saxon Captain, assisting Hengist against the Britains.

Ebourn, or Bourn, a Town near the Sea in Suffex.

Ebrank, a British King. Eboracus, i. e. ever rich, a King of the Swedes, Sax.

Edbald, i. e. an happy Ruler, a King of Kent Sax.

Edelburg, i. e. a Noble Pedge; the Wife of

Edwin, King of Northumberland.

Ethelbert, King of Kent, i. e. an Illustrious Councillor

Edenburg, the Metropolis of Scotland; from

Eden

Eden Wing, of Horse nacles on two Wa seem to

Eden the M Castle.

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Eder, which signifies a Wing, either of Regiments of Horse, or from the Pinacles or Wings, which the two Walls rising upward, seem to make.

Edenburg Castle, called the Maiden or Virgin Castle.

Edenburg Strith, the Water or Sea of Edenburg. **Edrington or Aldington**, in Suffex, the Haven of Adornus the Founder thereof.

Edgcomb, a surname, i. e. a Valley surrounded with hills.

Edington or Edingdon, in Wilshire, memorable for King Alfreds Victory over the Danes, i. e. an hill of an easie ascent.

Edghill, in Warwickshire, where a great Battle was fought by King Charles I.

Edith, Wife to King Edward the Confessor, i. e. prosperous.

Edmonton, or Edmonds Town, from

Edmund King of the East English, Cruelly Married by the Heathenish Danes, at

Sir Edmundsbury, in Suffolke, where he suffered a cruel death. **Edmund** signifies, happy, peace.

Edic, King of Kent, i. e. happy and rich. Sax.

Edward, a proper name, i. e. happy keeper. Sax.

Edrey, King of the English Saxons, i. e. Consecrated.

Edwert, Camden says, was the first English Monarch; i. e. inclined to justice Sax.

Egeron, a surname and a Town; i. e. a cruel City, from some cruel act committed there Sax.

Eghrid, King of Northumberland; i. e. perpetual peace.

Egwin, i. e. one that overcometh with the edge of the Sword. Sax.

Enitham, in Oxfordshire i. e. encompassed with Marshes like an Island. Sax.

Eleanor, i. e. a fruitful Woman Sax.

Eleazer, i. e. help from God. Heb.

Eight Alney, an Isle in Gloucestershire, where King Edmund of England, and Canutus King of the Danes, in single Combat tryed their right to the Kingdom.

Elenborough, in Cumberland, an ancient Roman Garrison upon the River Elen. Sax.

Elgira, i. e. a halper, Daughter to Richard I. Duke of Normandy.

Ellia, the first King of the South Saxons, i. e. Fortitude

Ellis, a surname, from the Prophet Elias. Heb.

Elm and Elmham and **Elmellin**, all places abounding with Elm trees. Sax.

Elmar, a surname, i. e. Noble and Famous Sax.

Elly, a Bishops See in Cambridgeshire, in the midst of the Fens.

Eleazer, i. e. the help of God. Heb.

Elijah, **Elijah**, **Elias**, i. e. my God the Lord. Heb.

Eliakim, i. e. God strengtheneth. Heb.

Elil, i. e. my God. Heb.

Elisba, i. e. my God saveth. Heb.

Elizabeth, a Womans Kingdom; some have denominated the name from Angles an hook, or Angling.

Elfreda, Wife to Ethelred, King of Mercia, who ruled prudently eleven years

after her Husbands death. **Elihu**, i. e. he is my God. Heb.

Eliphaz, i. e. the endowment of God. Heb.

Elishaphat, i. e. my God judgeth. Heb.

Eloah or Elohim, i. e. God the Judge. Heb.

Emanuel, i. e. God with us. Heb.

Emme or Ame, a Womans name, i. e. a Helper, a Nurse.

Emma, Mother to King Edward the Confessor, who upon suspicion of Adultery with the Arch-bishop of

Canterbury, compelled her to pass between nine

burning plow-shares laid at unequal distance bare

foot and blind fold; which she performed unhurt, in shankfulness, gave 9

Manners to the Church of Winchester. Sax.

Emson, a surname, i. e. the Son of Emme. Sax.

Engelbert, i. e. instructed by, or bright as an Angel. Sax.

Empedocles, an ancient Philosopher and Poet of Agrigentum, reported to be the Inventor of Rhetorick

Endymion, a Shepherd of Caria, who from his Observation of the course of

the Moon and Planets, is reputed the Author of Astronomy; The Poets feign

he was in love with the Moon, who stopped every

night to come down and kiss him, being cast into a

perpetual sleep, upon the top of Mount Latmos.

England, a famous Kingdom; some have denominated the name from Angles an hook, or Angling.

Engled, because the Natives went to fishing for a livelihood.

S 3

ENO

food; but it rather is derived from the Angli. or Saxons, who upon their Conquest gave it that name Sax.

Enoch or Henoch i. e. dedicated to God. Heb.

Eno'ch, i. e. mortal, miserable. Heb.

Enos, i. e. an infirm man. Heb.

Enion, a Welsh name, corrupted from Eneas. Lat.

Ent, a surname, i. e. a Duck, or from Anteus the Giant whom Hercules overcame. Lat.

Eolus, the feigned God of the winds. Greek.

Ephesus, the chief City of Ionia, in Asia minor, famous for the Temple of Diana one of the wonders of the World.

Ephraim, a proper name, i. e. fruitful. Heb.

Ephor, certain Magistrates among the Laedemonians. Greek.

Epeus, the Son of Eudymyon. said to be the Inventor of Battering Rams.

Epei, the ancient Poloponicians, who instituted the Olympick Games. Gr.

Epithicatus, an ancient Lord of Sicily. affirmed to be the first Writer of Comedies. Greek.

Epimenides, a Grecian Poet, who kept his Fathers sheep, and is reported to have slept seventy five years in a Cave.

Eping-street, a Town in Essex.

Erastus, a Divine in Switzerland, 1580. who was of opinion, that Excommunication pertained to the Civil Magistrate.

Erastus, a proper name, in Asia. i. e. Lat.

ERC

Erato, one of the nine Muses.

Erchenbald, Erchenwald or Archebald, Bishop of London, Son of Offa, King of the Ostro English; his name denotes Magnanimity, or an Avenger of Honour.

Erichonwin, the first King of the East Saxons; i. e. Valiant, Renowned.

Ercombert, i. e. Adventurous; the first King of Kent. Sax.

Erigena, i. e. a Native of Ireland.

Erichthonius, King of Athens, feigned to have sprung out of the Earth, wherein Vulcan sists his Seed, in striving with Minerva, who had Dragons feet, and invented Chariots to ride in to hide them.

Erismanthus, a Mount in Arcadia.

Ermanarias, i. e. rich in Soldiers, a King of the Goths.

Erminfrid, i. e. the refuge of the poor. Sax.

Erming-street, or Herman-street, i. e. the Soldiers street, the Roman high-way from St. Davids in Wales to Southampton.

Ernestus, a German name, i. e. earnest or Jealous.

Erythrean Sea, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Arabia or Mecha.

Eryx, a Giant killed by Hercules at Whirl bars.

E'au, a proper name, i. e. working or doing. Heb.

Erostratus, who to get him a name after death, burnt the famous Temple of Diana.

Elon or Eeson, King of Ithellily, who at the request of his Son Jethanach

ETH

by Bathshis Touth restored to him by Medea.

Etham or Evesham, in Warwickshire, from one Eoves, King Egroins Shepherd, who was after Bishop of Worcester.

Eskdale, in Scotland, whose Natives were termed Morekii, as living near the River Esk. Sax.

Essex, the Shire or County of the East Saxons.

Ethulf, i. e. a manifold helper; King of Northumberland Sax.

Etiquine, one of the seven hills upon which Old Rome was built. Lat.

Ethor, a Woman's name, i. e. secret. Heb.

Etfotland, the most Northern Region on the East side of America.

Ethel, i. e. Noble; Sax.

and from thence Etheland, i. e. of a noble disposition. Sax.

Ethelfrid, a noble peacemaker. Sax.

Eric, Ethelrick, Ethelwind, i. e. ever Rich, Honourable, Noble; a King of Northumberland. Sax.

Ethelgund or Alegund, a Woman's name; a Favourite of the Nobility. Sax.

Etholus or Etolus, the Inventor of the Dart or Javelin.

Ethelwold or Edelswald, Bishop of Winchester, the Founder of Abingdon Abbey; i. e. a Noble Tutor.

Ethelwolp, the second King of the English Saxons, i. e. a Nobleman or Favourite of the Nobles. Sax.

Eve, a Woman's name, i. e. living.

Evan, a corruption of John, a Sir, and Christian Welsh name.

Erocerum,

E

Erocerum, Warwickshire. Roman Station. Chester.

Evander, who having slain his brother, fled to Rome, made him a King.

Evangel, from Poperian way.

Evermoor, Dorsetshire.

Eversad, much bonum.

Evesham, Worcester.

Evil, a surname.

Eunomia, who affirm only without acceptable, can hurt.

Haridic, its feign.

Hall by his pheus, his back again.

behind upon arrived on.

Eusebius, i. e. Pious.

Eustachius, happy dying.

Eustow, shire, from a castle.

from a castle, rated to Sixty of Constance.

Emeline, shire, from a castle.

Eudoxus, the Traces.

Engines.

Eupomian, the Trees.

Euryalus, who first.

Brick.

En, En.

EVA

FAI

FIE

Etocetum, a Town in Warwickshire, the second Roman Station from Manchester.

Evander, an Arcadian, who having slain his Father, fled into Italy and made himself King.

Evangelicks, Reformers from Popery to the Calvinian way.

Everhor, a Town in Dorsetshire.

Everard, a surname, i.e. much honoured. Sax.

Evenholm, a Town in Worcestershire. Sax.

Evil, a Town in Somersetshire. Sax.

Eunomians, Hereticks who affirmed that Faith only without works was acceptable, and that no sin can hurt the faithful.

Euridice, whom the Poets feign was fetch'd from Hell by her husband Orpheus, but was snatched back again, because she looked behind upon her, before she arrived on Earth.

Eusebius, a proper name, i.e. Pious, Godly.

Eustaci, Eustathius, i.e. happy dying.

Eutrow, in Bedfordshire formerly Helenflow, from a Monastery Dedicated to St. Helena, Mother of Constantine the Great.

Emelin, in Oxfordshire, from the Elms growing there.

Eudæus and Archimæd, the Inventors of Warlike Engines.

Eumolpus, an Athenian, the first grafter of Trees.

Euryalus and Hyperolus, Athenian Brethren who first built Houses with Brick.

Ex, Excester, Exmouth

a River, a City, and a Town in Devonshire, upon or at the mouth of Ex.

Eywood, a Town in Surry.

Ezekias, Hezekiah, Hiskiah, Izekiel, i.e. the strength of the Lord. Heb.

Ezenden, a Town in Rutlandshire.

Ezra, i.e. an helper. Heb.

Ezzib, a Province in Africa.

F.

Fabianus, Bishop of Rome, Martyred under Decius the Roman Emperor.

Fabius Maximus, a Roman General, Renowned for the overthrow of Hannibal by delays.

Fairfax, a surname in Yorkshire, i.e. fair hair. Sax.

Fair, Foreland, in Ireland, a Promontory, so called from the Robodie the Inhabitants; or else from its pleasant Scituation.

Falcidius, a Roman Consul, who made the Falcidian Law, whereby the Citizens had right to dispose of their own Goods.

Fakenham, a Town in Norfolk. Sax.

Faldstool, placed on the South side of the Altar, at which the Kings of England kneel at their Coronation.

Falerus, a field of Campania in Italy.

Farrington, a Town in Berkshire.

Farnham, a Town in Surry.

Faymouth or Falmouth, an Haven in Cornwall, at the mouth of the River

Faunus, the Son of Faunus, an ancient King of the Aborigenes in Italy, the supposed Father of the Fawns, Satyrs, and Semi Gods, worshipped in the Woods by the Romans.

Fates or Destinies, the three fatal Sisters, feigned to be the Daughters of Erebus or Night, and the spinsters of the thread of humane Life; called by the Greeks, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.

Felix, a mans name; i.e. happy.

Ferdinando, i.e. a Trooper or Horseman.

Ferrers, a surname, i.e. a Farrier or Smith. Sax.

Fierbras, a surname; fierce at Arms, a Braggadochio.

Fienet, a Family proceeding from Ingram Fiennes, Husband of Sybilla, Heirass to Faramund of Bononia in Italy, who was Son to King Stephen.

Fifeness, the Promontory or County of Fife in Scotland.

Fingal, in Ireland, i.e. a Country for Forreigners.

Finland, i.e. a fine Land or Countrey.

Filipinas, or Phillipine Islands in the East-Indian Sea, discovered and reduced by Phillip II. of Spain.

Fichtell, a Town of Mecklenburg in Germany.

Fishgard, in Pembroke-shire, i.e. a guard for fishers.

Fitz County, i.e. the Son of a County. French.

Fizpain, i.e. the Son of a Pagan or Heathen. Fr.

Flamborough head, in Yorkshire, either from

F L A

F R A

F R E

Flam, a Flame, the Mariners calling it the Blazing Star, or from

Flemburg, in Danie land, or Chersonesus, of the Cimbri, in imitation whereof, this town so built and called.

Flanders, called by an Author, one great Town of 154 Villages within 90 Mile.

Flatbury in Worcester-shire i. e. a Town under water.

Fleam-dike or Ditch in Cambridghire, from some Battle there fought.

Flora, the heathen Goddess of Flowers.

Flemming, one of Flanders, a Banished Man from his Countrey; from which they were in former Ages forced often to remove by the incursion of the Sea.

Fliet Castle, from the Flints, Rocks and Stones where with it aboundeth.

Flixton, or Folckton in Suffolk, from one Felix a Burgundian, who reduced the East-Angles to obedience under the Romans.

Floodard, a proper name, i. e. a keeper of a River.

Floid or Fiud, a surname, i. e. Rufus, Ruddy.

Flodden field, near Brampton in Northumberland, where James V. of Scotland was slain, and his Army routed in the Reign of King Edward VI.

Forrest of Dean, or Danes Forrest in Gloucestershire.

Fons Solis, the fountain of the Sun in Lybia, near the Temple of Jupiter Hammon, boiling hot at midnight.

Fontainbleau, a French Pallace in the Forrest of Boce, one of the purest Fountains of Water in the World.

Forcheim, a Town in Frankenland, where they say Pontius Pilate was born.

Foster or Forrester, a surname. Sax.

Fortescue, a surname, i. e. a strong shield. Sax. **Fosway**, the Roman high way, dug from Cornwall to Lincoln, ditched on both sides, or left imperfect like a Ditch. Several other inferior high-ways are so called.

Framlingham, a Town in Suffolk. Sax.

Frampton, a Town in Dorsetshire. Sax.

France, the modern name of Gallia, Conquered by the

Franci, Franks, Freemen, or Germans under the Conduct of King Charamond.

Francis, Frances, the proper name of a Man or Woman, i. e. frank or free, no slaves.

Frankendale, in the Palatinate on the Rhine.

Frankfort, a famous German City on the Maese.

Frankling, a surname, i. e. a Freeholder.

Franconia, Frankenland, in the East part of Germany.

Faticilli, Hereticks following one Hermanus an Italian in 1304. They held Women in common, and affirmed, Christians ought not to be Magistrates.

Frederick, a proper name, i. e. rich, i. e.

Fredenborch, a Town in Westphalia.

Fredeswind, a Saxon

Saint; i. e. very free peaceably.

Freedstol or Friflow, i. e. the stool of peace; a Chair of stone, which was anciently a Sanctuary for Criminals if they sat in it, granted by King Athelstan to John Beverley, Archbishop of York.

Feistat, a Town in Bavaria, and another in Austria.

Fremind, i. e. peaceable the Son of Ossa, King of the Mercij. Sax.

Frenchman, all strangers were formerly so called.

Fridizast, i. e. a Ghost or Apparition, the name of a famous German General.

Friends, Quakers, so called among themselves.

Friday, the sixth day of the Week; from

Friga, a Saxon Goddess, worshipped in the form of an Hermaphrodite, or an Image representing both Sexes.

Friburg, a Town in Bavaria.

Fridland, a Province in Germany.

Fritswold, Prince of Surry, Founder of a famous Monastery at Chertsey in that County; i. e. a peaceable King or Ruler.

Frißing, a Town in Bavaria.

Frith, a Wood, Sax. or from Frætum the raging Sea.

Fr desham, a Town in Cheshire.

Froom, a Town in Somersetshire.

Fronones, a Roman name, from their high foreheads.

Frompton, on the River Frome in Dorsetshire.

Furina,

G

Furina, a

Fulham,

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GAB

Furina, a Roman Goddess, Patroness of Thieves.
 Fulham, in Middlesex, i. e. a forest Town; remarkable for the Bishop of London's Pallace.
 Fulbert, a proper name, i. e. full of splendor or brightness.

G.

GAAL, a proper name, i. e. Abomination Heb.

Gabranterici, Britains inhabiting parts of Yorkshire.

Gabriel, a proper name, i. e. the strength of God.

Gabrio-centum, a Frontier Garrison of the Romans, supposed to be Gatehead at New-Castle.

Gaddo, a famous Italian Painter in Mosaick work.

Gades, two Islands within the Straights called Hercules Pillars, as being the end of his Travels.

Gaio, a General of the Africans often mentioned in Ecclesiastical History.
 Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, a Sanctuary or Town of refuge.

Galantis, Alcmena's Maid, feigned to be transformed into a Weasel.

Galatea, a Nymph of the Seas, beloved by Polyphemus, who killed Act for being preferred before him.

Galatia, Gallo Græcia, a Country in Asia Minor.

Galgacus, a Valiant British General against the Romans.

Gallilee, a Country in Syria, North of Palestine.

Gallego, an Inhabitant of Galicia in Spain.

Gallia, the Kingdom of France.

GAL

Galloway, a County in Ireland and Scotland.

Gambrius, an ancient people of Germany, i. e. high browed, a sign of a generous mind; from thence, the City of Hamburg takes its name.

Galus, a River in Phrygia, whose waters made Men mad.

Gallus, a young man, whom the Poets feign was turned into a Cock for suffering Sol to discover the Adultery of Mars and Venus.

Gamaliel, a proper name, i. e. God's reward. Heb.

Ganges, a famous River, running through all India, 20 miles over in some places, and generally 100 foot deep.

Ganimes, Jupiters Cup bearer and Sodomite.

Garagantua, a feigned Giant with a large throat. Spain.

Garstrange, a Town in Lancashire.

Gatehead or Goathead, from the sign; an Haven in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Ganfenna, was an ancient City in Lincolnshire, the ruins of which yet remain near the River.

Gnath or Wath; It is now called Bridge Caster-ton.

Gebencus, King of the Goths, i. e. a charitable Man.

Gaunt, the chief City in Flanders, having forty eight Bridges and twenty Islands.

Gaulonites, a Faction among the Jews, who refused to pay the Roman Tribute.

Gedaliah, a proper name,

GEL

i. e. the greatness of the Lord. Heb.

Geffery, a proper name, i. e. joyful, peace.

Gedney, Godney, or God's water, a Town in Somerset.

Geldira or Gelderland, a Province in the Netherlands.

Gelo, a Sicilian School-boy, who raised such a Tumult in the School for his Book stolen by a Wolf, that the house fell and slew them all.

Gelones, People of Scythia, who pains themselves to seem more terrible to their Enemies.

Geloum, a Lake in Sicily, wherein are two Fountains, one causing barrenness, the other fruitfulness in Women.

Gelt, a River in Cumberland land from Gel a horse leach, where with it abounds.

Geaertheim, a Town in Germany.

Gemony or the Gemonian stairs, the place at Rome, from whence Criminals were thrown headlong into the River Tyber.

Gemund, a Town of Schwaben in Germany.

Genatrude, Wife of Dagobert King of the Franks, i. e. transfigured.

Geneva, an Imperial Town near Switzerland, on the Lake Lemman, where the Presbyterean Discipline is established.

Genoa, a famous Republick in Italy.

Genfericus, a Vandal, who having conquered Carthage put his Horses into the Temples.

George, a proper name, an Husband.

Georgia or Albania adjoining to Armenia.

Georgian,

GER

Georgian Hereticks, Disciples of one David George of Delf in Holland, who declared that he was Christ, and that both Law and Gospel was unprofitable to Salvation; he died. 1556.

Gerald, Gerrard, Garret, Everard, i. e. good natured.

Gerbeviller, a Town in Lorrain.

St. Germain, a Pallace, like Windsor in France.

Guersey, an Island on the Coast of France, belonging to England, twenty miles from Jersey.

German Alman, i. e. all man, a man of honour.

St. Germans Temple in Cornwall, who was Bishop of Antidiora, and extirpated the Pelagian Heresy.

Geryon, a Spanish King of three Countreys, sei ned to have three bodies; slain by Hercules.

Ge trade, a Womans name, i. e. true and faith ful. Sax.

Gervase, i. e. ancient, a noble Marryr under Nero at Millain.

Gibraltar, at the Straights mouth, having on the North, Mount Calpe and Abila, with Hercules Pillary. South.

Gib Cliff or Guy Cliff in Warwickshire, where it is reported this famous Knight lived an Hermit in his old Age, or else from Guy Beuachamp Earl of Warwick

Gibs, Gibson, Gibbons, Gilpin, all corruptions of Gilbert, i. e. bright as gold Sax.

Gilbertines, Fryers and Nuns of the Monastery of

GIL

Sempringham in Lincolnshire, founded by one

Gilbert, in 1145, who lived to see 700 Fryers and 1100 Nuns of his own Order.

Giles, Julius, Regidius, i. e. a Goats skin, or a little Kid.

Gillmer, the last King of the Vandals in Africa, i. e. yellow locks or hair.

Gill, a surname, i. e. a Quill.

Gillingham, a Forrest in Dorsetshire, and a Town in Kent, i. e. a swift brook.

Giraffe, a Beast so tall in Asia, that a Man on Horseback may ride under his belly.

Girvis, the ancient Inhabitants of the Moorish part of Norfolk, Cambridge and Lincolnshire, i. e. a Fen Land

Glanvonta, Wantbeck, upon the River Venta in Northumberland.

Glassenbury, in Somersetshire, i. e. the Isle of Glass; memorable for a famous Abbey, Built as is said by Joseph of Arimethea, wherein were 1100 Monks all slain by a Heathen Saxon King, because he was told they prayed against him. In the Church, were the Tombs of this Joseph, and likewise of King Edgar, Arthur and other primitive English Saints. Near this place at Wynal Park, it is affirmed, is a Thorn tree that blossoms every Christmas Day.

Glendal, near the River Glen in Northumberland

Glentworth, i. e. a Court or Hall in a Valley in Lincolnshire.

Glaucus, a Fisherman,

GLO

who having tasted of a certain herb, leapt into the Sea, and was feigned to be made a Sea God.

Glaucus, a Trojan, killed by Achilles in that War.

Glin, i. e. a Dale encompassed with Trees. Sax.

Glocester, a City and Bishops Seat, i. e. a fair City

Glocester Hall, in Oxford, Built by John Lord Gifford of Brimfield.

Glycerium, a famous Curtesan of Thespis.

Germund, a Town in higher Austria.

Gea, a City in East India, Inhabited by the Porugals.

Godard, a surname, i. e. good heart. Sax.

Godslif, a Womans name, i. e. good love.

Godfrey, a surname, i. e. Gods peace; a Christian King of Jerusalem, who refused to be Crowned with gold, when Christ was Crowned there with Thorns.

Godina, Wife of Leo rik, Lord of Coventry, who to free them from some severe Taxes, Rid naked through that City at noon day.

Godwin, or Goodwin Sands, heretofore the Lands of Godwin the wicked Earl of Kent; now overflowed with the Sea, and cal'd the Downs.

Godwin, a surname, i. e. Victorious in God. Gr.

Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire, from Gornon the first Danish Prince that was a Christian, who here Built a Pallace called Durosponte; i. e. a Bridge over the River Ouse

This Town entertained K.

James

G

James I. who

880 Ploughs

Godolphin

in Cornwall

Eagle, part

of that Family

Godric,

rich to God.

Godscalk

Servant.

Godstow

Place or Ham

Goedela

he name of

Goedel,

whom the

have this

called Gey

Goit, a

Farrier.

Gouge.

Village,

ing Staff.

of his first

Sax.

Gorrum

Holland, the

ion for the

Gorney

name in

i. e. a Cur

Gordia

Armer

supposed

G O D

G O R

G R A

James I. with the light of
 180 Ploughs at once.
 Godolphin, a surname,
 in Cornwall, i. e. a white
 Eagle, part of the Arms
 of that Family.
 Godic, a surname, i. e.
 rich to God. Sax.
 Godcalk, i. e. God's
 Servant.
 Godflow, i. e. God's
 place or House.
 Goedeland, in Holland;
 the name arising from
 Goedel, an Abbate's; so
 when the Emperor Otho
 gave this Country, now
 called Goudland.
 Goef, a surname, i. e.
 Carrier.
 Gorge, a surname, i. e.
 Village, or else a Hunt-
 ing Staff. It likewise sig-
 nifies fresh and muddy.
 Sax.
 Gorcum, a Town in
 Holland, i. e. an habita-
 tion for the Poor.
 Gorney or Gurnay, a
 surname in Somersetshire.
 i. e. a Cur or Dog fish.
 Gordiaus, a Mountain
 in Armenia, where it is
 supposed Noah's Ark
 rested after the Flood.
 Gordius, a Phrygian
 King, who being raised
 from the Plough to the
 Throne, hung up his Plough
 harness for a memorial,
 in the Temple, tied in such
 an intricate manner, that
 it was called the
 Gordian knot, and the
 Monarchy of the World,
 being promised by the Ora-
 cle to him that would untie
 it. Alexander the Great
 vainly attempted it, so at
 length he cut it asunder
 with his Sword.
 Gorgons, the three daugh-
 ters of Phoebe, who are
 said to have Snakes in-
 stead of Hair, and that
 they killed Men with their
 looks.

Gorhois, a Prince of
 Cornwall, whose Wife Uter-
 perradingon is reported
 to have enchanted, and to
 have begot on her, Arthur
 the famous King of Britain
 Gortinians, a sort of
 Quakers, who followed
 Sam.
 Gorton, in New Eng-
 land, banished thence about,
 1646.
 Goths, Goths, i. e. War-
 ships of God, formerly
 a famous People of Goth-
 land, bordering upon Nor-
 way and Denmark, that
 were terrible to the Ro-
 mans. They were erected
 into a Colony by one Odinus,
 who instructed them in the
 Worship of the true God.
 Graces, the three Daugh-
 ters of Jupiter and Venus,
 called Aglaja, Thalia and
 Euphrosyne, and presumed
 to be the Goddesses of
 Friendship, Oratory and
 gentle Conversation.
 Graham Dyke, in
 Scotland, the Wall or For-
 tress of the Roman Empe-
 rors Antoninus Pius and
 Severus, against the Incur-
 sions of the Picts and
 Scots into Britain, so cal-
 led either from Graham a
 Scot, who first broke through
 it, or from Grampius an
 hill adjoining; now called
 Grantlham, i. e. uneven
 or crooked.
 Graves, Groves, i. e.
 Forests, Trees, a surname,
 and so.
 Gravesend in Kent, i. e.
 the end of a great Grove
 or Forest adjoining.
 Greenville, a surname,
 i. e. a grand or green Vil-
 lage or Town.

Gracia, formerly the
 Nursery of all Arts, Learn-
 ing and Valour; now
 principally under the Turks
 containing a large part of
 Europe.

Graez, three Sisters of
 the Gorgons, who are fei-
 ned to have all three but
 one Eye, and one Tooth,
 which they used by turns.

Granicus, a River in
 Bythynia, near which
 Alexander the Great de-
 feated Darius King of
 Persia, himself being made
 a Prisoner, and six thou-
 sand thousand of his Army
 slain and taken, by an
 Army not much above
 thirty thousand men.

Gratianus, a Roman
 Emperor, treacherously slain
 by one of his Captains, at
 Lyons in France.

Grantham, a Town in
 Lincolnshire.

Greenwich, i. e. a green
 Port or Haven in Kent,
 where Hunfray Duke of
 Gloucester, built a Palace
 called Blacence.

Gregory, a proper name,
 i. e. Watchful.

Gresham Colledge in
 London, Founded and
 Endowed by Sir Thomas
 Gresham, with main-
 tenance for Readers in Divi-
 nity, Law Physick, Astro-
 nomy, Geometry and Musick.

Grimsby, a Town in
 Lincolnshire, where Arch-
 Bishop Whitgift was born.

St. Grimbald, who with
 St. Need, are reported to
 have founded the Univer-
 sity of Oxford, and pro-
 fessed Divinity there in
 the Reign of King Alfred.

Grinstead, a Town in
 Sussex.

Gravelnor or Grave-
 nor,

nor, a noble Family in
Cheshire; i. e. a great
Hunter.

Grisheld or Grissel, a
Woman's name, i. e. a No-
ble Woman, a Lady.

Grotthead, Grouthead
or Greathead, the Lear-
ned Bishop of Lincoln in
1245.

Guadiana, the River
Ana in Portugal, which
runs under ground 14
Miles, and then rises again;
So it is usually said that
ten thousand Cattel may
feed upon the Bridge of it.

Guethalians, a Religious
Order of Monks and Fry-
ars; founded by

Gnastala, Countess of
Montua in 1537.

Guethiana, Queen to
Griffen Prince of Wales,
who was slain fighting
against Maurice of Lon-
don.

Gruffin, Griffen, Gri-
ffith, i. e. strong in faith,
Sax.

Guelpho, a Saxon Ge-
neral, i. e. a Wolf.

Guilford in Surrey, the
residence of several English
Kings, i. e. golden River or
Ford.

Gundebert, King of the
Longobards in Italy; i. e.
Renowned.

Gunderic, a proper name,
i. e. well beloved.

Gule or Yule, Lammas
day, or St. Peter in Bonds,
it being said, that the
Daughter of Quirinus, by
kissing St. Peter's Chain,
was cured of a dangerous
Disease in her throat, called
Guttulæ.

Gummilda, who killed
her self for grief, that her
Husband Almond King of
Denmark was slain in
Battle.

Gunora, a Lady of
Normandy, who held an
Estate, upon condition to
provide the King of a bar-
bed Arrow, when he hunted
in an adjoining Forrest.

Guniberga, a Woman's
name, i. e. a concealer of
love.

Gunibaldus, i. e. apt to
love or favour. Sax.

Gundomar, King of
Burgundy, i. e. one that
gains favour.

Gunhild, i. e. a Va-
liant Nobleman; He was
an English Saxon, and
called the Apostle of Nor-
way, Preaching the Gospel
to them in 1024.

Guntaric, i. e. beloved
of others; the last King of
the Vandals in Africa. Sax.

Guntram, King of the
Burgundians, i. e. of good
fame.

Gunman, Goodman or
Gundamore, a Spanish
Ambassador to King James
I.

St. Guthlac, i. e. slain
in the Wars; An English
Saxon Monk, in honour of
whom, Ethelbald King of
Mercia Built the stately
Abbey of Crowland in
Lincolnshire.

Guthred i. e. a Coun-
cellor; A King of Kent.

Guthremion, i. e. a just
reproof. A Castle in
Radnorshire, given by K.
Vortimer to a German
Saint for his ill treatment
by Cortigern, whom he
justly reproofed for his
misdeeds.

Guy, a surname, i. e.
a Guidon, Banner or En-
sign.

Gyndes, a River run-
ning through Babylon and
thought a great security
thereto, which Cyrus in

Besieging it, cut into forty
five Channels, and thereby
drawing off all the water,
surprized the City in the
night. Dan. 10.

H.

H Abakuk, a proper
name, i. e. a Wis-
dome. Heb.

Hacomber Hay Comb,
i. e. a Dale in: compassed
with Hills; a Village in
Devonshire.

Madad, a proper name,
i. e. rejoicing. Hed.

Hadarezer, a proper
name, i. e. Beautiful.
Help. Heb.

Hadleigh, a Town in
Suffolk.

Hadrian or Adrian, a
great Emperor of Rome.

Hadrianople or Adria-
nople, a principal Turkish
City.

Hamon, a Theban
Youth, who killed himself
over the Tomb of Antigone
put to death by Creon.

Hamon, a Mountain
between Theffaly and
Thrace.

Hague, i. e. a Hedge or
Fence, about the Prince of
Orange's (now King of
England's) Pallace in Hol-
land, the most famous
Village in the World, where
the States General Assem-
ble.

Hagar, i. e. a Stranger.
Heb.

Haga, i. e. Haws or
Resbury, a Village in
Surrey.

Haggai, pleasant. Heb.
Hagworthingham, i. e.
a fenced Town in Lincoln-
shire.

Haint, a surname, i. e.
a self supporter. Sax.

Halard, a proper name,
i. e. healthy of body. Sax.
Haelst

Halver
City, a fa-
in Germa-
ground set
upon.

Haly-do-
or Field in
land; wh

Saxon Ki-
Victory over
of Britain

Erected the
and after ex-
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Halesw-
Suffolk:

Halfax
a Town in
the Sacred

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Habit;
of Spain,

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Halican

Caria, who
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Halverstadt, i. e. *half a City, a famous Bishops See in Germany; not half the ground set out, being built upon.*

Haly-down, Holy-down, or Field in Northumberland; where Oswald the Saxon King, gained the Victory over Cadwalla King of Britain, by having Erected the Cross of Christ; and afterwards became a devout Christian.

Halesworth, a Town in Suffolk:

Hallfax, or Holy Hair, a Town in Yorkshire, from the Sacred Hair of a Virgin, whom a Priest beheaded because he could not detach her, and hung her head on an Yew-tree. She was after Canonized for a Saint.

Habis, an ancient King of Spain, who first taught them Husbandry.

Halicarnassus, a City of Caria, where the Tomb of Mausoleus, one of the seven Wonders of the world, was built by Artemisia his Queen.

Hallamshire, anciently part of Yorkshire.

Hallstead, in Essex and Kent.

Halonesus, a Grecian Island in the Egean Sea, defended by Women when the Men were slain.

Hallelujah, i. e. Praise be Lord. Heb.

Halybon, or holy Stone in Northumberland where it is reported, Paulinus the Apostle of the North, baptized many thousand Men and Women.

Hamburg, a Town in Austria, noted for Ginger.

Hambourg, i. e. the narrow-bos of the Gambrivi,

in Germany; a famous Mart Town and Port.

Hampton, Southhampton, or Aron Town in Hantsire, i. e. a Town with Rivers. There are above 20 Villages of that name.

Hawkins, a surname, i. e. little Randal.

Hanson, a surname, i. e. the Son of Randal.

Hantsire from the River Anton.

Hanjar, a rich Dagger worn by the Turkish Basha's Wives.

Hanse Towns, in the Baltick Sea and Germany; a Society of Merchants combined for the security of Trade, 72 of them being joined in a League offensive and defensive against all Enemies whatsoever.

Hampton-Court, in Middlesex, a Royal Pallace on the Thamer, built by Card Woolley; finished by King Henry VIII. and Magnificently Rebuilt by King William and Queen Mary.

Hannah, a Woman's name, i. e. gracious and merciful.

Hannibal, a famous Carthaginian General, who being defeated by Scipio the Roman, poisoned himself for grief.

Hanno, a Carthaginian Rebel, who had his Eyes put out.

Harlot, i. e. a little Whore, from Arlotte the Concubine of Robert D. King of Normandy, father to King William the Conqueror.

Haverborough or Harborough, in Leicester-shire, i. e. a Town of Oaks.

Harbottle, a surname, a Garrison of the Roman Soldiers.

Hardwick, i. e. a strong Fort or Town; an Italian Tyrant.

Harmodius, one of those that slew the Athenian Tyrant Hyparchus.

Harmonides, a Trojan beloved of Minerva, skilled in all Manufactures.

Harwich, i. e. a fenced Bay; a Town in Essex, Memorable for a Sea-fight between the English and Danes.

Harfager, i. e. fair haired; a Danish King of England.

Hartle pool in Durham, i. e. the Isle of Harts.

Harvey, a surname, i. e. an Army invincible.

Haerlem in Holland, i. e. the chaff of Flax or Linnen, where Printing was first Invented. 1440.

Harpalice, a great Harpers, who by her Valour rescued her Father Lycurgus from the Getans.

Harthall in Oxford and Exeter College, both founded by Walt Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.

Hastings, in Suffex from one Hastings a Danish Tyrant, who either built, Seized, or Fortified this Town.

Hatfield, in Hartford-shire, called also Kings Hatfield, because formerly a Kings Pallace; now possessed by the Earls of Salisbury.

Hatfield, a Broad Oak in Essex, from a prodigious Oak near it.

Hatto, a proper name, i. e. a Father.

Havelock, a Danish Sentinel, at length, preferred to Marry the Kings Daughter.

Haverford-West, a Famous Haven in Pembroke.

T. Hare,

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shite, i. e. a Haven in the West.

Havering, in Essex, from Aber a Port. or Haven; and a Ring, which is reported St. John Baptist sent by a Pilgrim to King Edward the Confessor.

Hebe, whom the Poets feign to be the Goddess of Youth, and the Daughter of Juno, of whom she conceived without a Man, only by eating Lettuc, and that she was Jupiters Cup-bearer till she fell and spilt the Nectar, for which she was discarded.

Hebrews, from Heber, i. e. an Inchanter, or a Companion; He was great Grand-child of Shem the Son of Noah, from whom came the Nation of the Jews and Israelites; and from them saith Josephus, were Originally derived all the famous Arts and Sciences, as Astronomy, Arithmetick, Geometry, Architecture, &c. by the Learning of Abraham, Moses and other Sages and Great Men among them.

Hecla, a Mountain in Heand; from whence a noise is heard as of people in horrid torment.

Hector, the valiant Son of Priamus, slain by Achilles at the Siege of Troy.

Hecuba, King Priamus Wife, who is feigned after the Destruction of Troy, to be Metamorphosed into a Bitche.

Helchelaus, whomas of Opinion, that in time of Persecution it was no sin to deny Christ.

Helena, the Beautiful Wife of Menalaus, who being stolen by Paris Son of King Priamus, caused the

Ten Tears War and Destruction of Troy.

Helemitet, Fryers Clothed in white, with a yellow Crose on their Breasts.

Heliades, Daughters of Apollo or the Sun, who are feigned to have wept themselves into Poplar Trees for the Death of Phaeton their Brother.

Helle, Daughter to the King of Thebes, who falling from the back of a golden Ram into the Pontick Sea, gave it the name of Hellespont, or the narrow Streight that separates Europe, from Asia near Constantinople.

Hemerobaptists, a Sect of Ana-baptists, that Baptized themselves every day.

Helvald or Heiwalld, the English Saxon Apostle and Martyr in Frizeland: so called from his Preaching the Gospel, and Miraculously casting out Devils, whereby he triumphed over the gates of Hell.

Hemington, a Town in Suffolk, given to one Baldwin, upon condition of a jump, a puff, and a fart before the King, every Christmas day.

Hengston-hill, in Cornwall, where King Egbert defeated the Danes and Britains, who conspired against the English; i. e. the hills of Hengist.

Hengist and Horsa, the two famous Saxon Commanders, who first brought over the Saxons into England: both so named from a stonehorse which they had on their Standards.

Henry, a proper name, i. e. a rich home or house.

Hephestian, Mountains in Lycia, where are always burning.

Herbert, a proper name, i. e. a Commander or the glory of an Army.

Hercules, the Son of Jupiter, begot upon Alcameca in the shape of her Husband Amphyryon: The Poets feign Juno imposed twelve difficult labours upon him, which he successfully performed: He instituted the Olympick Games, and the Fable of his cleansing the Augean stable, wherein were kept 3000 Oxen for thirty years, by letting in a River through it, seems to imply, that he first taught the Italians to dung their ground.

Hercules Pillars, on Mount Calpe and Abila in the Straights Mouth, which is said, he erected as being the limits of his Travels in pursuing the destruction of cruel Tyrants and Monsters.

Herculean disease, the Verigo, Epilepsy, or falling Sickness, which, they say, he got by surfeiting on Quails.

Hereford City, a Bishops See, where Ethelbert King of the East-Angles, coming to Court the Daughter of Offa King of Mercia, was cruelly Murdered.

Herlaxton, a Town in Lincolnshire, where in the Reign of King Henry VIII. there was ploughed up a Brazen Vessel, containing a golden Helmet, beautified with precious stones: which was presented to Queen Katherine of Spain, King Henrys first Wife.

Hermes Trismegistus, Renowned Egyptian Philosopher, reported to have first divided the day into hours, by observing a Birds

in the that comes again hours.

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in the Temple of Serapis, that constantly pissed twelve times a day: which was again subdivided into 24 hours.

Hermotinus, a Lydian, whose Soul was reported to go out of his body, and bring intelligence from far distant places, till his Enemies dispatch'd him, by burning his body, before the Soul came back.

Herod King of the Jews, who for his Pride and Cruelty, was devoured by Lice, after called the **Herodian disease.**

Heron, Ardea, a large Fowl, whose dung burns all it touches.

Hesione, Daughter of Laomedon King of Troy, who being bound by the score to be devoured by a Sea Monster for appeasing the Gods, Hercules destroyed him, and delivered her.

Hesperian Gardens, where the Poets feign the Trees bore golden Apples, kept by a watchful Dragon, whom Hercules slew.

Hilarion, an Hermite in Syria, renowned for Miracles.

Hilkiah, a proper name, i. e. the Lords gentleness.

Hildegard or Hilliard, a Womans name, i. e. a Garden of love.

Hillarius, a famous French Bishop, persecuted by the Arians.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of Coot, who lived 104 years.

Hippodame, the Beautiful Daughter of Oenopelus King of Elis, whom Pelops gained by bribing the Chariot driver in a race.

Hippergriff, or Griffen,

a Poetical Beast, half Griffon, half Horse.

Hippolita, Queen of Amazon, whom Hercules having Conquered, gave Theleus to Wife; their Son

Hippolitus, was torn in pieces by his Chariot horses while he fled from the false Accusations of his Grandmother: hadra, who charged him with being her Adulterer.

Hippo, a City in Africa, whereof St. Austin was Bishop.

Hippona, the heathen Goddess of horses and horse Coursers.

Hipponax, a Poet of Ephesus, who writ with such virulence, as caused his Adversarys to destroy themselves.

Hippotamus, an Animal in the River Nylus, who letting himself blend with a Reed in the Leg, is said to have first taught Mankind to swim.

Hippiavaja, a valiant Lady who accompanied her Husband Methridates King of Pontus in all his Dangers and Wars.

Hispaniola, or Haili, a famous Island in America.

Hogan Mogan, i. e. high and mighty, the Title of the States General of the United Provinces.

Holland, a Province of Lincolnshire, the other being Lindsey and Kesteven, so named say some, from hollow or watry Land; Others that the Danes Conquering it, called it O'andia, or Aleland, from an Isle in the Baltick Sea of that name. Also one of the seven United Provinces.

Holopherthes, a proper name, i. e. Trophane or Mad, Nebuchadnezzars General, whose head Judith cut off.

Homer, the most Ancient, Famous and Elegant Greek Poet.

Horsham in Sussex, from Horla the Brother of Hengist the Saxon.

Hortensius, an Elegant Roman Senator, whose Daughter

Hortensia, pleaded so strenuously before the Triumviri of Rome, that she eased the People of an heavy Tribute.

Howard, a noble surname, i. e. the keeper of a strong Ward or Castle.

Hoxon, in Suffolk, Memorable for the Martyrdom of St. Edmund the King; i. e. holy Town.

Holanna, i. e. save now O Lord! I beseech thee save. This was solemnly pronounced by the Jews at the feast of Tabernacles.

How and Hugh, i. e. high, or an high place.

Hubba, a famous Danish Captain, who invaded England.

St. Hulda, a Prophetess i. e. full of grace and favour. Sax.

Hulet, a surname, i. e. a Shepherds Crook. Sax.

Hull, a famous Town and Fortification in Yorkshire, called Kingston or Kings Town.

River Hull, so named from the howling or noise it makes in meeting with the Sea.

Humber, a famous River or Arm of the Sea in Yorkshire; some say from Humber, a King slain there. Others, from

HUN

its humming or hizzing at the flowing of the Tyde. Sax.

Humsfey, a proper name. i. e. a peace-maker at home Sax.

Hunnt Scythians, that overspread Italy and France, retired at length into

Hungary at the intreaty of Pope Leo; which Kingdom is lately reduced by the Emperor of Germany from the Turks.

Hungerford, in Be. K. shire, i. e. the Ford of the English.

Hunfden, in Hertfordshire, i. e. the Hound Down or Hill.

Huntington, Hunters down or Mount; formerly called Amesbury, from Amolpha a Holy Man there Buried.

Hurlers, great Stones in Cornwall, into which the Common people imagine some Men were transformed for profaning the Lords day by playing and hunting the Ball.

Hufter, Hyrst, a surname, i. e. a Wood or Forrest

Hyacinthus, who playing at Quairs with Apollo, the Poets feign he was killed by a Quait thrown on his head by Zephyrus or the West wind, whom he had slighted.

Hyades, the seven daughters of Atlas, who lamented

in Hyas, their Brother, torn to pieces by a Lion, are feigned to be carried up to Heaven, and made the seven Stars or Hyades.

Husley, a surname, i. e. a three-bare Creak

Hybla, a Mountain in Sicily, noted for Bees and Thyme.

HYP

Hyblas, Governour of Caria, killed by Labienus for usurping the Title of Emperor.

Hydra, a terrible Serpent with many heads, who when Hercules cut off one, the Poets feign, two other rise in the place.

Hypanis, a Scythian River, full of bubbles inclosing small Flges, intruded in the Morning, flying at Noon, and dead at Night.

Hyperion, Father of Sol, who discovered the motion of the Stars

Hyrcus, a Country Man of Beotia, who having entertained Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, it is feigned they in requital gave him a Son named Orion by pissing upon the dung of an Ox.

I.

Jacob and James, i. e. a Supplanter or Beguiler. Heb.

Jabeth, i. e. Confession. Heb.

Jabin, i. e. Understanding. Heb.

Jamaica, an Island in the West Indies, taken from the Spaniards by Oliver Cromwell, 1655.

James, Jacobus, Giacano, Icaime; i. e. a Deceiver.

Janres and Janbraes, sorcerers, that opposed Moses.

Janthe, Daughter of Teleffa, who is feigned on her Wedding day to be transformed into a Man.

Jacobus Syrus, an Heretic, who Circumcised both destroyed him, by making Sexes, and held but one Musick with an antick Will, Nature and Operation in Christ.

Janus Temple, Built

JAR

by Numa Pompilius, shut in time of Peace, and open in War.

Ja islaw, a Dutchy in Molcovy pertaining to the Kings Eldest Son.

Jarfeys, an Island on the Coast of France, subject to England.

Jafon, Son of Efon, who is feigned to fetch the Golden Fleece from Colchor, and is thought to be the Inventor or Improver of Navigation.

Ibis, an Egyptian Bird living on Serpents, who by thrusting her crooked Bill into her tail, is said first to have taught Hippocrates the use of Glysters

Icen, i. e. a Wedge, the ancient Britains Inhabiting Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Huntingdonshire: These Countys together, representing a Wedge.

Ida, a Mountain near Troy, where it is feigned, Paris Son of King Priamus gave judgment for Venus as the fairest, against Juno and Pallas, all standing naked before him.

Idas, Son of Neptune, who stole away Marpelia the Daughter of Mars, dancing in a Wood.

Idomeneus, Son of Deucalion, deprived of his Kingdom for offering to Sacrifice his Son, having vowed to devote him to death who first met him.

Idai Daetyli, a Phrygian People, feigned to have preserved Jupiter from Saturn his Father, who would have retick, who Circumcised both destroyed him, by making Sexes, and held but one Musick with an antick Will, Nature and Operation in Christ. Dance, and brazen Shields to prevent his hearing the Childs crying; They are termed also Corybantes.

Jebus

Jebus, the first of The Anc

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Jebus,

JER

Jebus, Jebusites, i. e. the first of the Lord. Heb. The Ancient name, and Inhabitants of Jerusalem.

Jecooniah, i. e. stability of the Lord. Heb.

Jehoahaz, i. e. the Lord's. Heb.

Jehosaphat, i. e. the Judgment of the Lord. Heb.

Jeremiah, i. e. high of the Lord. Heb.

Jereboam, i. e. fighting against. Heb.

Jerome or Hierome, a Father of the Church, Translator of the Bible into Latin.

Jenks, Jenkins, Jenkinson, Jennings, all Contractions or Diminutives of John. Sax.

Jewry, Palestina, Judea or the Holy Land; Also a Street in London where the Jews formerly dwelt together, called Old-Jewry.

Jesus: Colledge, in Oxford, Erected by Dr. Price, only for Welsh Men.

St. Ives, in Cornwall, the Temple of Ives an Irish Saint.

Ikweld street, i. e. the gate of the Iceni, one of the four famous Roman Highways, leading from South-thampton to Tinmouth.

Ilchester, a Town in Somersetshire, upon the River Ivel.

Ilfracomb, a Town in Devonshire.

Ildericus, the last King but one of the Vandals in Africa.

Immanuel, i. e. God with us. Heb.

Inchkeith, an Isle in Scotland, i. e. separation; supposed to be parted from the Land by the force of the Sea.

Ingram, a proper name, i. e. pure as an Angel.

IND

Ingulphus, i. e. a ready helper: he was Abbot of Crowland, and an Ancient Historian.

Indacus, Servant to the Emperor Leo, who could out-run a Horse.

Independents, or Congregationalists, whose Churches are equal or co-ordinate to each other; they first appeared in England about 1643.

India, or the Indies, a vast, Famous, Rich Country in Asia.

West-Indies, or America, the new World discovered about 250 years ago by Columbus and Americus Vesputius.

Indostan, a great Kingdom in India, governed by the Great Mogol.

Infante, any Son of the King of Spain, but the Prince or Eldest.

Infanta, any Daughter of the King of Spain, except the Princess.

Ino, Wife to Athamus King of Thebes, who being distracted, imagined her to be a Lyonsess, and driving her headlong into the Sea she was drowned.

Juntakers, Thieves on the Borders of Scotland, who use to receive the Goods that the Out-takers brought in.

Jo, the Daughter of Ioachus, the most ancient King of Argos, who being debauched by Jupiter, is feigned to be transformed into a Cow, to avoid the fury of his Wife Juno, who drove her into Egypt, where she resumed her former shape, and was made a Goddess.

Joachim, Jehoachim, proper names, i. e. Preparation of the Lord.

JOA

Joan, i. e. the Grace of God: a Womens name.

Joanites, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Joaniquies, Monks: clothed in red, with the picture of a Cup or Chalice on their Breasts.

Joash, Jehoash, proper names, i. e. the fire of the Lord. Heb.

Job, a proper name; i. e. patience, fighting and sorrowing. Heb.

Jocasia, Daughter of Creon King of Crete, who after the Death of her Husband, unknowingly Married Oedipus her own Son.

John, a proper name, i. e. the Grace of God. Heb.

Johannes Guttumburgus, a German Knight, said to be the Inventor of Printing at Menz in Germany.

Jolaut, Chariot driver to Hercules's his Uncle, feigned to be restored to youth by his Prayers.

Jo Pean, a Song of joy sung to Apollon Greek.

Jonathan, a proper name, i. e. the gift of God.

Jonas or Jonah, a proper name, i. e. a Dove.

Jopas, a King of Africa, given to Musick, who Court-ed Dido.

Jordan, i. e. the River of Judgment. Heb.

Joseph, i. e. adding or increasing. Heb.

Josias, i. e. the fire of the Lord.

Joshua, Jesus, i. e. a Saviour, a General of an Army.

Iphince, and Lybippe, Daughters of the King of Argos, who preferring their Beauties before Junos, were feigned to be struck with madness, conceiving them-

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JAR

its humming or hissing at
the flowing of the Tyde, Sax
Humfrey, a proper name,
i. e. a peace-maker at home
Sax.

Hunns Scythians, that
spread Italy and
France, retired at length
into

Hungary at the intreaty
of Pope Leo; which King-
dom is lately reduced by
the Emperor of Germany
from the Turks.

Hungerford, in Berks-
shire, i. e. the Ford of the
English.

Hunston, in Hertford-
shire, i. e. the Hound
Down or Hill.

Huntington, Hunters
down or Mount; formerly
called Amesbury, from
Arnolph a Holy Man there
Buried.

Hurlers, great Stones in
Cornwall, into which the
Common people imagine
some Men were transfor-
med for profaning the
Lord's day by playing and
hunting the Ball.

Hustler, or Hurst, a fer-
name, i. e. a Wood or Forrest

Hyacinthus, who play-
ing at Quait with Apollo,
the Poets feign he was killed
by a Quait thrown on his
head by Zephyrus or the
West wind, whom he had
sighted.

Hyades, the seven daugh-
ters of Atlas, who lamented

Hyas, their Brother, torn
to pieces by a Lion, are
feigned to be carried up
to Heaven, and made the
seven Stars or Hyades.

Husley, a surname, i. e.
a three-bare Cock

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Sicily, noted for Bees and
Thyme.

Hyblas, Governour of
Caria, killed by Labienus
for usurping the Title of
Emperor.

Hydra, a terrible Ser-
pent with many heads, who
when Hercules cut off one,
the Poets feign, two other
rise in the place.

Hypanis, a Scythian
River, full of bubbles in-
clesing small Fishes, intive-
red in the Morning, flying
at Noon, and dead at Night.

Hyperion, Father of Sol,
who discovered the motion
of the Stars

Hyrcus, a Country Man
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tortained Jupiter, Neptune,
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sing upon the dung of an Ox.

I.

Jacob and James, i. e.
a Supplanter or Begui-
ler, Heb.

Jabeth, i. e. Confusion.
Heb.

Jabin, i. e. Understand-
ing. Heb.

Jamaica, an Island in
the West Indies, taken
from the Spaniards by
Olivier Cromwell, 1655.

James, Jacobus, Gia-
cano, Icayme; i. e. a
Deceiver.

Janres and Iambres,
Sorcerers, that
opposed Moses.

Janthe, Daughter of
Telesia, who is feigned on
her Wedding day to be
transformed into a Man.

Jacobus Syrus, an He-
retick who Circumcised both
Sexes, and held but one
Will, Nature and Operation,
in Christ.

Janus Temple, Built

by Numa Pompilius, first
in time of Peace, and open
in War.

Ja islaw, a Dutchy in
Moscovy pertaining to the
Kings Eldest Son.

Jarley, an Island on the
Coast of France, subject to
England.

Jason, Son of Eson, who
is feigned to fetch the Gol-
den Fleece from Colchos,
and is thought to be the In-
ventor or Improver of Na-
vigation.

Ibis, an Egyptian Bird
living on Serpents, who by
thrusting her crooked Bill
into her tail, is said first
to have taught Hippocra-
tes the famous Physician,
the use of Glysters

Icenii, i. e. a Wedge, the
ancient Britains Inhabi-
ting Suffolk, Norfolk,

Cambridge and Hunting-
tonshire: These Countys toge-
ther, representing a Wedge.

Ida, a Mountain near
Troy, where it is feigned,
Paris Son of King Priamus
gave judgment for Venus
as the fairest, against Juno
and Pallas, all standing
naked before him.

Idas, Son of Neptune,
who stole away Marpesia
the Daughter of Mars,
dancing in a Wood

Idomeneus, Son of Deu-
calion, deprived of his King-
dom for offering to Sacri-
fice his Son, having vowed
to devote him to death who
first met him.

Idai Daetyli, a Phrygian
Peop'e, feigned to have pre-
served Jupiter from Saturn
his Father, who would have
destroyed him, by making
Musick with an antick
Dance, and brazen Shields
to prevent his hearing the
Childs crying; They are
termed also Corybantes.

Jebus, the first of
The Anc
Inhabitants
Jecom
of the Lo
Jehoa
fest. Hel
Jehof
Judgme
Jeren
the Lor
Jereb
against
Jero
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Jebus,

ompilius, stout
race, and open
a Dutchy in
aining to the
Son.
Island on the
ce, subject to
of Eson, who
etch the Gol-
om Colchos,
t to be the In-
rver of Na-
gyptian Bird
ents, who by
crooked Bill
is laid first
Hippocra-
Physician,
ers
a Wedge, the
ins Inhabi-
Norfolk,
ad Hunting-
Countys tē-
ing a Wedge,
tain near
is seized,
ing thiamus
for Venus
gainst Juno
ll standing
m.
Neptune,
y Marpesia
of Mars,
nd
on of Deu-
of his King-
to Sacri-
ing vowed
death who
Phrygian
have pre-
 Saturn
ould have
y making
n antick
n Shields
wing the
They are
bantes.
Jebus;

Jebus, Jebusites, i. e.
the fire of the Lord. Heb.
The Ancient name, and
Inhabitants of Jerusalem.
Jecooniah, i. e. stability
of the Lord. Heb.
Jehoahaz, i. e. the Lord
sest. Heb.
Jehoshaphat, i. e. the
Judgment of the Lord. Heb.
Jeremiah, i. e. high of
the Lord. Heb.
Jereboam, i. e. fighting
against. Heb.
Jerome or Hierome, a
Father of the Church, Tran-
slator of the Bible into La-
tin.
Jenks, Jenkings, Jen-
kinson, Jennings, all Con-
tractions or Diminutives
of John. Sax.
Jewry, Palestina, Judea
or the Holy Land; Also a
Street in London where
the Jews formerly dwell
together, called Old-Jewry.
Jesus Colledge, in Ox-
ford, Erected by Dr. Price,
only for Welsh Men.
St. Ives, in Cornwall,
the Temple of Ives an Irish
Saint.
Ikeweld street, i. e. the
gate of the Iceni, one of the
four famous Roman High-
ways, leading from South-
thampton to Tinmouth.
Ilchester, a Town in
Somersetshire, upon the
River Ivel.
Ilfracomb, a Town in
Devonshire.
Ildericus, the last King
but one of the Vandals in
Africa.
Immanuel, i. e. God
with us. Heb.
Inchkeith, an Isle in
Scotland, i. e. separation;
supposed to be parted from
the Land by the force of
the Sea.
Ingram, a proper name,
i. e. pure as an Angel.

Ingulphus, i. e. a really
helpful: he was Abbot of
Crowland, and an Ancient
Historian.
Indacus, Servant to the
Emperor Leo, who could
out-run a Horse.
Independents, or Con-
gregationalists, whose Chur-
ches are equal or co-ordinate
to each other; they first ap-
peared in England about
1643.
India, or the Indies, a
Vast, Famous, Rich Coun-
try in Asia.
West-Indies, or Ame-
rica, the new World disco-
vered about 250 years
ago by Columbus and A-
mericus Vespurius.
Indostan, a great King-
dom in India, governed by
the Great Mogol.
Infante, any Son of the
King of Spain, but the
Prince or Eldest.
Infanta, any Daughter
of the King of Spain, ex-
cept the Princess.
Ino, Wife to Athamus
King of Thebes, who being
distracted, imagined her to
be a Lyonsess, and driving
her headlong into the Sea
she was drowned.
Juntakers, Thieves on
the Borders of Scotland,
who use to receive the Goods
that the Out-takers brought
in.
Jo, the Daughter of
Inachus, the most ancient
King of Argos, who being
debauched by Jupiter, is
feigned to be transformed
into a Cow, to avoid the
fury of his Wife Juno, who
drove her into Egypt, where
she resumed her former
shape, and was made a
Goddess.
Joakim, Jehoakim,
proper names, i. e. Prepa-
ration of the Lord.

Joan, i. e. the Grace of
God, a Womans name.
Joanites, Knights of St.
John of Jerusalem.
Joaniquets, Monks, sel-
thed in red, with the
picture of a Cup or Challice
on their Breasts.
Joash, Jehoash, proper
names, i. e. he fire of the
Lord. Heb.
Job, a proper name, i. e.
patience, fishing and ser-
rowing. Heb.
Jocasia, Daughter of
Creon King of Crete, who
after the Death of her Hus-
band, unknowingly Mar-
ried Oedipus her own Son.
John, a proper name,
i. e. the Grace of God. Heb.
Johannes Guntumbur-
gus, a German Knight,
said to be the Inventor of
Printing at Menz in Ger-
many.
Jolaut, Chariot driver
to Hercules's his Uncle,
feigned to be restored to
youth by his Prayers.
Jo Pean, a Song of joy
sung to Apollo Greek.
Jonathan, a proper name,
i. e. the gift of God.
Jonas or Jonah, a proper
name, i. e. a Dove.
Jopas, a King of Africa,
given to Musick, who Court-
ed Dido.
Jordan, i. e. the River of
Judgment. Heb.
Joseph, i. e. adding or
increasing. Heb.
Josias, i. e. the fire of
the Lord.
Joshua, Jesus, i. e. a Sa-
viour, a General of an
Army.
Iphince, and Lyssippe,
Daughters of the King of
Argos, who preferring their
Beauties before Junos, were
feigned to be struck with
madness, concealing them-
selves.

seems to be turned into
Cress.

Iphicles, Brother to Hercules, Son to Amphyrion and Alcmena.

Iphigenia, the Daughter of Agamemnon, who was doomed to be Sacrificed to Diana, because her Father had slain an Hart of hers, but the Goddess compassionating her, sent an Hart to be offered instead of her.

Iphimodea, deflowered by Neprune, and brought forth Ephialtes and Oereus who grew five fingers in length every Month, as the Poets feign, but were slain by Apollo among the Cyclops fighting against the Gods.

Iphis, a Virgin of Crete, turned into a Man on her Wedding day, by the Prayers of her Mother say the Poets, to avoid the wrath of her Father, who had provided her an Husband: his Wife having deceived him, because he had charged her to destroy her Sister; if it were a Girl.

Iphis, a young Man who hanged himself for love of Anaxarete, who is feigned to be turned into a Dove.

Ipswich, a noted Town in Suffolk, i. e. a crooked Bay, where the great Card. Woolsey, a Butchers Son, was Born.

Irchfield, i. e. Urkine Field, called formerly Ariconium, where Hereford City now stands.

Ireland, IBERNIA, i. e. the utmost Habitation, it being the Westermost Island in Europe, a Kingdom subject to the Crown of England.

Irene, the Empress, the Mother of Constantine, the Seventh Greek Emperor, with whom she Reigned Nine Years; but he Expelling her, Reigned Seven Years singly; after which she subtilly surprized him, threw him into Prison, and Reigned abate four years. **Iris**, the Messenger of Juno, feigned to be turned into a Rain towe.

Iroquois, the Inhabitants of Canada in America.

Irus, a Beggerly Pimp between Penelope and her Gallants, whom her Husband Ulysses killed with his first.

Isaac, a proper name; i. e. Laughter. Heb.

Ismael, a proper name, i. e. God hath heard. Heb.

Island, a frozen Island near the North Pole.

Isca Damnoniorum, now the City of Exeter.

Isca Saurum, now Cirencester in Monmouthshire.

Isis, the River Ouse in Wiltshire.

Islip, Giflip, a Town in Oxfordshire, where King Edward the Confessor was Born.

Isphahan, the principal City in Persia.

Islington, near London, i. e. a Village with bins.

Itanium Brigatun, an Ancient City in Yorkshire, out of whose Ruins, Alborough is now raised.

Italy, the Garden of Europe, of which Rome is the chief City.

Italus, it is by Aedra his own Mother, instead of Amaneus the Son of Amphion.

Irys, slain by his Mo-

ther Progne, and dressed for a Banquet to his Father Tereus King of Thrace, in revenge for his Debauching Philomel her Sister, who perceiving the Murder, persued them with his Sword, when (the Poets feign) Pogne was instantly changed into a Swallow, Philomel, into a Nightingale, and Irys into a Pheasant.

Juba, King of Mauritania, always constant to Pompey.

Juba, a proper name, i. e. a Trumpet or Fading. **Ithaca**, an Island in Jonia, over which, Ulysses was King, where no Harp would stay, because it was so full of Goats.

Judah, Jehudah, Judas, Jude, i. e. Confession. Heb.

Judas tree, which hath broad leaves, supposed to be of the same kind whereon he hanged himself.

Judith, a Womans name, i. e. Praising. Heb.

Juvenot, a small Town in France, whose Gouverneur was called King; applied to those who have great Titles, but small Estates. **Jugurtha**, King of Numidia, after long Wars, taken by the Romans, and Imprisoned till he dyed.

Julian, the Apostate, who renounced Christianity and turned Heathen.

Julius Caesar, the first Roman Emperor, who Conquered Britain, France, Spain, and the chief Parts of Germany, Reigning three Years, and was then stabbed to Death by Brutus and other Senators in the Senate house.

Julabar, a little hill in Kent, where it is reported

Laberius

Laberius Roman Comedian, was slain a great Caligula was Buried.

Junio, Saturn and Wife whom she be the God of Marriage.

Jupiter, turn and same time Crete;

have de of the Empire, Ne-

Justitia, Administration.

Justitia, Rome, the City of Justice and

Jutus, Daurus in reward

nity, is made the of the R

Juve, who was the Wife

Juve, ned to Juno the Goddess

Ixo, feigned for bound with J

Jupiter, Cloud he began

Hell, fastness continuing

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ed dress for
his Father
of Thrace,
his Debauch-
er Sister,
the Mur-
der with his
(the Poet)
a Swallow,
a Night-
ys in o a
Maurita-
oastant to
per name,
or Fading
Island, in
ch, Ulysses
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use it was
ah, Judas,
st. n. Heb.
which hath
supposed to
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all Town in
Governor
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ive great
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Apostate,
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France,
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Reigning
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le bill in
e reported
Laberius

JUP

Laberius Dulus, a Valiant Roman Captain under Cæsar, was slain; A so where a great Conjuror or Gyami was Buried.

Juno, the Daughter of Saturn and Ops, Sister and Wife to Jupiter, to whom she brought Mars and Vulcan; feigned to be the Goddess of Embrace, Marriage and Midwifery.

Jupiter, the Son of Saturn and Ops, Born the same time with Juno in Crete; He is feigned to have deprived his Father of the Government, dividing the Empire between himself, Neptune and Pluto.

Justice, a Judge, or Administrator of Justice.

Justinian, Emperor of Rome, who first reduced the Civil Law into Pandects and Codes.

Juturna, Daughter of Dædus, whom Jupiter in reward for her Virginity, is feigned to have made the Immortal Nymph of the River Numicus.

Juvenal, a Roman Poet, who writ Satyrs against the Wives of the Age.

Juventas or Hebe, feigned to be the Daughter of Juno without a Father; the Goddess of Youth.

Ixion, Son of Phlegias, feigned to be cast into Hell for boasting he had lain with Juno, in whose place Jupiter had given him a Cloud to embrace, on whom he begot the Centaurs. In Hell, he is feigned to be fastned to a Wheel which continually turns round.

K.

KAllo, a Town Subject to the King of Sweden in North Jutland.

KEN

Kaminiec or Caminiec, the principal Town and Fortress in Podolia; formerly possessed by the King of Poland, now by the Turks.

Karnten, a Province in Germany in lower Austria.

Katherine or Catherine, a Woman's name, i. e. Pure, Karlage, or Kidlington, i. e. Catfield.

Kellenton, a Town in Westmoreland; i. e. Gallant Town.

Kelnsley, in Yorkshire i. e. a Town near the Water.

Kemp, a surname, from Camp, or a Soldier.

Kenward, a surname, i. e. Sharp witted.

Ken hester, in Herefordshire. Sax.

Kendal, i. e. a Dale on the River Kan in Westmoreland.

Sr. Kenelm or Kenham, a famous King of the English Saxons: i. e. a Protector of his Kindred. Sax.

Kenhet, on the River Cunelio, in Wiltshire. Sax.

Kempton, a City of Swabia in Germany.

Kenneth, a famous King of the Scots, who extirpated the Picts.

Kenred or Cenred, King of Northumberland, i. e. a bold Councillor. Sax.

Kenric or Cenric, i. e. a valiant Ruler, a King of the West Saxons.

Kenelworth or Killingworth, a Town in Warwickshire, from a Kennel or Ditch near it. Sax.

Kent, a famous County, formerly full of Woods; from Canton a Corner, because the land stretcheth out in a Curve North

KES

East; The like place in Scotland is named Cantire and the Inhabitants Cantas.

Kenwulf or Cenulf, a Renowned King of the West Saxons; the Founder of Wincham Abbey in Gloucestershire, i. e. a Valiant helper. Sax.

Ketter, in Lincolnshire, i. e. a Thong, because Vortigern King of Britain, gave Merngith the Saxon

so much Land in this place, as he could compass about with an Oxes Hide cut into small long Thongs, who afterward built a Castle upon it, which he called Thong Castle. Sax.

Kesteven, i. e. Gravelly or Sandy in Lincolnshire, being a third part of that County Sax.

Keston, a small Village in Kent, where Julius Cæsar had a Battle with the Britains, who afterward called it Cæsar's Town. Sax.

Kelwick, a Town in Cumberland. Sax.

Ketering, a Town in Northamptonshire. Sax.

Kerry, a County in the Province of Ulster in Ireland.

Keyserward, a Town of Berg in Germany.

Kettleby, a Town in Lincolnshire, raised for making Kettles.

Kidderminster, a Town in Worcestershire.

Kildare, a County in Ireland.

Kilkenny, a County in Ireland, from Canicus a Holy Hermit who dwelt in a Cell there.

Kisbrian or Kelin, a River in Scotland.

Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire; i. e. a Village or Town.

Kinburg,

KIN

Kinburg, a *Woman's name*, i. e. a *Security for her Kindred*.

Kingis, i. e. a *Luxurious King*, he was *King of the West Saxons*.

Kinton or Keiaton, i. e. *Come Town in Warwickshire*, famous for a great *Battle in the Reign of King Charles I.*

Kingsdelf, a great *Ditch in Huntingdonshire*, made by *King Canutus*, i. e. *King's Ditch*.

Kingston, or Kingi Town, in *Surry*; in the *Danish Wars*, the *Seat of the English Saxon Kings*; three of whom, that is, *Abelstane, Edwin and Ethelred*, were *Crowned in the Market place there*, and several *Buried in the Church*.

Kings Bridge, a *Town in Devonshire*.

Kings cleer, a *Town in Hampshire*.

Kirkham, in *Lancashire*.

Kirkton, in *Lincolnshire*.

Kinulph, or Cenulph, i. e. a *strong help*, he was *King of the West Saxons*.

Knipperdoling, an *Heretic in Germany*, Companion with *John a Leyden*, who had many *Antichrist followers* called by his name, and did much mischief in *Germany*.

Knol, so *peace, Mounts or Hills*, cast up by *Mans hand*, near *Sterling in Scotland*, called also *Dunipacis*.

Kirk Oswald, in *Cumberland*, i. e. the *Church of King Oswald the Martyr*, to whose *Memory*, a *Temple* was *Erected*, called *Kirk Uzzald*, to this day.

Kirk Patrik, or the

KNE

Church of St. Patrick in Scotland.

Kirton, i. e. *Kirk*, or *Church Town in Lincolnshire*, from a *Stately Church there Erected by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*.

Knaveborough, in *Yorkshire*, *Sax*.

Kneer, a *surname*, i. e. *dows Feathers*, *Sax*.

Knockfergus or *Carrikerfurgus* in *Ireland*, i. e. the *Crag or Rock of King Fergus or Fergusius*.

Knock Patrick, *St. Patrick's Rock or Crag*.

Knolls, a *surname*, i. e. the *top of an hill*.

Knottford, in *Cheshire*, i. e. the *Ford of King Canutus*.

Konningburg, an *University in Poland*; also a *Town under the Archbishop of Mentz in Germany*.

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, *Wife to Henry II. Emperor of Germany*, who to *clear her self from Adultery*, went *bare foot and blind-fold over red hot Irons*.

Kyth, i. e. *Kindred*, so we say, neither *Keith nor kin*, *Sax*.

L

Aban, a *proper name*, i. e. *white or shining*.

Labda, the *lame Daughter of Amphion*, contemned by the rest of the *Bacchides*, her *Sisters*.

Labienus, one of the *Gervanours under Julius Caesar*, who in the *Civil Wars in Gallia*, took part with *Pompey*.

Lachryma Christi, *Christ's Tears*, rich *Wine* made near *Mount Vesu-*

LAD

rius in Italy, which *French Men* liked so well, that he *wished Christ* had wept such in his *Country*.

Laconia, a *Country in Peloponnesus*.

Lactucina, the *Goddess of Corn*, when in the *Ear*, *Worshipped by the heathen Romans*.

Ladas, a *Page to Alexander the Great*, who ran so *slightly*, that the *print of his feet* could not be discerned on the *Sand*.

Lacedemonians, an *Ancient Warlike People of Greece*, thought to be the *Inventors of Sword, Helmet and Spear*.

Lade, a *surname*, i. e. an *Aqueduct or Conduit pipe*.

Ladago, a *Town and large Lake in Russia*.

Lais, a *Beautiful Corinthian Harlot*, by whose *persuasion*, *Alexander* burnt the famous *Pallace of Persepolis*: Her *ecstasies* *Rates* made *Demosthenes* say, he would not buy *Repentance* at so dear a rate. She was run to pieces out of *Envy*, by the *Women of Thessaly* in *Venus Temple*.

Laius, *Husband to Jocasta*, who after his death, Married his *Son Oedipus* unwittingly.

Lambert, a *surname*, i. e. *Lambs heart*, or *fair Lamb*.

Lambeth, in *Surry*, or *Lome-hith*, i. e. the *muddy Wharf*, wherein is

Lambeth house, built by *Arch Bishop Baldwyn* 1183, where the *Danish King Hardy Canuse*, expired in the *midst of his extravagant Debauchery*. He has ever since belonged

L

to the *Arch Bishop of Canterbury*, beautified with a *Statue* since *Sheldon*.

Lamia, a *City* in *Thrace*, where the *Temple*.

Lambour, in *Berkshire*.

Lamperius, a *Sheep* of *Apollo* in *Sicily*.

Lamphae, the *Hellepo*.

Lamech, i. e. *four or*

Lanca, a *Castle*, upon *Lone*, the *Seat of that County*.

Lanelot, of *King Ar*.

Lancian, i. e. an *Ar*.

Landaff, a *Diocese* in *Wales*.

Land, a *Country*.

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Land, a *Country*.

which is the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, being much beautified and enlarged with a Stately Hall some Years since, by Arch-bishop Sheldon.

Lamia a common Whore, to whom the Thebans Built a Temple.

Lambourn, a Town in Berkshire.

Lampetia and Paethusa, two Nymphs who kept the Sheep of their Father Apollo in Sicily.

Lampacus, a Town upon the Hellespont in Greece

Lamech, a proper name, i. e. poor or Humbled

Lancaster, or Long-Castle, upon the River Lune, the Principal Town of that County.

Lancelot de Lake, one of King Arthurs Knights, i. e. an Armed Horseman.

Lanciano, a City in the Kingdom of Naples

Landaff, a City and Bishops See in Glamorgan-shire, upon the River Taaf.

Landcrecy, a Town in Haynault, in the Netherlands.

Landsparg, a City in Bavaria, under the Duke of Brandenburg

Landshut, a City in lower Bavaria.

Landulph, a proper name, i. e. a defender of his Country.

Landfrank, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, an Italian, i. e. a Freeman.

Laney, a surname, i. e. a Lanmeret or Hawk.

Lange, in Lancashire. Memorabte for a signal overthrow given by Ar-dulph King of Northumberland, to Captain Wade, a Rebel.

Langport, or Long Port, in the County of Somerset.

Langworth in Lincolnshire, i. e. a long Village.

Langland, an Island in the Baltick Sea.

Langres, a City of Champagne in France.

Languedoc, a Province in France, possess'd for some Ages, by the Goths.

Lanthony or Lanthong, an Ancient Abbey in Monmouthshire, from

Lahn, an Aibey, and the River Hodeney, Built in so deep a Valley, that the Sun even at Midsummer, is to be seen but six hours in a day.

Langvethlin, or Meihlin, i. e. a Town between two Brooks or Rivers.

Laceon, Son of Priamus King of Troy, who disow'd his Father in vain from receiving the Armed Horse into the City.

Landamia, Daughter of Bellerophon, who had by Jucker, Sarpedon King of Lycia. She was by Diana shot to death with her own Arrows.

Laodamia, Daughter of Acastus, who desiring to see the Ghost of her Husband Protefilaus, dyed in his Arms.

Laodicea, one of the seven Churches and Cities in Asia, where a General Council was held by Pope Sylvester. 320.

Laomedon, Father of Priamus King of Troy, slain by Hercules for defrauding him of his Daughter Hesione, whom he had saved from a Sea-Monster, which her Father was forced to expose her too, for defrauding Nep-

tune and Apollo of their Wages for Building the Walls of the City.

Lapis Opprobij, the Stone of scorn at Padua in Italy, whereon if a Debtor sits, and declares himself unable to pay, he cannot be arrested for Debt.

Lapithæ, the Ancient Inhabitants of Thessaly, said to be the Inventors of Saddles and Bridles.

Lapland or Laponia, a large cold Northern Country under the King of Sweden.

Lar, a City in Persia, noted for the best Pomegranates, Oranges and Dates.

Larunda, one of the Naidæ, on whom Mercury begat two Twins, (as the Poets feign) called Laves Penates or Household Gods, instead of carrying her to Hell, whither Jupiter sent her for telling his Wife of his love to Juno.

Larius, or Lago de Como, a great Lake in Italy, above threescore mile in length.

Larus, a ravenous devouring Bird so called.

Laowitham, a muddy River in Cornwall.

Laterane Pallace, in Rome, pertaining to the Popes. Built by

Lateranus, a Roman Physician, who concealed himself from all Publick Employment, and being designed Consul, was slain by Neros Order.

Latimer or Latimer, the Roman Interpreters to Translate out of all other Languages into Latin, which most Nations then understood.

Latinus, an ancient King

LAV

LEI

LEO

LE

King of Italy, from whence the Kings of Northumberland; Also a Castle in Kent.

Lea or Lygea, a River in Hertfordshire.

Ledbury, i. e. a Village on the River Ledden in Herefordshire.

Leek, a Town in Staffordshire.

Lee, Ley, Leigh, a proper name or place, i. e. Fallow Land.

Leland, a famous Antiquary, i. e. Pasture Land.

Le Hebert in Merionethshire, i. e. Herberts

Way from Herbert Earl of Pembroke, who with much difficulty, made his way over the Mountains there.

Leicester or Caerleton, i. e. a Town upon Fallow ground; the chief Town in that County.

Leiden, a famous City in Holland, Built upon 41 Islands; with an University Erected by William Prince of Orange 1575.

Leighton Buzzard, a Town in Bedfordshire.

Legion, a Roman Brigade of 6000 foot, and 3000 Horse; or an Army of 6665.

Lemnos, a Grecian Island, into which the Poets feign Jupiter threw Vulcan out of Heaven for his deformity, and made him lame ever after.

Lemburg, a noted City under the King of Poland.

Lemgon, a free City in Westphalia.

Lemster, or Leon Minster, in Herefordshire, from a Lyon that appeared to a Monk in a Dream, says the Legend; The Wool is so excellent here, that it is called Lemster Oar.

Lemster, one of the Provinces in Ireland, formerly the Country of the Brigantes, so called from the many hills, leaps, jumps, and uneven places therein.

Lenham, a Village on the River Len in Kent.

Leunox, a Province near the River Len in Scotland.

Leocorian, a Monument Erected by the Athenians in memory of Leo the Son of Orpheus, who offered his three Daughters in Sacrifice, for appeasing the Gods in a great pestilence.

Leodegar, a proper name, i. e. the Peoples guard. Sax.

Leofhold, i. e. loving and faithful. Sax.

Leofric, an English Saxon Commander of the Mercij, who Built the strong Wall about Coventry, which lasted many Ages, till dismantled by King Charles II. 1661. i. e. beloved of all. Sax.

Leofstan, i. e. a precious stone. Sax.

Leofwin, i. e. a Conqueror. Sax.

Leon, a City and Province in Spain.

Leonard, i. e. stout as a Lyon.

Leongildas, a Spanish King of the Goths, i. e. that exposes Lyons to the sight of the People; or that pays his Soldiers according to their Merits.

Leonidas, a famous King of the Lacedemonians.

Leopard, a spotted African Beast, engendred between a Lyons and a Pard, from whence it has the name.

Leopold, a proper name, i. e. a defender of the People.

Lepanto, a Sea Port in the Venetian Turks.

Lerna, a Lake in Greece, from whence the Hydra came, i. e. a monster with many heads.

Leerpole, a Town in Leinster.

Leikerd, a Town in Cornwall, so called from a Musical life made in it.

Lestranger, a proper name, i. e. a stranger.

Lectus, a Latin name, i. e. a bed.

Letchland, a proper name, i. e. a field.

Letcher, a proper name, i. e. a field.

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Lepanto, famous for a great Sea Victory obtained by the Venetians against the Turks in the last Age.

Lerna, a Lake where Hercules slew the Monstrous serpent Hydra with many heads.

Leerpoo or Liverpool, Town in Lancashire.

Leikerd, a River in Cornwall, so named from the Musical or humming life made in its passage.

L'Estrange, a proper name, i. e. an Alien or stranger.

Leisus, a famous Physician, curing most Diseases by Dyes.

Leisrigones, a Barbarous Giant like People of Italy, whose King, Antinates tore one of the Commissions of Ulysses in pieces with his teeth.

Leichland, a Town in Gloucestershire. Sax.

Lethe, a feigned River in Hell, causing forgetfulness.

Letice. i. e. joyfulness, Woman's name. Lat.

Leveney, a River in Leicestershire, near which was formerly a Town called

Loventium, which was destroyed by this River overflowing its Banks, as the name denotes.

Leveton, or Leoftricks town in Lincolnshire, built by him a Saxon.

Leveson, Leviston, Lewin, Leweson, i. e. the son of Lewes, i. e. a Man of the Sea.

Leuthoe, feigned to be transformed by Apollo in a Frankincense Tree, having got her with child for which her Father, the King of Baby-

Lewis or Levisia, the largest Island of the Hebrides on the Coast of Scotland.

Lewellin, Lewlin, Lewis, Lovis, i. e. a defender of the People.

Lewes in Sussex, a Town with six Parish Churches, to which formerly the Sea came up, but is now retired five miles off to New-Haven. In it was a Castle defended by E. Warren and the Barrons, against Henry III. near which a Battle was fought, wherein King Henry and his Son were taken Prisoners; the place being still called Mount Harry Beacons it takes the name from the sweet Pastures that surround it.

Leyton, a Town near the River Ley in Essex; which runs so softly, that it seems to lye or stand still.

Lhanbadern Daur, in Cardiganshire, i. e. the Temple of the Great Bishop St. Badern.

Lhanveron, in Cornwall, i. e. a Church or Sanctuary.

Libitina, the Roman Goddess of Sepulchres, and Funeral Rites.

Lichfield, in Staffordshire, a Bishop's See, i. e. a field of dead bodies, which here suffered Martyrdom for Christianity, by the body of the Roman Emperor Dioclesian.

Lidstow and Lidford in Devonshire, both upon the River Lyd.

Lichas, the Boy that brought the poisoned shirt from Dejanira to Hercules for which he threw him into the Sea, where it is feigned, he was turned into a Rock.

Lidford Law, where the proceedings are so short, that it is said proverbially, they hang Men first, and try them afterward.

Leige or Luick, in lower Germany, so full of Monasteries, that it is called the Paradise of Priests; where it is reported there is a kind of Coal which is kindled with Water, and extinguished with Salt or Oyl.

Lima the Metropolis of Peru in America, founded by Pizarro the Spaniard. 1553.

Limogen, a Province or County in France.

Limburg, a City and Province in the Netherlands.

Limerick, a City and County in Ireland.

Linn, or Kings Lynn, a Famous Town and Port in Norfolk, surrounded with Water, having the Royal Title given it by King John, because the Inhabitants were very active for him against the Rebels that made an Insurrection there.

Lincoln, a City and Bishop's See, i. e. a Lake by an Hill, the greatest part thereof being in the Saxons time built upon an hill.

Lincoln Colledge, in Oxford, Founded by Rich. Flemming Bishop of Lincoln.

Lincolns Inn, one of the four Inns of Court, formerly the House of Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln.

Lindley Level, a third part of Lincolnshire.

Linus, the Son of Apollo and Phammas, who for some Crime, hiding himself in an Hedge, was torn in pieces by Hounds.

Linus,

Lepanto

L A V

King of Italy, from whence the Kings of Northumberland that Country was called *land*; Also a Castle in Latium; he Married his Daughter Lavinia to Aeneas.

Lavedan, a Mountain in France on the Borders of Spain, breeding excellent Horses.

Lavinium, a City in Italy, from Lavinia Wife of Aeneas.

Launston or Lantha-phodon, i. e. St. Stephens Church in Cornwall.

Lawson or Lawrenson, i. e. the Son of Lawrence.

St. Lawrence, a Roman Deacon and Martyr, broiled to death on a Grid-Iron by Valerian the Praefect for punishing the Poor as the Treasure of the Church.

Lausanna, a famous Town in Switzerland.

Lawrentalia Wife to Faustulus, for Nursing Romulus and Rhemus, when exposed to wild Beasts by Amulius King of the Latines.

Lawless Court, held at Kinshill near Rochford in Essex, the Wednesday after Michaelmas at Cock-crowning, where he that upon Summons appears, forfeits double his Rent, every hour he is missing, they whisper, write with a Coal, and have no Candle.

Lazaretto, an Italian Hospital or Pesthouse, whereof there is one so large in Millain, that it hath as many Rooms as there are days in the Year, being 3600 Yards in Circuit.

Lazzi, i. e. Libertines, Freeman, the Ancient Saxons in Germany.

Leeds a Town in Yorkshire i. e. a populous City, heretofore the residence of

L E I

the Kings of Northumberland; Also a Castle in Kent.

Lea or Lygea, a River in Hartfordshire.

Ledbury, i. e. a Village on the River Ledden in Herefordshire.

Leek, a Town in Staffordshire.

Lee. Ley, Leigh, a proper name or place, i. e. Fallow Land.

Leland, a famous Antiquary, i. e. Pasture Land.

Le Hebert in Merionethshire, i. e. Herberbs way from Herbet Earl of Pembroke, who with much difficulty, made his way over the Mountains there.

Leicester or Caerleion, i. e. a Town upon Fallow ground; the chief Town in that County.

Leiden, a famous City in Holland, Built upon 41 Islands; with an University Erected by William Prince of Orange 1575.

Leighton Buzzard, a Town in Bedfordshire.

Legion, a Roman Brigade of 6000 foot, and 3000 Horse; or an Army of 6666.

Lemnos, a Grecian Island, into which the Poets feign Jupiter threw Vulcan out of Heaven for his deformity, and made him lame ever after.

Lemburg, a noted City under the King of Poland.

Lemgon, a free City in Westphalia.

Lemster, or Leon Minster, in Herefordshire, from a Lyon that appeared to a Monk in a Dream, says the Legend; The Wooll is so excellent here, that it is called Lemster Oar.

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Lemster, one of the Provinces in Ireland, formerly the Countrey of Brigantees, so called from the many hills, leaps, jumps, and uneven places there. Lenham, a Village on the River Len in Kent. Leunox, a Province near the River Len in Scotland.

Leocorian, a Monument Erected by the Athenians in memory of Leo the Son of Orpheus, who offered his three Daughters in Sacrifice, for appeasing the Gods in a great pestilence.

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Leofric, an English Saxon Commander of Mercij, who Built the strong Wall about Coventry, which lasted many Ages, till dismantled by King Charles II. 1661. beloved of all. Sax.

Leofitan, i. e. a precious stone. Sax.

Leofwin, i. e. a Conqueror. Sax.

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Leongitidas, a Spanish King of the Goths, i. e. that exposes Lyons to the sight of the People; or that pays his Soldiers according to their Merits.

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Leopard, a spotted African Beast, engendered between a Lyonsess and a Pard, from whence it has the name.

Leopold, a proper name i. e. a defender of the People.

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Lepanto, famous for a
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Turks in the last Age.
Lerna, a Lake where
scapes flew the Monstrous
Hydra with nume-
ous heads.

Leerpoo or Liverpool,
Town in Lancashire.

Leikerd, a River in
Galloway, so named from
the Musical or humming
noise made in its passage.

L'Estrange, a proper
name, i. e. an Alien or
stranger.

Leisus, a famous Phy-
sician, curing most Dis-
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Leirigones, a Barba-
ric Giant like People of
Italy, whose King, Anti-
ates tore one of the Corn-
ers of Ulysses in pic-
ture with his teeth.

Leitchland, a Town in
Northamptonshire, Sax.

Leithe, a feigned River
Hell, causing forgetful-
ness.

Leitice, i. e. joyfulness,
Woman's name. Lat.

Leveney, a River in
Northamptonshire, near
which was formerly a Town
called

Loventium, which was
crossed by this River
flowing its Banks, as
the name denotes.

Leverton, or Leoftricks
Town in Lincolnshire,
built by him a Saxon.

Leveson, Leviston,
Levin, Leweson, i. e. the
River of Lewes, i. e. a Man
of War.

Leuethoe, feigned to
be transformed by Apollo
into a Frankincense Tree,
having got her with
child for which her Father
Phameus King of Baby-
lon married her alive.

Lewis or Levidia, the
largest Island of the Hel-
lides on the Coast of Scot-
land.

Lewellin, Lewlin, Lewis,
Lovis, i. e. a defender of
the People.

Lewes in Suffex, a Town
with six Parish Churches,
to which formerly the Sea
came up, but is now retired
five miles off to New-
Haven. It was a Castle
defended by E. Warren
and the Barrons, against
Henry III. near which a
Battle was fought, wherein
King Henry and his Son
were taken Prisoners; the
place being still called
Mount Harry Beacons it
takes the name from the
sweet Pastures that sur-
round it.

Leyton, a Town near
the River Ley in Essex;
which runs so softly, that it
seems to lye or stand still.

Lhanbadern Daur, in
Cardiganshire, i. e. the
Temple of the Great Bishop
St. Badern.

Lhanveron, in Corn-
wall, i. e. a Church or San-
ctuary.

Libitina, the Roman
Goddess of Sepulchres, and
Funeral Rites.

Lichfield, in Stafford-
shire, a Bishops See, i. e.
a field of dead bodies, which
here suffered Martyrdom
for Christianity, by the bloody
Roman Emperor Dio-
clesian.

Lidstow and Lidford
in Devonshire, both upon
the River Lyd.

Lichas, the Boy that
brought the poisoned shirt
from Dejanira to Hercules
for which he threw him
into the Sea, where it is
feigned, he was turned into
a Rock.

Lidford Law, where the
proceedings are so short, that
it is said proverbially, they
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Leige or Luick, in lower
Germany, so full of Mo-
nasterys, that it is called
the Paradise of Priests;
where it is reported there
is a kind of Coal which is
kindled with Water, and
extinguished with Salt or
Oyl.

Lima the Metropolis of
Peru in America, founded
by Pizarro the Spaniard.
1553.

Limoges, a Province or
County in France.

Limburg, a City and
Province in the Nether-
lands.

Limerick, a City and
County in Ireland.

Linn, or King's Lynn,
a Famous Town and Port
in Norfolk, surrounded
with Water, having the
Royal Title given it by King
John, because the inhabi-
tants were very active for
him against the Rebels that
made an Insurrection there.

Lincoln, a City and Bi-
shops See, i. e. a Lake by
an Hill, the greatest part
thereof being in the Sax-
ons time built upon an hill.

Lincoln Colledge, in
Oxford, Founded by Rich.
Flemming Bishop of Lin-
coln.

Lincolns Inn, one of the
four Inns of Court, for-
merly the House of Henry
Lacy Earl of Lincoln.

Lindsey Level, a third
part of Lincolnshire.

Linus, the Son of Apollo
and Plammas, who for
some Crime, hiding him-
self in an Hedge, was torn
in pieces by Hounds.

Linus,

L I T

Linus, a famous Musician, Master to Orpheus and Hercules, who laughing at the loss for his unhandsome playing, he kill'd him with his fist.

Lippe, a Dukedom in Westphalia.

Lienel, a proper name, i. e. a little Lyon.

Lille, a famous City in Flanders. Also a proper name, i. e. an Isle. French.

Lisbon, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Portugal.

Lisieux, a City in Normandy.

Litthel, in Cornwall, formerly Uzella, because the Town stood on the top of an hill.

Lithquo or Lioithgow, in Scotland, from the Lake Lin Adjacent, abounding with fish.

Lithuania, a great Province in Poland.

Littletons Tenures, a Book excellently comprehending the whole common Law. The Author, was Chief Justice to King Edward IV.

Little-burrough, or Town in Nottinghamshire.

Litlworth, or Lutlworth in Leicestershire.

Little Port, a Town in Cambridgeshire.

Lizzard-Point, the utmost Point of Land toward the Sea South-West in Cornwall.

Livonia or Leiland, a Province in Sweden.

Loddon, a Town in Norfolk.

Locarne, a Town in Italy, belonging to the Switzers.

Loire, a Principal River in France.

Lombards or Longo-

L O P

bards, the Natives of the higher part of Italy, much given to Extortion or Usury, so named, say some, from their Long Beards; or else from their Halberts

London, Londinum, Englands Epitome so called either from Llong a Ship, or Llawn Populous, and Dinas a City: Now one of the most famous Citys in Europe, having in it and the Suburbs, 130 Parish Churches; besides the Cathedral of St. Paul and Westminster Abbey; Renowned for Riches and Grandeur. In the time of the Britains and Romans, it was an Arch-Bishops See, but by the Saxons, it was made the Metropolis and the Arch-bishoprick being removed to Canterbury, it remained only a Bishoprick Sax.

Long Meg, a Stone near Salkeild in Cumberland, fifteen feet in height, round about which are Erected threescore and seven other less stones, called Long Meggs Daughters.

Lopum, a Wilderness in Bactria, where it is reported, Passengers are called by their names by Evil Spirits, who following them are destroyed.

Loo, in Cornwall, i. e. a Lake or Pool.

Lopp or Leap in Lincolnshire, a place scarce to be passed without jumping or leaping. Sax.

Lorne, part of South Scotland.

Lorrain, in Dutchy in Germany.

Loretto, a Town in Italy, famous for a Chappel of the Virgin-Mary, much Reverenced by the Late King James II.

L O T

Lothair or Luther, i. e. famous, Renowned. German.

Lotharius, Emperor of Germany, who abdicated his Government, and retired into a Monastery.

Lothbrook, i. e. Lothers Breeches, a Dance whose Daughters were excellent in Needles work that having wrought a curious Raven, the Dance put it in their Banner thinking themselves invincible under it. Sax.

Lotis, the Daughter of Neptune, who was turned into a Lote tree say the Poets, because she fled from Priapus, to save her Chastity. Lotophagi, Feeders upon Lote trees in Africa, which is such pleasant fruit, that Ulysses Companions could be scarce persuaded to leave the Country.

Lovel and Louver, proper names, i. e. a little Wolf. Sax.

Lotild or Clotild, i. e. a Lady beloved of the Lord, or Lord-dance who kept the English in Cruel Subjection, i. e. Dunes or Block-head.

Lough Regit, a Town called formerly Regia in Ireland, upon a Lough or Lake.

Lough-burrough, in Leicestershire, i. e. a Burrough upon a Lake.

Lour, a French Palace at Paris, answering White Hall in England.

Louvain, a Town and University in Brabant.

Lowland Men, the predecessors of the English Saxons, Inhabiting East Part of Scotland.

Lubeck, a famous City in the Baltick Sea.

Lublin, a noted City in Poland.

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Ludfrid, a proper name,
 i. e. a Reformer of the
 People Sax.
 Luca, a little Common-
 wealth in Italy.
 Lucifer, Satan is so cal-
 led; So is Nebuchadnezzar
 King of Babylon; So
 is the morning Star.
 Lucifer, a Bishop of
 Sardinia, who affirmed,
 that the soul was propa-
 gated out of the substance
 of the flesh.
 Lucina, one of the names
 of Juno, as Goddess of
 Midwifery.
 Lucretia, who being
 ravished by Sextus the
 Son of Tarquin the proud
 King of Rome, killed her
 self; which occasioned the
 Exirpation of Monarchy
 out of the Roman State,
 for about four hundred
 Years.
 Lucatius Catulus, a
 Valiant Roman, who de-
 stroyed six hundred Car-
 thaginian Ship: with half
 the number, and thereby
 finished the War.
 Lucullus, an Eloquent
 Rich Roman Orator, who
 abandoning himself to
 Luxury, grew mad.
 Ludgate, the West Gate
 to London, called also
 Fleudgate, from the little
 River near it, not from
 King Lud, as is vulgarly
 believed.
 Ludovicus Prius, Son
 and Successor to Charles
 the Great King of France,
 and Emperor of Germany.
 Lues Veneres, the Ve-
 nereal Plague or French
 Pox.
 Lugdunum, the City of
 Lyons in France.
 Lugdunum Batavorum,
 the City of Leyden in
 Holland.

Luinguard or Luidhard,
 i. e. the peoples saviour. He
 was a Bishop and Chaplain
 to Bertha Queen of France
 who was after Married
 to Ethelbert the first Chri-
 stian King of Kent Sax.
 Lunenburg in Germa-
 ny, founded by Julius
 Cæsar, where the Image
 of the Moon Erected by
 him, continued till the
 Reign of Charles the Great.
 It is also a Saxon Dutchy.
 Luke, a proper name,
 i. e. taken; An Evan-
 gelist; said to have been
 a Physician of Antioch,
 and was hanged on a green
 Olive Tree for the profession
 of Christ. Greek.
 Luperci, the heathen
 Priests of the God Pan,
 who on the Festivals kept
 in honour of him for pre-
 serving them from Wolves,
 run about naked, stroaking
 the Women to make them
 fruitful, and to have ease
 labour.
 Lunden, a City in Den-
 mark.
 Lombardstreet, in
 London, either from some
 Merchants of Lombardy
 who dwelt there; or from
 Selling Garments and
 Lumber there.
 Lusitania, the Kingdom
 of Portugal.
 Loitprand, i. e. fire
 brand, one that makes
 Murders among the Peo-
 ple He was King of the
 Longobardi in Italy. Sax.
 Luxembourg, or Lib-
 bards Burrough, from the
 number of these wild beasts.
 A famous City and Pro-
 vince in the Spanish Ne-
 therlands.
 Lycaon, King of Ar-
 cadia, feigned to have
 feasted Jupiter with man;

flesh, for which he turned
 him into a Wolf.
 Lychan, a Town in
 Norfolk.
 Lyceum, Aristotles fa-
 mous School at Athens;
 and Cicero's School at
 Tusculum.
 Lycomedes, King of
 the Island Scyros, among
 whose Daughters, Achilles
 hid himself in Womens
 Apparel, that he might
 not go to the Trojan Wars.
 Lycorgus, King of
 Thracæ, who destroyed all
 the Vines to keep his Sub-
 jects from Drunkenness.
 Lycurgus King of Spar-
 ta, who having instituted
 many good Laws, resigned
 the Crown to his Nephew,
 and flew himself.
 Lycus, King of Lybia,
 said to offer his Guests in
 Sacrifice. Also a King of
 Boetia, who put away his
 Wife Antiope, when gotten
 with Child by Jupiter, in
 the form of a Satyr.
 Lydbury, a Town in
 Herefordshire.
 Lydia, a Country in
 Asia Minor; whose Inha-
 bitants are said to have
 first Coined Gold and Sil-
 ver, to have invented dyc-
 ing of Wool, playing at Dice
 and Tennis. &c.
 Lymburg, a Town in
 Lincolnshire.
 Lynx, a fierce wild
 spotted beast like a Wolf,
 into whose shape it is feig-
 ned a King of Scythia, was
 metamorphosed by the God-
 dess Ceres, for attempting
 to kill his Guest Triptole-
 mus.
 Lynoris, a stinging
 stone said to be formed of
 the congealed Urine of the
 Lynx.
 Lynceus, King of the

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Argonauts, so strong fight-
ed, that he is reported to
see through stone Walls
and to perceive the Moon
at her Change.

Lyodur, a City of Rho-
des, famous for honouring
Hercules.

Lyon, a famous rich
City of Dauphine in
France.

Lyfander, a Valiant
Lacedemonian Captain
who beat the Athenians.

Lyfidice, the Daughter
of Ielops, Mother of Al-
cumena, and Grandmother
to Hercules.

Lysimachus, one of the
Generals to Alexander
the Great, who being by
his command thrown to
a Lyons, he preserved him-
self by plucking out the
tongue of the Beast.

Lylias, one of the names
of Bacchus, the heathen
God of Wine.

Lyskerd, a Town in
Cornwall.

Lysippus, a famous
Statuary or Image maker.

Lysistratus, the Inventor
of casting figures in molds.

Lyfwithiel, a Town in
Cornwall.

M.

M the Letter where
with the hand of
one convicted
for Man slaughter is brand-
ed. Also 1000.

Mab, i. e. a Son or
Child; Also the feigned
Queen of Fairys, which
Creatures are believed to
appear like Children, to
deceive the eyes of the
Spectators.

Mable, Amabilis, i. e.
my fair one, a
name.

Macarius, the Son of Mile bread, and a thousand
Mile long.

Macedonia, or Rome-
lia, a famous Country in
Greece, of which Philip
and Alexander the Great
were Kings.

Machabees, intituled
Judas; one of the nine
Worthies of the World, a
Valiant Captain of the
Jews against Antiochus,
of whose Wars, the two
Books of the Machabees
are written; who it is
reported, had this Motto
in his Standard; Who
among the Gods is like
unto thee O Lord.

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who, with
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the assistance of Sergius a
Monk, composed that con-
fused Rhapsody of the Tur-
kish Religion called the
Alchoran, in five hundred
seventy two; whose follow-
ers are from him called
Mahumetans.

Maja, the Daughter of
Attalus, on whom Jupiter
best Mercury.

Maiden Bradley, in
Wiltshire, so called from
a Noble young Virgin, who
being visited with the Le-
prosy, built an Hospital here
for the relief of Lepers.

Maidenhead in Be k-
shire, where the head of
one of the eleven thousand
Virgins (of whom Ursula
was chief) was adored;
They are said to be all mur-
dered for Christianity by
the Heathen Roman Em-
perors. It is a little Village
South of the Thames near
Windsor.

Maidston, or Medway
Town in Kent, that River
running near it.

Malabar, a considerable
Kingdom in the East Indies

Malacca, a great City in
East-India.

Malachias, i. e. the
Messenger or Angel of
God. Heb.

Malaga, a Spanish Por-
t in the Straights.

Malvisia, in the Morea
from whence comes the best
Malmsey Wine.

Maldon or Camolodu-
num, a famous Roman
Town in Essex; from Ca-
mul is a British God of
War, and Duce, a Mount-
ain Hill.

Maleverer, a surname
i. e. a Huntsman or Grey
hound.

Mallery, a surname, i. e.
a Hare.

Malsbury, in Wilt-
shire, Built by Malmutius,
a British King; or else from
Maidulph a Scottish Saint
and Hermit, who Built an
Abbey and a School there.
Beda will have it derived
from Adelin Scholler so
Maidulph, and first Abbo-
thereof.

Malpas, a Town in Che-
shire, i. e. a brook or bad
way

Malta, or Melita, an
Island in the Archipelago,
about threescore miles from
Sicily, possessed by the Knights
of Rhodes, ever since that
Island was taken by Soly-
man the Magnificent.

Mamelukes, of Egypt,
the same with the Jani-
zaries under the Grand
Seignior, before Egypt was
Conquered by the Turks.

Mamercus, Bishop of
Vienna, who was the first
Inventor of Litanies in the
Church, and of Processions.

Mamirus, King of A-
syria, who by his Valour,
grew terrible to the E-
gyptians and other Nations.

Mainamber, a Rock in
Cornwal, Erected by
Aurel Ambrosius, in token
of some Victory, being a
great stone so exactly pos-
ed on that top of a Rock, that
the push of a finger will
move it, yet was thought
not possible to be removed
by the greatest strength.

Man hetter, a rich Tra-
ding Town in Lancashire;
called also Mancastle, i. e.
a Town Built with stones.

Mandevill, or Magna
Villa, a surname, i. e. a
great Town.

Mannors, a surname,
i. e. Mannor or Farm.

Manfie'd, a Town in
Nottinghamshire, i. e. me say

from the Count Mant-
fielts in Germany.

Manwaring, a surname,
i. e. a Protector of Men.

Mannar, an Island in
Asia

Man, an Island between
England and Ireland.

Manasses, a proper
name, i. e. forgotten Heb.

Mandingoes, a people
of Guinea, who smoke To-
bacco through Canes a yard
long.

Manfredonia, a City on
the Gulf of Venice, in the
Kingdom of Naples.

Manheim, a Town in
the Palatinate lately rui-
ned by the French.

Mares the Author of
the Hereticks, called

Manicheer, He was a
Persian, and ascribed him-
self to be our Blessed Sa-
viour, and the Holy Spirit;
holding many other impu-
ous Opinions.

Mapletoft, a surname,
i. e. the top of a Map's
Tree.

Mannary, a Fish called
a Sea Cow, with fins like
feet, creeping to the land
to sleep and graze. In the
head is a stone, which gi-
ven in powder, is judged
helpful for the Collick.

Ma abodus, a famous
King of Sweden in the
Reign of Caligula the Ro-
man Emperor; who with
he

Marcomanni, greatly
infested the Roman Em-
pire, Conquering part of
Bohemia and Moravia.

Margery, Marger or
Margaret, i. e. a Pearl or
Jewel, a Womans name.

Marlborough in Wilt-
shire some imagine, from
Merlin the famous Welsh
Prophet said to live here.

MAR

MAR

MAT

Marlow, in Bucking-
hamshire, i. e. a chaly
ground.

Marmaduke, a proper
name, i. e. a mighty Duke
or Captain.

Ma cheta, an ancient
Law in Scotland made by
Eugenius III. that the Lord
should have the Maiden
head of every Woman in
his Fee on the Wed: i. g.
night; repealed by Ma-
h. II. III. for which, a
Mark is paid to the Land
lord.

Marcellus, a Roman
General, surprized by
Hannibal the Carthagi-
nian and slain. Also an
Ancient Bishop of Rome,
who instituted the order of
Cardinals.

Marcion, an Hereick,
who denied the Divinity of
our Saviour; his followers
were called Marcionists.

Marcus Curtius, a No-
ble Roman, who for pre-
serving his Connex, rede-
emed into the gaping of
an Earthquake.

Marcel, Charles Mar-
rel, the famous French
Captain, who valiantly op-
posed the Saracens that
invaded his Country: and
his Successors became Kings
of France.

Mariandunum, part of
Asia, where is the Cave
of Acherusa, through which
the Poets seign Hercules
went down to Hell.

Marorea, a City of Ci-
copia, the Wine whereof
is so strong, as not to be
worked though mixt with
twenty times as much wa-
ter.

Marocco, a Kingdom
on the West of Barbary in
Africa.

Maronites, Christians

that inhabit about the Pro-
digious Mount Libanus,
Successors of the Jacobites,
who have a Patriarch of
the Greek Church, always
named Peter.

Marpassa Alcinoe, the
belov'd Wife of Ideus, the
most Beautiful Man of
that Age.

Mars, the Son of Jupi-
ter feigned to be the God
of War: Also one of the
planets next above the
Sun.

Marshallfield, a Town in
Gloucestershire.

Masys, a Musician,
who challenging Apollo
to play with him, and being
vanquished, was for his
insolency dead alive.

Martia, the Wife of
Cato, whom he gave to his
Friend Hortensius, and
after his death took her
again.

St. Martin, Bishop of
Tours in France, Patron
of military men.

Mario k, a Town in
Somersetshire.

Marvel Fern, a Plant
in the West Indies, with
flowers of admirable va-
riety.

Marullus Pomponius, a
critical Gramarian, who
reproached the Emperor
Tiberius for speaking false
Latin.

Ma y, a proper name,
i. e. Exalted.

Marah and Martha, i. e.
Bitterness.

St. Mary Cray, a Town
in Kent.

Maslon, a City in Bur-
gundy, where an Evil
Spirit played wonderful
pranks some years since.

Matham, a Town in
Yorkshire

Massawello, a Fisherman

of Naples, who in 1649,
made an horrible Insur-
rection about a Tax in
that City, absolutely com-
manding above fifty Thou-
sand of the Rabble for
nine days, and murdering
several persons of condition,
but was at length slain,
and his Carcass drag'd
about the Streets.

Massaniissa, a Famous
King of Numidia, at first
a great Adversary, after
a great Ally to the Roman
Republick.

Matthew, a proper
name, i. e. Reward.

Mathurins, Fryers of
the Holy Trinity, who beg
Alms for redeeming Chri-
stian Slaves.

Matta, an Idol in East-
India, which the people
visit every year, offering
a piece of their Tongues to
him in Sacrifice.

Madison, Madison,
Matton, all surnames, i. e.
a bad soil.

Mauritania, the Region
of Africa, toward the
Sixtyeights mouth.

Mausoleum, one of the
seven Wonders of the World,
being a famous Monument
Built by Artimessia for
her Husband Mausolus King
of Caria, 411 foot about,
25 Cubits high, and sup-
ported with 86 Pillars of
excellent Architecture.

Maximinus, a cruel Ro-
man persecuting Emperour
of the Christians.

Maxentius, another
bloody Roman Tyrant.

St. Maw, i. e. the
Church of St. Maw, an
Irish Bishop in Cornwall.

The Mase or Mola, a
famous River running
through part of France,
Netherlands and Germany
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MEN

Meander, a famous River in Phrygia, with a multitude of turnings and windings.

Mæcenat, a Favourite of Augustus, a great encourager of Horrace, Virgil, and other Learned Men of that Age.

Meares, a surname, i. e. the Marches or Limits.

Meath or Media, a County in the middle of Ireland.

Mecklenburg, or Megapolis, a great Town in Germany.

Medenhamstead, i. e. a Village in the Meads. The old name of Peterborough, now a Bishops See.

Medea, a Witch, feigned to have the Art to renew Youth.

Medina, in Arabia, where the Turks go in Pilgrimage to Mahomets Tomb.

Mediterranean Sea, or the Sea betwixt, i. e. the Midland Sea, separating Asia and part of Asia from Europe.

Medley or Midgley in Yorkshire i. e. a Town betwixt two Rivers. Also the surname of a honourable Family.

Medusa, the Daughter of Proteus, whose golden hair, the Poets feign, Minerva transformed into Snakes, for lying with Neptune in her Temple.

Medway, or Midway, a River in Kent, either from the Meads or Pastures through which it runs, or for being in the middle of Kent.

Megarer, King of Lesbos, whose Daughter

Megale, is feigned to have hired the Muses to Mowbray in Leicester-

wait upon and sing to her Father to pacifie his forwardness to her Mother.

Megabyfus, a Nobleman of Persia, who extirpated the Government of the Magi, and made Darius King.

Megara, the Daughter of Creon King of Thebes, slain by her own Husband Hercules.

Meladine, King of Egypt, that pretended kindness to the Christians, when they were half drowned.

Melampus, a Physician that understood the voices of Birds and Beasts.

Melantho, Daughter of Proteus, who desiring to swim on the back of a Dolphin, the Poets feign that Neptune having turned himself into that shape deceived and debauched her.

Melanthus, an Exile of Messina, who for assisting the Athenians against the Boeotians was by them Elected King.

Melbourn Castle in the County of Derby, in which the Duke of Bourbon was nineteen years detained Prisoner.

Melchites, Christians of the Greek Church in Syria, under the Government of the Patriarch of Antioch, they observe Saturday and Sunday Sabbath, and are of their Emperors Religion.

Melchizedek, i. e. King of righteousness, Heb.

Melestala, Son of Meladine King of Egypt, that drew the People from his Father, who disregarded him both living and dead.

Melton or Mill Town

shire; from melting Metals there to make Cups, and from the Mowbrays, formerly Landlords thereof.

Membrino, a feigned Hero in Don Quixote, whose head piece was invulnerable.

Memnonian Birds, said to have issued from the funeral Pile, wherein the body of

Memnon, Brother of Laomedon, slain by Achilles at the Siege of Troy, was burnt.

Menahim, i. e. a Comforter, Heb.

Menalippus, a Youth of Thebes, who having mortally wounded Tydeus, was slain by his Friends.

Menelaus, the Husband of fair Helen of Greece, who occasioned the Destruction of Troy.

Mengrelians, Greek Christians, who Baptize not their Children till they are Eight Years old.

Menacrus, who slew himself, because the Oracle declared he should thereby save his Country.

Mentz, a famous City, and Arch-bishoprick in Germany; The Arch-bishop is one of the Spiritual Electors of the Empire. In the Reign of the Emperor Aurelian, it was called Moguntium non Mens.

Nepheosphiles, the infernal Spirit that assisted Dr. Faustus.

Mencia, the greatest Kingdom of the Heptarchy, or seven Divisions of this Land, so called from being a Mark, Bound, Limit, or Security, from Inroads into the other six Kingdoms; containing the Inhabitants of the Countys

of Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, Salop, Oxford, Chester, Hereford and Gloucester.

Mercury, Son of Jupiter and Maia, said to be the Messenger and Interpreter of the Gods; and the God of Eloquence, and that he invented the Lute by the sight of a Tortoise, consumed away all but the Shell and the Nerves.

Meredith, a surname, i. e. the waving of the Sea.

Merlin, the famous Welsh Prophet, of whom so many improbable and fabulous Storys are related, that it may be doubted whether ever such a Man was in being.

Mesopotamia, i. e. Syria of the Rivers; a large Countrey in Asia, between the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Messalians, Hereticks who believed the Sacraments were altogether useless and improbable.

Messalina, the Lasting Empress of the Sorath Claudius, who caused her to be put to death for her Adulteries, called for her next day to come to dinner.

Messene a City of Greece, which preserved their Liberty long against the Lacedaemonians, but were finally reduced to the utmost bondage.

Messana the principal Port of the Kingdom of Sicily.

Metellus, a Roman Priest who was blinded for his zeal in fetching the Palladium out of Vesta's Temple when on fire. A surname of a Roman General.

Metiochus, Son of Alcibiades, who being taken Prisoner by Darius, was advanced to Riches and Honour.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the Albans, who failing to assist Tullius Hostilius against the Fidenates, was by him exposed to be torn in pieces with his wild Horses.

Michael, a proper name, i. e. who is like God Greek. Michaels Mount, in Cornwall, so called in a Rebellion in the West against King Edward IV. by the Earl of Oxford.

Midai, King of Phrygia, the Son of a Cow keeper, upon whom Apollo clapt a pair of Asses Ears, for preserving 12 Arts Music before his own, say the Poets. They add, that he prayed God Bacchus, whom he treated, that who ever he touched might be turned to Gold, whereby being near starved, he was advised to wash in the River Pactolus, whose Sands after that became golden.

Milo, a Robust man of Croto, who in the Olympic Games, carried an Ox a Burden, and him with his fist, and eat him up in one day.

Miltiades, a Valiant Athenian General, who defeated six hundred thousand Persians with eleven thousand Greeks; yet after wards, died in Chains upon an accusation of Bribery.

Minos, King of Crete, soigned for his Justice to be made one of the Judges of Hell.

Minotaur, a Monster of the Poets making half Man, half Bull, born of Pasiphae

the Wife of King Minos, by lying with a Bull (or with a Man called Taurus) whom Dedalus secured in his Labarynth, and who devoured every year Seven of the Noblest Young of Athens; till in the third Year, Theseus killed him, and escaped by the assistance of Ariadne.

Millain or Mediolanum, a Dukedome and the principal City of Lombardy in Italy; so named, as is reported, because in digging the foundation, there was found a Sew half covered with Wooll.

Micklethwait, a surname, i. e. a great pasture. Middleton, or Middle Town in Dorsetshire; famous for an Abbey Erected there by King Ethelstan, for expiation of the murder of his Brother Edwin.

Mildred, a woman's name, i. e. mild in council. Sax.

Miller, a proper name, i. e. a Bean Sax.

Millet, a proper name, i. e. Pease. Sax.

Mikon, in Kent, i. e. a Mill Town.

Mino's, a surname, i. e. a digger in Mines.

Mise, a present given by the Welsh to every new Prince, of five thousand pound Sterling, which they paid thrice in the Reign of King James I. to himself Prince Henry, and Prince Charles his Sons. So is the County Palatine of Chester, three thousand Marks was paid to every new Earl.

Minerva, the heathen Goddess of Wisdom, Learning and Arms.

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Molina said; who called Quiet Religion consolation and than in o mances: l dressed in

Mole, a which like is passage and runs in and gives

Moloch the same C Moloch an Idol in idolatrous a brazen

Moonmo seated at the River Wye: the Birth

Montg Romans Pr Roger Mo of Shrew

Molco the Capt name, i. Gomer. Molco City of Mo

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MOR

Mori Troopers, Thieves
that rob in great numbers,
like the Banditti in Italy,
or the Tories in Ireland.

Moutehold, a Town in
Cornwall.

Moutjoy, a surname,
i. e. Joves Mount.

Mount-jerem, i. e.
the Mount of Peters Son.

Moutrols, in Scotland,
i. e. the Mount of Roses or
Horses.

Moufforrel, in Leice-
stershire, a Mount on the
River Soar.

Moregate, i. e. a gate
on a Marsh or Moor in
London.

Moravia, in Germany
whose Inhabitants formerly
Conquered the Roman
Empire, and wasted Italy
with Fire and Sword to
the Gates of Rome.

Moses, a proper name,
i. e. drawn out. Heb.

Morgan, a proper name,
i. e. born near the Sea. Brit.

Morice, a proper name,
i. e. a dark moor. Sax.

Mortimer, a proper
name, i. e. a dead Sea. Fr.

Morlack, in Surry, i. e.
a dead Lake.

Mongrave Castle, in
Yorkshire, i. e. much grace.

Montague, a surname,
i. e. a spiked Mountain.

Mount Norris, a Fort
in Ireland, Erected by

C. Montjoy in memory of
the Valiant Sir John Nor-
ris, under whom he served
Volunteer.

Musi, the Pope or chief
Priest among the Turks;
Created by the Emperor,
whose answer in matters
of Religion, are counted
as infallible as the Oracles

Mucklewy in Somers-
setshire, i. e. the great life

caused by the meeting of
the Rivers Ivel and Medid

NAD

Mullins, a surname, i. e.
a Mill. French.

Muchamp, a surname,
i. e. a mossy field. French.
Muntter, a City in
Westphalia, and a Pro-
vince in Ireland.

Musselmen, true believ-
ers, as the Turks call
themselves.

Q. Marius Scevola, a
Valiant Roman, who kil-
ling a Courtier by mistake,
instead of King Portencia,
an Enemy to his Country,
burnt off his right hand.

Myrmice, a Virgins feig-
ned to be turned into an
Ant, for despising the God-
dess Ceres.

Myrha, Mother of A-
donis, by her own Father
Cynaras, King of Cyprus,
which her Son understand-
ing, wou'd have killed her,
had she not fled into Ara-
bia, where she is feigned
to be turned into a Myrrh-
Tree.

Myrtilus, Son of Mer-
cury, drowned by Pelops,
instead of being rewarded,
who for his sake at a Race,
lost a Chariot wheel loss,
and broke the neck of his
Master Oenomaus King of
Elis, Father of the Maid
for which they contended.

N.

Naman, a proper
name, i. e. Carmeli.
Heb.

Nabal, a proper name,
i. e. a Fool or Mad. Heb.

Nadab, a proper name,
i. e. a Prince.

Naedden, a City in Hol-
land, where the Spaniards
by breach of faith made a
great slaughter of the
Dutch.

Namur, a strong City
in the Netherlands, taken
from

NOV

OAK

OKE

was called
as certain-
proper name,
of the People,
most famous
and running
and Miles
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emprying it
ven Months
to the Medi-
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ypt, where
never rains,
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the Country
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of Assyria,
ly enlarged
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his Queen
se to Am-
ruiling Juno
g Apollo to
n, is feigned
into Asia
wind, and
a weeping
on, in York-
Ralph Bish
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n Henry VI.
IV. Ri hard
wick Vas-
Henry and
soner.
or Northman,
inhabitants of
Country of
enmark and
who con-ine
France, the
and England,
any Nations
, and subdu-
Greece, and

Norris, a surname, i. e.
Norse. Sax.
Northumberland, i. e.
Land North of the River
Sunder. Sax.
Norwich, a City and
Bishops Sea in Norfolk,
e. the Northern Castle.
Sax.
Nottingham, or Snot-
ingham, i. e. a Town of
aves. Sax.
Norway, a cold Nor-
hern Region under the
of Denmark.
Novatus, an ancient
people of Galloway in
Scotland.
Novatians, Hereticks
followers of Novatus, who
condemned second Marria-
ges, and would not admit
any that Apostatized,
though Penitent.
Numitor, King of the
Albans, expelled his King-
dom by his younger Brother
Amulius.
Nycymene, having
her Nurses assistance
in with her own Father
Nycteus, and flying
from his fury, is feigned
to be turned into an Oak.
Nema Pompilius, Second
King of the Romans, who
retended that the God-
des Egéria instructed him
in the Rites and Ceremo-
nies of Religion which he
flitened among them.
O.
O Badiah, a proper
name, i. e. a Ser-
vant of the Lord.
Oblats of St. Jerome,
Order of secular Priests
in Italy, founded by St.
Charles Boremeus.
Obriti, Ancient Ger-
mans, inhabiting the Duke-

doms of Lunenburg and
Megalopolis; called also
Knights Riders; i. e. Horse-
men who made Inroads,
and foraged on the Neigh-
bouring Countrys.
Ochy hole, in Somers-
setshire, a dark Cavern
under ground, where wa-
ter is turned into stone. Sax.
Oakham in Surry,
where William of Oak-
ham, Author of the Sall
of the Nominalists was
Born, so called from the
number of Oaks. Sax.
Oakhampton, in De-
vonsire, on the River
Auton or Aron and Ock,
Sax.
Ochus Artaxerxes, who
Buried his Father and Mo-
ther in Law alive, killed
his Uncle, and at length
was poisoned by his own
Physician.
Ocyre, a pretended
Prophetess, who predicted
that she should be Meta-
morphosed into a Mare.
Odoacer, King of the
Heruli, who having van-
quished Augustulus, the
last that had the name of
Roman Emperor, made
himself King of Italy and
Placentia.
Oedipus, who unfolded
the Riddle of Sphinx slew
his Father Laius King of
Thebes, and Married Jo-
na his own Mother un-
known.
Oeromans, King of
Elis, from whom at a Race,
Pelops won his Daughter
Hippodamia.
Offchurch, in War-
wickshire, from Cissa King
of the Mercians, who Built
it, and whose Son Fremund
was Buried there. Sax.
Oger, a surname, i. e.
Terrible. Sax.

Okeham, or Oak Vil-
lage, a Town in Rutland-
shire. Sax.
Okehampton, in De-
vonsire Sax.
Okeingham, in Berk-
shire Sax.
Oldenburg, an Earldom
in East Frizeland.
Olofernes, General of
Nebuchadnezzar, whose
head the valiant Judith
cut off.
Olympick Games, In-
stituted by Hercules, kept
as
Olympia, a City of
Greece, every five years.
Old Merith in Cumber-
land, where the Roman
Preteian Legion was
quartered.
Olynthus, a City in
Thrace, gained by King
Philip, with corrupting the
Garrison.
Omphale, Queen of
Lydia, so beloved of Her-
cules, that she made him
sit at home and spin, while
she went abroad in his
Lyons Skin.
Oliver, a proper name,
i. e. an Olive Tree.
St. Omers, an English
Seminary for Jesuits in
Flanders.
Ordovices, an ancient
People of Wales.
Orange, a Town on the
River Rhosbe in France,
belonging to King William
III.
Orcus, a River in The-
ssaly whose muddy waters
out of the Stygian Lake
are so thick, that they swim
on the top of the River
Perceus; therefore feigned
to be one of the Rivers of
Hell.
Orchamus, King of
Babylon, whose Daugh-
ter Leucothoe was desau-

OSW

OXE

PAL

ched by Apollo, for w^ho h
ber Father buried her alive
Ormond, or the Front
of Munster in Ireland.

Ormus, a Haven in
Persia, formerly much
used for Traffick with
England; from the
Harbour, Alexander the
Great, sent some Captains
to view the Coasts of In-
dia. Here are the fairest
Pearls.

Osborn, a surname i.e.
one torn in the house. Sax.

Orpheus, a famous Poet
and Musician of Thrace;
The Poets feign, that by
the power of his Harmony
upon the Harp or Lute
he made Birds, Beasts,
Trees and Stones to dance
to the same Tune.

Osiris, King of Egypt,
whose Queen Isis or Io, was
Worshipped by that Nation
in the image of an Ox or
Cow.

St. Osith in Essex, so
called from Osiyth a Royal
Virgin, slain there by some
Danish Pyrates. Sax.

Oswestre, in Shropshire,
from Croix Oswold, the
pious King of Northum-
berland, who was torn
in pieces by an heathen
King of Mercia called
Pendæ. Sax.

Oswaldsaw, Hundred
in Worcesterhire, from

Oswald, Bishop of Wor-
cester, who King Edgar
ordered to have the in-
spection thereof. Sax.

Oswy, King of Nor-
thumberland, Founder of
the Cathedral of Litchfield.
Sax.

Orus and Ephialtes,
two of the Giants that
Waried against the Gods;
feigned to have grown the
length of nine Acres in
nine Years. Greek.

Overysfell, one of the
Seven Provinces of Hol-
land. Dutch.

Oxford, in Kent, me-
morable for a great over-
throw of the Danes. Sax.

Oradini, a British
People formerly in Nor-
thumberland.

Oundle, or Arondale,
upon the River Aron in
Northamptonshire. Sax.

Oughtred, a surname.
i.e. a noble Councillor
Sax.

Overy, or St. Mary
Overys, in Southwark,
i.e. St. Marys Church
over the water. Sax.

Osiris, Son of Jupiter
and Niobe King of Argos,
Memorable for instructing
his Subjects in Husbandry,
and many other Arts.
Greek.

Oxford, a Town of
the principality of Mentz
in Germany. Germ.

Oxford, i.e. a Ford
for Oxen, or else over the
River Owle; one of the
most famous Universities in
Europe, wherein are seven
teen Colledges (three of
them Built by King Al-
fred in 806) Seven Halls,
and many Collegiate Chur-
ches; In which there were
30000 Students in the
Reign of King Henry III.

P.

Pætolus, a River in
Lydia, whose Sands
were made gold, say
the Poets, by King Midas
washing himself therein.
Greek.

Paderborn, a City in
West-Phalia

Padua, a famous City
and University of Italy;
under the Venetians.

Palamedis, King of
Eubæa, having compelled
Ulysses to go to the Siege
of Troy, he in revenge
falsely accused him, where-
by he was stoned to death.

Palinurus, the Pilot,
who sleeping on a Promon-
tory in Lucania, fell into
the Sea, which still retains
his name.

Padstow in Cornwall,
i.e. the Place or Church of
Petroch a British Saint,
Sax.

Palermo, the Royal City
of Sicily, where the Vic-
roy of that Kingdom re-
sides.

Pain or Paynel, proper
names, i.e. a Paynim,
Heathen or little Pagan.

Pale, the English Pale
in Ireland, that part of
the Kingdom, wherein the
English formerly lived
apart from the Irish by
Law of their own, which
was fortified with Pales or
Stakes against the Robberies
and Incurfions of the Torgs.

Palladium, an Image of
Pallas, much revered
by the Trojans, vainly
supposing it did secure their
City.

Pallas, or Minerva, who
is feigned to have given a
Shield and Looking-Glass
to Perseus, whereby he
slew the Snake-haired Me-
dusa, who was affrighted
at her own shadow.

Palma la Nova, a
strong Fortrefs in Dalma-
tia, with seven hundred
great Guns, and nine
Bastions.

Pan, the Poetical God
of Woods and Shepherds.
PARRY, a surname, i.e.
Swimmer over the water.
Brittain.

Patison, a surname, i.e.
the Son of Patrick. Pa-

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PER

a surname, Patrick.

i. e. Pedridan, *Ancien*

Pelagian Hereticks,

Fern, Perkin, or Per

PER

PHI

PHL

kin, i. e. little Peter. Brit.

Peirpoint, a surname, i. e. a Stone Bridge. Sax.

Perot, a surname, i. e. great Peter. Sax.

Pershore or Pershore, in Worcestershire, i. e. a Shoar planted with Pear Trees near the River Severn.

Pertinax, a Roman Emperor, who being advanced to that dignity; for a long while earsestly refused to accept it.

Peterborough, a City and Bishops See in Northamptonshire, from an Abbey and Church founded there by Porda and Wulphert two Mercian Kings, in Honour of St. Peter.

Peter, a proper name, a Stone or Stock.

Peterworth in Suffex, a venerable Church Living in Suffex, a Sea Town in Suffex, where William Duke of Normandy landed when he came to Conquer England.

Petiscus, an Egyptian King, the Inventor of Labyrinth.

Peverel, a surname, i. e. a pepper Corn. Sax.

Peters Cliff, a memorable Quarry in Yorkshire, out of which the stones that Buile St. Peters the Cathedral of York were digged.

Petrus and Juba, two Princes, who being vanquished by Julius Caesar, killed each other by consent.

Phaeton, the Son of Apollo or the Sun, who is feigned to have set the World on fire by misguiding the Chariot of the Sun for one day.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of

Sicily, to please, whom Perillus invented a Brazen Bull for tormenting Men to death when red hot, which Phalaris first made him try the experiment of.

Phao, a Youth of Lesbos, made extream Beautiful by an Oyntment given him by Venus.

Pharaoh, i. e. making bare, the name of several Kings of Egypt.

Phido, an Arabian, the Inventor of Weights and Measures.

Pharnaces, the Son of Mithridates King of Pontus, vanquished by Julius Caesar.

Pharaliam Plains, on the Banks of Euripus, where the last Battle was fought betwixt Pompey and Caesar.

Philadelphia, i. e. Brotherly love, a City in Asia. Greek.

Phillip, a proper name, i. e. a lover of Horses.

Phillip, King of Macedonia, Father of Alexander the Great.

Phillips Norton, a Town in Somersetshire. Sax.

Philomela, a Woman who flying from Tereus that had ravished her, and cut out her Tongue, is feigned to be Metamorphosed into a Nightingale.

Philbert, a proper name, i. e. very bright or splendid.

Phinehas, a proper name, i. e. bo.d of countenance. Heb.

Phineus, King of Thrace killed by Hercules.

Philbert, a proper name, i. e. Splendid or Bright.

Phillis, who hanging of her self for the Love of

Demophoon, is feigned to be transformed into an Almond Tree.

Phlegrean fields, in the Italy, where the Poets feign there was a great Battle between the Gods and the Giants.

Phlegyas, King of the Lapithæ, who for burning the Temple of Apollo, was had desloured his Daughter Coronis. is feigned to be placed in Hell, under a great stone ready to fall on his head.

Phæbe, or Diana, Poesical name for the Moon, as

Phæbus, or Apollo is for the Sun. Greek.

Phrygians, the Lascivious, Luxurious, Native of Phrygia in Asia; the Inventors of Chariot and Needle work.

Picardy, a Province in France, the Inhabitants using Pikes generally in War. French.

Picts Wall, in Cumberland, a sumptuous work begun by Adrian the Roman Emperor, and finished by Severus, for securing the Brittain against the incursions of the Picts and Scots.

Piercy, the surname of the Ancient Family of the Earls of Northumberland, one of which, it is reported, pierced or darted in the Eye of a King of Scotland and killed him.

Piggot, a surname, i. e. a Maggote, or party coloured. Sax.

Phœnicians, a people of Syria, famous for inventing Arithmetick, Astronomy, Navigation, Hunting, Fowling, Fishing, Merchandize; Also Cross-bow and Slings in War. Heb.

PHO

Phoroneus, a

Inachus, King

who first in

for that Na

iedmon

under the

Pilumnus

of grinding

and making

Pille of

Fort or Pile

the Sea in

Pippin,

of France.

Piterre,

feigned to be

Pegasus,

in dashing

the Rock.

Pileus, a

the inventor

Trumpet.

Pistifrat

Hippocrate

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Plutar

Phoroneus, Son of Inachus, King of Argos, who first instituted Laws for that Nation.
 Piedmont, part of Italy under the Duke of Savoy.
 Pileumnus, the inventor of grinding with Mills and making bread.
 Pille of Foddray, a Fort or Pile upon a creek of the Sea in Lancashire.
 Pippin, a famous King of France.
 Pirerre, a Fountain, feigned to be made by Pegasus, the flying horse, in dashing his foot against the Rock.
 Pileus, the Tyrrheinian, the inventor of the brazen Trumpet.
 Pisistratus, the Son of Hippocrates, who treacherously making himself Tyrant of Athens, was slain.
 Pitchford, in Shropshire, from a Spring arising there, wherein pitch continually swims. Sax.
 Pinacus one of the seven wise men of Greece.
 Plantaginet, a surname proper to the Dukes of Andium, (and afterward to several Kings of England) from the French word Plante Genette, i. e. a plant of broom: one of the Dukes of Andium, to expiate the murder of his Brother, whom he had put to death to obtain the Sovereignty, taking a Journey to the Holy Land or Jerusalem, he every night during his Travels, scourged himself with a rod of broom for penance.
 Plymouth, a noted Sea Port in the West of England, at the mouth of the River Plym.
 Plutarch, a famous

Philosopher and Historian of Cheronea.
 Pluto, the feigned God of Riches and Hell; said to have first taught the use of money.
 Po, a spacious River in Italy.
 Pocklington, a Town in Yorkshire. Sax.
 Polygnotus, an Athenian, either the Inventor or Improver of Painting.
 Polycrates, a Tyrant of Samos, who letting a Ring fall into the Sea, found it next day in the belly of a fish. For his cruelty, he was at last Crucified by Oroontes the Persian King.
 Pomfret, Pontfret, or Pontefract, i. e. the broken bridge, a Town in Yorkshire, the Bridge of which was broken with the multitude that came to welcome Arch-bishop William, Nephew to King Stephen, who were saved from drowning by a Tear which the Arch-Bishop let fall into the River, say the Monks. Lat.
 Pont du Guard, three Bridges on the River Gardone one over another. Fr.
 Pompey, a Renowned Roman General defeated by Julius Cæsar at Pharsalia, and after slain. Lat.
 Poppean Law, among the Romans, obliging men to Marry at such an age. Lat.
 Porfenna, a famous King of Hetruia, who in his life time built a stately Labarynth for his Sepulchre.
 Poffovon, a Beast in America, with a bag between her fore legs, into which she receiveth her young at pleasure.

Portland, an Island in Dorsetshire, from Portus a famous Saxon, Pirate, that resided here.
 Portslade, in Sussex, i. e. a way leading to the Port or Haven.
 Portsmouth, in Hampshire, i. e. the mouth of the Fôre.
 Portugal, a famous Kingdom, having the Western Ocean on one side, and the Kingdom of Spain on the other, about four hundred miles in length.
 Powell or ap Howell, a Welsh name, i. e. the Son of Howell. Brit.
 Praxiteles, a famous Statuary in Italy; said to be the inventor of Looking-glasses, which he first made of silver.
 Prague, the principal City in the Kingdom of Bohemia.
 Preston, or Priests Town in Lancashire, and of about forty more Towns and Villages.
 Pretus and Acrisius, Sons of Abas King of Argos, who invented the Shield and Buckler to fight Devils with.
 Pridwin, the Shield of the famous King Arthur, with the picture of the Virgin Mary. Sax.
 Priscillianus, an Heretic, who persuaded his followers, that all things were Created by a good and an evil God; and denied the Trinity.
 Priamus, Son of Laomedon King of Troy, whose City was burnt, and his Ten Sons slain by the Greeks.
 Price, i. e. ap Rice, the Son of Rice, a Welsh name. Brit.
 X Prichard,

PRO

QUI

RAM

Prichard, ap Prichard, f. e. the Son of, Richard, Brit.

Prodhaw Castle, a military Fort of the Romans in Northumberland. Sax.

Prometheus, Son of Jupiter, and Father of Deucalion, said to be the first that offered Oxen in Sacrifice. The Poets feign that he made a man of Clay, and stole fire from Jupiter, to animate him, for which he was expell'd to have his Liver continually gnaw'd by a Vulture, being chained upon Mount Caucasus; which Fable seems to arise from his being an Astronomer, and making Observations on the Stars upon that Mountain; He was also the first that made Images or Statues.

Proetus, one of the Sea Deities, said to turn himself into all manner of shapes. Greek.

Prono, the Vulcan, or God of fire, worshipp'd by the Ancient Germans.

Proteilaus, who though forewarn'd by the Oracle, went to the Siege of Troy, and was there slain by Hector.

Pyrodes, the Son of Cilix, said to have first found out fire by striking flints.

Pyrrhus, King of Egypt, killed by the fall of a Tile at the taking the City of Argos. Greek.

Pyrenean hills, high Mountains which separate Spain from Italy.

Pyrrho, a Greek Philosopher who thought all things uncertain.

Pythagoras, a famous Philosopher of Samos, who was of opinion, that the

Souls of the dead, went from one body to another, or else into Beasts, Birds, &c.

Pythius, a famous Architect of Priene, who built a Temple there to Minerva; And is thought to be the first in the world after Solomon's.

Q

Quevedo, a famous Spanish Author, who among others, writ an ingenious Book called Visions of Hell; as ingeniously translated into English by Sir R. L.

Quixot or Don Quixot, a witty Spanish mock Roman e, ridiculing all the foolish and dull stories of Palmerin of England, Don Bellianis of Greece, and many more monstrous Relations of Giants, Knights, Ladies and Enchanted Castles; which Book a witty Spaniard says, was the loss of Spain to the Moors; The Spanish Gentlemen being by this book juk'd out of the fighting humour which the others had rais'd in them, and so grew idle, and unfit for Military Achievements.

Quinborough, or the Queens-burrough, a Mayor Town in Kent; where was a Castle built by King Edward III. in honour of his Queen Philippa of Hannover. Sax.

Quakenburg, a Town in Westphalia.

Queens Colledge in Oxford, founded by Philippa Wife to King Edward III. who in honour of her, built Queenborough in Kent afore named.

Quiozay, a famous City and Province in the Kingdom of China.

Quirinal, a Pallace in Rome, pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus, first King of Rome.

Quirites, an Order of Roman Knights.

R

Rachel, a Woman's name, i. e. a She Lamb. Heb.

Radnor, i. e. a Road over the high top thereof a County in Wales. Sax.

Radulf, Rodulph, Rolf Ralf, Rafe, i. e. a Counselor.

Ram head, a Promontory in Ireland, from the likeness of a Rams head, and Hurnt toward the Sea.

Ramsley or Rams Isle in Huntingdonshire.

Randal, a proper name, a good supporter. Sax.

Ratcliff or Redcliff Middlesex. Sax.

Ravenborn or Ravenswater, a River in Kent. Sax.

Rawlins, a surname, i. e. Ralph's Son. Dane.

Rafin or Market Rafin, a Town in Lincolnshire.

Rams or Rennes, a City in France.

Ravengla's, a Town in Cumberland. Sax.

Ravensterg, a Town in Westphalia. Germ.

Rammekins or Ramkins, a Fort in the Isle of Walcheren in Zealand.

the possession of the English in Queen Elizabeth's time.

reckoned the Key of the Netherlands.

Rawleigh, a Town in Essex. Sax.

Ragoter Ragou, a Suburbs of Lyons.

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Rench *Murderer*, who gave an account of all his Iniquities, and died very rich.

Ramme, an eminent Port in Zealand.

Ramsey, formerly a Monks Abbey in Huntingdonshire. Also the name of divers little Towns.

Raphael, an Angel, the Physick from God.

Rathbone, a City in Bavaria Germ.

Rarzenburg, a Town in Mecklenburg. Germ.

Ravenna, a famous City in Italy, where a General Council was held. Lat.

Raymund, a proper name, i. e. a pure mouth. Sax.

Read, a great Trading Town in Berkshire.

Rams head, a River which abounds there, or from the River Rhe or Rhear Sax.

Rear, the Banner Flag or Standard of the Danes when they invaded England, from the figure of a Raven excellently imbrodered thereon by King Godbrooks Daughter. Sax.

Redbourn, a Town in Hertfordshire Sax.

Redbridge or Reedbridge, in Hampshire Sax.

Rebecca, a Woman's name, i. e. fatted or pampered.

Redford, a Town in Nottinghamshire Sax.

Re-Sea, a large Sea, separating Asia from Africa, through which the Israelites went, when Pharaoh was drowned.

Reiwald, i. e. a powerful Counselor, a noted King of the East Angles. Sax.

Reculver, a Town in Kent. Sax.

Reeve, a surname, i. e. a Tax Master. Sax.

Regius Professor, one instituted by King Henry VIII. in each University, for reading Greek, Law, Physick, Hebrew and Divinity Lat.

Reign, Regulus, who being taken prisoner by the Carthaginians had liberty upon his parole of honour to go to Rome and procure him a sum; which he not obtaining, returned back, and was put to death.

Reeking, an hill with an high piked top in Shropshire. Sax.

Regni, an ancient people of Britain; Inhabiting Surrey, Suffex, and parts of Hampshire. Brit.

Reiner and Reinard, i. e. uncorrupted, unspotted, honestly minded Sax.

Reinolds, Renolds, i. e. a faithful friend. Sax.

Rendlesham, a Town in Suffolk. Sax.

Renisee, or Running Mead, in Middlesex, famous for the meeting of the Barons to oblige King John to confirm Magna Charta. &c. Sax.

Rene, the Titular King of Naples.

Resurrection Tree, in Manica, which seems dead and withered, yet a branch thrown into the water a few hours, brings forth green leaves, and when taken out, resumes its former deadness.

Rerton, in Derbyshire, memorable for the overthrow of Heshelbald and Buthrid, two Kings of the Merij, i. e. a clean Town.

Rhadamanthus, Aeacus, and Minos, the three Pictorial Judges of Hell; the first is thought to have

taught the Assyrians Letters.

Rhetia, the Country of the Grisons near Helvetia, and Switzerland. Ger.

Rheggio, a City of Naples. Ital.

Rheims, a City of Champagne in France.

Rhine, next after Danubius the most famous River in the world, both taking their rise in the Alps, and running many hundred miles.

Renda, an Irish Captain who seated himself in Scotland.

Rhineberg, a Town in the Bishoprick of Colen.

Rheaddale, in Northumberland; i. e. the Dale of the River Rhead. Sax.

Rhefe or Rice, i. e. a Giant, a Welsh name. Brit.

Rhesus, King of Thrace, slain in the Trojan Wars.

Rhodes, an Island in the Mediterranean, taken from the Christian Knights by Solymann the Magnificent; They afterward went to the Isle of Malta. Rhodes is consecrated by the Heathens to the Sun, which they say, shines there every day in the Year.

Rhone, a River in France, and at Geneva.

Rialto, a famous Bridge in Venice, where the Merchants meet every day.

Rian, a River in Scotland, where was a Town called Aber Ruani, i. e. the mouth of the River Rian.

Ribble-chester, an old Town in Lancashire. Sax.

Richard, a proper name, i. e. of a liberal nature. Sax.

Richborough, i. e. the Sandy Ford in Kent. Sax.

RIC

Richmond, i. e. *Richmond*, the chief Town of Richmondshire, part of Yorkshire Sax.

Richmond, in Surry, formerly Sheen, the beloved Pallace of King Henry VII. who was Earl of Richmond.

Rie or Rye, a noted Port Town in Suffex.

Riegate, in Surry, i. e. the gate or course of the River Rie.

Ring, a surname, i. e. a Compass.

Ringwood, Regue-wood, or Rincewood in Hampshire, formerly the Metropolis of the people so called, i. e. the Wood or Forrest of the Regni, into which they fled for protection, as wild Beasts into a Wood. Sax.

Riphean, or Hyperborean, or *Hiemian* in Scythia, continually covered with Snow.

Ripley, a Village in Surry where the famous Cymist, William Ripley was born; i. e. a Field or Plain; also for the name of a Town in Yorkshi e.

Rippon, a Town in Yorkshire, famous for Spurs.

Rising or Castle Rising, in Norfolk, so named from its rising or high Situation. Sax.

Rifingham, a Town in Northumberland. Sax.

Richy, a surname, i. e. a Ford Sax.

Rizous, a City of Assyria. Greek.

Roan, a noted City in France.

Robigus, an heathen God for preserving Corn from blasting.

Robert, a proper name, she afterward offering a

i. e. a famous Councillor, poisoned drank his to Her-

ROC

Rochelle, formerly, a famous Protestant Town in France.

Rocheſter, a City and Bishops See in Kent; from

Roche, a Rock, and Chester, a Castle or City.

Roderic, a proper name. i. e. a rich Councillor. Sax.

Roger, a proper name, i. e. a peace keeper.

Roſton or Roſta's Town, in Hertfordshire, from a devout Lady of that name, who in the time of the Normans, set up a famous Image of Christ Crucified in this place.

Rome, formerly the most noble City in the world, Built upon seven hills, by

Romulus, Grandson of Numitor King of the Albans, be gotten by Mars, on his Daughter Silvia, who being exposed on the

Bank of the River Tyber with his Brother Rhemus it is reported, they were there nourished by a Wolf; and afterward, Romulus

became the first King of the Romans, who having built their City, and brought them under Government, they say, he was at last, hurried away in a whirlwind.

Rol'o a famous Duke of Normandy, i. e. a bloody Lyon.

Romeswork, or Romans work in Kent, where it is thought, Julius Caesar at his first arrival, pitched his Tents.

Rosimunda, i. e. the rose of peace, Wife to Alboinus King of the Lombards, who poisoned her

Husband, because he drank a health to her in a Cup made of her Fathers Skull;

she afterward offering a

poisoned drink to Her-

ROS

minges, he compelled her to drink it off, whereof she dyed.

Roses, a Sea Town in Catalonia.

Rosamond, Concubine to King Henry II. who to conceal her from his jealous

Queen Eleanor, Built a Labyrinth for her in Oxfordshire, which none could enter into but by a clem of thread, but the Queen corrupting her keepers, found her out, and forced her to drink a Cup of poison whereof she dyed.

Roslaud, a small Province in Cornwall.

Rols, a foreland in Scotland, the Seat of the ancient Cantæ.

Rotherfield, i. e. a field on the River Rother in Suffex. Sax.

Rostock, a Town in Mecklenburg.

Rotterdam, a famous City of Trade in Holland, replenished with English inhabitants.

Rougement, a surname, i. e. a red mount. Sax.

Rous or Reux, a surname, i. e. red haired. French.

Routon Castle in Shropshire, Built by the Romans.

Row or Rew, a surname, i. e. a Street or Lane. Sax.

Roward or Rewart, a proper name. A Title of great dignity in the Netherlands, with power like the Roman Dictator. Dutch.

Rowen, Daughter to Hengist the English Saxon King, Wife to Vortigern King of Brittain.

Rowland, Orlando, Rolland, Rodland, a proper name, i. e. Patron of his Countrey.

Roxborough, in Scotland, i. e. a Town among Rocks.

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Royal Society, an ingenious Society of Learned Men, Erected at Gresham Colledge by King Charles II. for improving natural knowledge.

Rudheath in Cheshire, formerly a Sanctuary to all Criminals for a year and a day.

Rubby, a Town in Warwickshire.

Rugen, an Island in Pomerania.

Rugij, a warlike people upon the Baltic Sea in Germany; so called from the rough hairiness of their bodies, or because they wore the Skins of wild beasts.

Rumford, a Town in Essex. Sax.

Runney, a Town in the Marshes of Kent, formerly called

Romenal, from a party of Romans that Landed and Incamped on that shore.

Ruben, a proper name, i. e. the Son of Vision. Heb.

Rumsey, in Huntingdonshire, memorable for a Monastery of Nuns Erected by King Edgar.

Rupelmond, a Town in Flanders. Germ.

Russell, a surname, i. e. reddish. French.

Ruthin, formerly a famous Castle in Derbyshire. **Ruthian**, in Flintshire from the red Rock or Bank of the River. **Ruyd** and **Uan** a Temple, i. e. red Church.

Ruthin Castle, in the Isle of Man.

Ruremond, a Town in Gelderland.

Rutlandshire, the least County in England, so called from Rut, Red; the Soil of the County being generally of that colour.

S.

Sabellius, an Heretic, who affirmed, that there was but one Person in the Godhead under three names.

Sachem, a petty Prince or Governor of the Indians in America.

Sacey, or **Salley** Forest in Northumberland, i. e. a place of Wild oats Sax.

Sagamore, an Indian King in New England.

Saguntum, a City of the Kingdom of Valentia in Spain. Span.

Saint Andrews, a City University, and formerly an Archbishoprick in Scotland.

Saint Dennis, the Champion and Patron of France.

Saint Domingo, the principal Town of Hispaniola in America.

Saint Helena, an Island in the vast African Sea, five hundred Leagues from a Island, inhabited by the English, for the use of the East-India Company whose Ships commonly take in fresh water there.

Saint Michael Mount in Cornwall, wherein is a Castle Built that overlooks the Sea.

Saint Nicholas, a great Town in Russia.

Saint Omer, a Town in Flanders, where there is a Seminary of English Friests and Jesuits.

Saint Patrick, the Champion and Patron of Ireland.

Salamander, a spotted Beast like a Lizard, so called by nature, that for a while it will live in the fire.

Saffron-walden, a Town in Essex, from the great

store of Saffron that grows there. Sax.

Salique Law, which excludes Women from the Crown in France, or from inheriting Land Fr.

Salisbury, **Sarisbury**, or **Sarum**, a fine City in Wiltshire, and a Bishops See, with a famous Cathedral, which hath twelve Gates answering the 12 Months of the Year; three hundred sixty five Windows answering the days of the Year; and as many Pillars as there are Hours in the Year. Sax.

Salmacis, a Fountain in Caria, where the poets feign the Nymph Salmacis and Hermaphroditus were joined into one body; the water is said to effeminate all that drink or bath in it.

Salmoreus, King of Egypt, who made a Bridge of Bricks, and rid over it with his Chariot Wheels full of Nails to imitate Thunder, but is said to be struck dead with a Thunderbolt in the attempt.

Salzburg, a City in Bavaria.

Samaria, part of Syria, near Palestine.

Samere, a noted River in the Netherlands.

Salmars, a surname, i. e. a Salt Marsh.

Samond, or **St. Armond**, a surname.

Samos, a Greek Isle, where Elop was thrown down a Rock; noted for robes of stones and earthen pots.

Samogitia, a Province in Poland.

Sampier, or **St. Peter**, a surname. French.

Sampoll, or **St. Paul**, a surname. French.

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Sarpson, a proper name, from Saute a Forest, and i. e. there the second time. Heb.

Samuell, a proper name. i. e. heard of God. Heb.

Saoballat, i. e. a Bramble in secret. Heb.

Sandon, or Sandown Castle in the Isle of Wight.

Sandon and Sandwick, two Towns in Kent Sax.

Sarbrucken, a Town of Triers in Germany.

Sardanapalus, the last and most lascivious King of Assyria, who spent his time in sporting and sowing amongst Women; but being besieged in his Palace, to avoid his Enemies rage, he burnt himself and all his Riches.

Sarah, a Woman's name, i. e. a Lady or Princess.

Sardinia, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, under the King of Spain, where the

Sardonix, or Cornelian stone is found.

Sarentine, a Town in Mecklenburg.

Sarpedon, King of Lycia, slain by Patroclus at the Siege of Troy.

Sassem, or Sacklen Hiems i. e. the Saxons home, for it is certain, that the Saxons formerly subdued a great part of the Low Countries.

Saturn, an old heathen God, Son of Caelum and Vesta, who being deposed by his Son Jupiter fled to James King of Italy where he Reigned jointly with him, and taught the People Husbandry and Astrology; He was one of the slowest Planets; In Herodotus, it is black or sable; In Chymistry. Lead.

Saucheverell, a surname,

Chervelle, a young she Goat. French.

Saxon, i. e. a Dagger, Poinard, or Bayonet, which the ancient Saxons of Germany always wore, and who, (for the Romans) subdued Britain.

Saxmundham, a Town in Suffolk.

Sales, a surname, i. e. a Ladder, Ital. Of this name were two famous Learned Monarchs, the Father and the Son, Dukes of Verona in Italy.

Scale, a place at Zant in Greece where one Person stands to cite Criminals fourteen days after the Crime is committed.

Savoy, a Duchy between France and Switzerland, belonging to the Duke of that name.

Saldis, the River Scheldt in the Netherlands.

Sanderbeg, the famous George Castriot Prince of Epirus the Scourge of the Turkish Emperors, killing three thousand Turks at several times with his own hands.

Sandia, Schonen, or Schoenland, i. e. a fair or pleasant Land, containing the principal part of Sweden, and part of Denmark.

Scathborough, a Port Town in Yorkshire, i. e. a Town or Fort by a sharp or picked Rock. Sax.

Scarlede, a Town in Devonshire, i. e. a Valley surrounded with Rocky Sae.

Siedsu, a Beotian whose Daughter being ravished and drowned in his absence, he killed himself for grief.

Schamlat, a Town in Westphalia.

Schiedam, a Town in Holland.

Schoon Haven, i. e. a fair Haven in Holland.

Scolopendra, a venomous Serpent with many feet; Also a Fish that having taken the hook casts out its bowels to free himself from it.

Scorpion, a poisonous Serpent with seven feet, and a sting at its tail, which being taken, crushed and applied to the wound it makes, Cures the same. Also an Engine formerly used to shoot Arrows.

Scots, i. e. Shooters or Archers, the Inhabitants of Scotland, and also of Scythia, very expert in shooting.

Sluse, a Town in Flanders, panned to Queen Elizabeth, by the States of Holland.

Screkingham, a Town in Lincolnshire.

Scrieten, a Town in the Valatinate.

Sylla, the Rock over against Charybdis, between Sicily and Italy.

Syclas, a skilful Diver, who by his Art, regained much Ship wreck'd goods.

Sythia, a large Country in the Northern part of the world.

Seater, a German and Saxon Deity, that gave name to Saturday Germ.

Sebastian, a proper name, i. e. Honourable, Span.

Seaton, or Sea Town in Devonshire Sax.

Sehart, King of the East Saxons, the first of that Nation who embraced Christianity; renowned for his Power and Conquests at Sea. Sax.

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Seckington, in Wat-
tchshire, i. e. a fight in
Town, from a memora-
e Battle in this place

Sedan, a Town and Pro-
in a near Luxemburg.

Sejanus, a Favourite of
erius the Roman Em-
per, who had an Horse
of a wonderful bigness and
impulse, back'd first by
himself, and called the

Sejane Horse, from his
own name; but at length
his great Favourite, was
for his pride condemned to
be, and his only Daugh-
ter being ravished by the
largman before his face,
he had a miserable end.

St. Sebastian, a Town
in Spain, and another built
by the Portugals in Bra-
zile.

Seghill, a Town in Nor-
thumberland, where a
great Victory was gained;
Sax.

Seymour, or St. Maur,
a surname. French.

Sea and or Zealand, the
greatest Island in the Bal-
tick Sea.

Selby, a Town in York-
shire, famous for a great
Minastery, whose Abbot
had the Title of a Baron in
Parliament.

Sellenger, or Saint Le-
ger, from St. Leodegar,
a surname, i. e. the peo-
ples guard.

Sebrid, King of the
East Saxons, i. e. a good
Councillor. Sax.

Selsey, in Suffex, for-
merly a Bishops See, but
afterward removed to the
City of Chichester.

Seleucus, one of the
Captains of Alexander the
Great; after his death
King of Syria. Greek.

Selle, a River in Lor-
rain.

Selimus, Emperor of the
Turks, who joyned Ara-
bia and Egypt to that
Empire.

Selz, a Town in Al-
sacia.

Sem or Shem, i. e. a
name. Heb.

Semiramis, Wife to Ni-
nus King of Assyria, whom
having kil'd, she reigned
in his stead, and Built the
Walls of Baby'on to such a
vast height and breadth
that they are counted one
of the seven wonders of the
world.

Senacherib, i. e. a bram-
ble of destruction. Heb.

Seneca the famous Phi-
losopher and Moralist Tu-
tor to the bloody Emperor
New, who caused him to
be led to death.

Sertorius, a Roman Ge-
neral in Lusitania or Por-
tugal, whom Diana is
feigned to attend in the
form of an Hart; he was
slain by his Enemies at
Supper.

Setoiris, King of Egypt
Setle, a Town in York-
shire

Seavencok, or Sennock,
so called from seven great
Oaks that grew there, but
were long since cut down
Sax.

Shadrack, a proper
name, i. e. a little tender
dog. Heb.

Sea Spider, or a Carvel,
a round Animal, bred of
the foam of the Sea, who
catches small fishes with
strings or thread which she
casts round about her, and
when kil's them with her
i. fictions breath, as is
reported.

Seres, a people of Scy-
thia supposed to be the first
makers of Silk, which the
Latines called Sericum.

Setoiris, King of Egypt;
said to be the first that
Built Ships long ways,
whereas Jason the Inventor
Built them round like a
Buckler or Shield.

Sertorius Boerius, a
Noble Roman Philosopher,
and Artist, recorded to
have invented Clocks, Wat-
ches and Sun Dials.

Seven Shale, a Town
in Northumberland.

Severn, a famous River
in the West of England,
running by the City of
Worcester, Gloucester,
Brittoll, and also Shrews-
bury. Sax.

Sheshbury, a Town in
Dorsetshire.

Shamgar, a proper name
i. e. the desolation of a
Stranger. Heb.

Shannen, a Town and
River in Ireland.

Shaw, a surname, i. e.
a shady Forrest. Sax.

Shene, now Shmond,
i. e. fair or shining. Sax.

Sheal, a surname, i. e.
a Cottage. Sax.

Sheppey i. e. an Island
abounding with Sheep in
Kent.

Shepton Mallet, in So-
mersetshire. Sax.

Sheffield, a Town in
Yorkshire Sax.

Shenford, a Town in
Bedfordshire. Sax.

Sherbourn, i. e. parting
the Waters, a Town in Dor-
setshire and other places.

Sherwood Forrest in
Nottinghamshire, the usual
residence of Robin Hood
and Little John

Sherry or Xeres, a Port
Town of Corduba in Spain
from whence that kind of
Wine comes; now called
Granata.

Shetland, an Island in
the Northern Ocean.

Shipston,

Shiphon, or Sheep
Town in Warwickshire.
Sax.

Shoeberry, or Shoo
Town, in Essex. Sax.

Shorcham, or Shore
Town, a Sea Port in
Sussex.

Shure, Shor, Shut, i. e.
in shoes. Sax.

Shrewsbury, the County.
Town of Salop, i. e. a Town
surrounded with shrubs.
Sax.

Sicily, a famous Isle
near Italy, under the King
of Spain.

Sicambri, the Ancient
Inhabitants of the Nether-
lands, whose Motto upon
their Standard of War was
supposed to be, Such om
ner, i. e. Look about you.

Sidenham, i. e. a long
Village in Devonshire. Sax.

Sidoni's, the Inventor
or Improver of Weights and
Measures.

Sigebald, a Saxon name,
i. e. a bold Victor.

Sigebert, King of the
East Angles, i. e. worthy
of Victory. Sax.

Silcester, in Hantsire,
the City or Town of the
Segontiacs, i. e. a great
or fair Town. Sax.

Silly Islands, or the
Sortinges, several Islands
at the Lands end of Eng-
land, in some of which are
Stanneries or Tin Mines.

Simberd, St. Barbe or
Barbary, a surname. French

Singlis, an Irish name
from St. Gelahus.

Sigismund, Emperor of
Germany, i. e. a peace-
able Victor.

Sinon, a proper name,
i. e. Obedience

Simon Mith, the first
Error of a Priming Press
in Westminster Abbey in

England, 1471. The Arts
of Printing being invented
by John Guttenburg of

Menut in Germany, Kit.
Others say, by Laurentius
Johannes at Heerlern, in
Holland

S monides Melicus, In-
ventor of some of the Greek
Letters.

Sinon, a subtil Grecian,
recorded by Virgil to have
betrayed Troy.

Sisiphus, a notorious
Thief, killed by Theseus,
feigned to be sentenced to
Hell, there to roll a stone

continually up an hill which
incessantly falls down again
and so causes him perpetu-
ally to labour in vain.

Sisimnes, an unjust
Judge condemned by King
Cambyses to be dead alive
for Bribery.

Sittingbourn, a Town
in Kent, between Roche-
ter and Canterbury.

Silebubus, King of the
Goths, i. e. Sweet Lips
Sax.

Siwald, a surname; a
subtle Victor. Sax.

Siward, a surname, i. e.
a Wise Conqueror. Sax

Sio nagus, now Thet-
ford a Town in Norfolk.

Siril, the Principal City
of Audalusia in Spain.

Skipron, a Town in
Yorkshire, i. e. Sheep
Town.

Silesia, a great Province
in Germany.

Skeffington, or She-
pards Town a Village

Skeggingham or the
kingham, in Lincolnshire
i. e. the place of the King

because three Danish Kings
fell there in one Battle with
the English.

Smyrna, a famous City
in Turkey, formerly one of

the seven Churches of Asia
Minor, a Town in York-
shire

Socrates, a famous A-
thenian Philosopher, admi-
red for his prudence, and
declared by the Oracle to be
the Wisest Man in Greece.

Snell, a surname, i. e.
Swift and Nimble. French

Sn wden in Carna-
vantine; a Den or Re-
ceptacle for Snow, upon
which hill it lies all the
year long.

Sodor, a Town in Sura-
one of the Hebride Islands
on the Coasts of Scotland,
where sixty Scots and
British Kings are Buried.

Sodom, burnt with fire
from Heaven, i. e. Lima-
Hub.

Soeff, a Town in the
Dukedom of Mark in
Germany.

Sorinus Zozzo of Sk-
enna in Italy, 1555. who
denied the Trini ty and Di-
vinity of our Saviour, &c.

Sol Agolio, the Sun or
God.

Smilax, a Virgin, who
for the love of Creton, is
feigned to have pined her-
self into a French or Kid-
ney Bean.

Sleford, a Town in
Lincolnshire. Sax.

Slego, a County in Ire-
land Irish

Sleswi k, a Dutchy of
South Jutland in Sweden.

Snettisham, a Town in
Norfolk. Sax.

Sole a surname, i. e.
a puddle or pool. Sax.

Soldin, a Town in Bran-
denburg.

Soldores, some Soldiers
among the Gauls, who
vowed constant friendship
in good and bad fortune to
each other.

Solent,
Green Har-
ble of Wig-

Solon,
Men of G-

Solomo-
i. e. Peace-

Saltwe-
Brandenbu-

Sophron-
name, i. e.

erata.

Somerf-

Sommerto-
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Spence

er, a surna-

ard.

Spene,

Sark & Aic-

Solent, the Ocean between Hantsire and the Isle of Wight.

Solon, one of the seven Men of Greece.

Solomon, a proper name, i. e. Peaceable. Heb.

Saltwedel, a Town of Brandenburg.

Sophonria, a Woman's name, i. e. prudent, temperate.

Somersetshire, from Sommerton, or Town, once the principal Town; i. e. pleasant in Summer.

Sophy, the Title of the Emperor of Persia.

Southampton, the chief Town of Hantsire, a famous Port, so called from the River Anton, and South to distinguish it from Northampton. Sax.

Southham, a Town in Warwickshire. Sax.

Southcalt, a Town in Hantsire. Sax.

Southwold, a Town in Suffolk. Sax.

Southwark, i. e. South work, or Building on the South of London. Sax.

Spahy, a Turkish Trooper or Horseman.

Spalding, a Town in Lincolnshire.

Sparians, the people of Sparta or Lacedemon, a famous City and Commonwealth in Peloponnesus.

Spaw, a Town of Leige in Germany, noted for medicinal waters, carried all over Europe.

Spahawn, Isfahan, He catompolis, the Metropolis of the Kingdoms of Persia, termed by the Natives, half the World.

Spencer, or Le Dispen-ter, a surname, i. e. a Steward.

Spene, a Village in Berkshire.

Spinx, a Poetical Monster near Thebes, like a Monkey, feigned to have destroyed all that could not unfold her Riddles, which at length Orpheus performmng, she brake her own neck.

Stafford, the County Town, i. e. a staff over a Ford.

Standard hill, near Battell in Suffex, where King William the Conqueror set up his Standard before he engaged in Battle with King Harold.

Stade or Stode, a Town of Bremen in Westphalia. Staffanger, a Port Town of Norway.

Srael, a Town in Gelderland.

Stanes or Stones, a Town in Middlesex.

Stanford or Stony ford, a Town in Lincolnshire, where King Edward III. began an University; Also a Town in Northamptonshire, and other small places.

Stanley, a surname, i. e. strong Pasture. Sax.

Stanton, a surname, i. e. Stony Town. Sax.

Stany Street, or Stony Street, in Surry. Sax.

Stelt, a Town of Berg in Germany.

Stechfield, a Town in lower Alsatia.

Stephen, a proper name, i. e. a Crown or Garland.

Stemburg, a Town of Mecklenburg.

Stert or Start point, two Promontories stretched out at length into the Sea like a Stern or Tail in Devonshire and Somersetshire Sax.

Stesimbrotus, a Captain of Thebes, who having gained a Victory, yet was put to death by his Father

Epaminondas for fighting without Orders.

Stenobea, a Queen, who having received a Repulse from the famous Captain Bellerophon, accused him of attempting her Chastity to her Husband, for which he was put to death.

Stigand, a proper name, i. e. Climbing: he was a noted Arch bishop of Canterbury in the Reign of King William the Conqueror.

Stoke or Stow, a surname, i. e. a place or the stump of a Tree. Sax.

Stoke Flemming in Devonshire; from a Noble Flemming Landlord thereof in times past. Sax.

Stoneham or Stone Village, in Hantsire. Sax.

Stoneheng, in Wiltshire, on Salisbury Plain, a wonderful Pile of great Stones seeming to hang in this place, supposed to be Erected as Monuments of some famous Men there slain.

Stony Stratford, or Stony Street, Ford, in Buckinghamshire.

Stone Falcon, an Hawk Building in Crags and Rocks.

Stone, the name of a Town in Hartfordshire, and of several other Towns and Villages.

Stork, a Fowl, remarkable for its good nature, that when the Dam is old and cannot provide for it self, the young one feeds him till he dyes.

Stopford, a Town in Cheshire. Sax.

Stourminster, in Gloucestershire, from the River Stowr, and a famous Monastery, or Minster, formerly there Erected Sax.

Sturton,

Sturton, a Village
upon the River Stour.

Stradling, or **Earley**,
being a surname, i. e. People
of Pomerania.

Straßburg, a famous
City in Germany, the
principal Fortrefs in Alsa-
tia; wherein is a Cathed-
ral with a Tower or Stee-
ple six hundred thirty steps
up.

Stratford, upon the
River Avon in Warwick-
shire, and the name of
many other places.

Stria, or **Stiermark**,
part of Austria in Ger-
many.

Stockbridge, a Town
in Hampshire. Sax.

Stockholm, the Metro-
polis of the Kingdom of
Sweden.

Strathem, or **Strath-
Em**, i. e. a Valley by the
River Em in Scotland.

Stratton, Strait Town,
or **Streer Town**, in Shrop-
shire.

Strutbridge, a Town in
Cambridgeshire upon the
River Stour. Sax.

Sturminster, a Town in
Dorsetshire. Sax.

Styx, or the Stygian
Lake, a venomous Foun-
tain in Arcadia, which the
Poets feign was the River
of Hell, by which if any
of their Gods swore falsely,
he was exiled from
Heaven and Hell for a
thousand years.

Suada, the Roman God-
dess of Eloquence.

Sueri or **Swaben**, i. e.
nimble and active; a most
Renowned People of Ger-
many in former Ages.

Suffolk, or **South Peo-
ple**, in opposition to Norfolk.

Suintilla, a King of the
Spanish Vice Goths, i. e.

a **Wile Wench**, from his
groty little **Statue** and
Countenance.

Sulzbach, a Town in
Bavaria.

Sully, an Isle in Gla-
morganſhire, either from
Sully formerly Lord of the
Manner, or from the Si-
lures Ancient Inhabitants
thereof.

Suratte, a famous Port
of Cambaya, in the East-
Indies, where the English
have a Factory.

Sureby, **Surebay**, or the
Bay of safety, a Port Town
in Yorkshire.

Surrey, or **South Rie**,
a County on the South of
the famous River of
Thames.

Sutherland, part of the
North of Scotland.

Suffex, a County for-
merly peopled by the South
Saxons.

Suthred, i. e. an Elo-
quent Speaker, the last King
of the East Saxons.

Sufan or **Sufanna**, a Wo-
mans name, i. e. a Lilly.

Suthwell or **Southwell**
in Nottinghamshire, where
St. Paulinus Arch-bishop
of York Baptized the
People of this Countrey in
the River Trent.

Sutton or **South Town**,
the name of a great num-
ber of Villages. Sax.

Surton or **Oldfield**, a Town
in Warwickshire. Sax.

Swartz, **Bartholius**

Swartz, or **Niger**, a Ger-
man Fryer, supposed to be
the Inven'tor of Gun-pow-
der, and consequently of
Guns and Cannon.

Swaffam, a Town in
Norfolk. Sax.

Swaldale, or a Valley
near the River Dale in
Yorkshire. Sax.

Swanſcomb, near **Grave-
end** in Kent; either from
Swains Camp or Swain
Comb, the Valley of Swain
King of Denmark, who
pitched his Tents there.

Sweden or **Swedeland**,
a famous Northern King-
dom, formerly the Seat of
the Ancient Goths, Van-
dals and Sciroes, from
which last is took its name.

Sweren, a Town in
Mecklenburg.

Swithelm, i. e. an Hel-
met or Safe guard, a King
of the East Saxons.

St. Swithen, i. e. Ex-
alted, a famous Bishop of
Wincheſter.

Switzerland, a Mil-
itary Nation near the Alps,
whose Government is a
Common-wealth, being di-
vided into thirteen Can-
tons, seven Papists, and
six Protestants.

Swoll, a Town of Ove-
rſſel in the Netherlands.

Sybaries, a Luxurious
and Effeminate people of
Sybaris, a Town of Ca-
labria in Italy, who spent
their whole time in jollity,
and taught their Horses to
dance to the Tune of their
Musick.

Syby's, i. e. inspired of
God; Ten famous Women,
one of Persia, another of
Lybia, a third of Delphos
in Greece, a fourth of Cu-
ma a City in Æolia; the
fifth of Erythrea a City of
Asia; the sixth of the Isle
of Samos; the seventh of
Cuma a City of Campania
in Italy; the eight of Hel-
lespont in Greece, the
ninth of Phrygia; the last
of Tyber near Rome in
Italy. The Sybyl of Cu-
ma, is reported to have
come to Tarquin King of
Rome.

Rome, in a
habit, offer
Books (which
full of Di-
soll for
Crowns of G
disregarding
ing them
burnt three
and yet a
fama price
the King dis-
tracted, a
more, when
surprized, a
some extraor-
to be in the
her price for
maining; a
terward rel-
ved by the
which they b-
to a certain
are all ten r
Prophecies of
Christ man-
his Incarnat-
Syncler
the French
Syracuse
cient City in
of Sicily.
Syrens,
the Poets ca-
Ligea, Leu-
thenope,
were Sea Ma-
neither par-
with their
Musick, in-
to came to r-
drowned the
Syrinx,
A Nymph
Poets to be
the God of
the stghrin
transformed
whereof he
upon which
Syrces, a
rous Whirlp-
lands in As

SYR

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TAR

Rome, in an old disguised habit, offering him nine Books (which she said were full of Divine Oracles) to sell for three hundred Crowns of Gold; the King, disregarding them or thinking them too dear, she burnt three before his eyes, and yet demanded the same price for the rest; the King deriding her as distracted, she burnt three more, whereat the King surprized, and imagining some extraordinary matter to be in them, gave her her price for the three remaining; which were afterwards religiously preserved by the Romans, to which they had recourse as to a certain Oracle. They are all ten recorded to have Prophesied of the Birth of Christ many years before his Incarnation.

Synceer, a surname from the French St. Clair.

Syracuse, a famous Ancient City in the Kingdom of Sicily.

Syrens, or Mermaids; the Poets call three of them Ligea, Leucasia, and Parthenope, and say, they were Sea Maids with their neither parts fishy, who with their Singing and Musick, incited Mariners to come to them, and then drowned them.

Synx, i. e. a Reed. A Nymph feigned by the Poets to be beloved by Pan the God of the Woods, but the sighting him, was transformed into a Reed, whereof he made his Pipes upon which he played.

Syrces, certain dangerous Whirlpools and Quick-sands in Africa.

T.

TAbbs or St. Tabbs, i. e. the Church of St. Ebba, or Ebchester, in the principality of Durham. Sax.

Tadcaster, in York-shire, i. e. Thad Castle, probably, because the Ditch or Trench surrounded it, abounded in Thads. Sax.

Talbois or Talbot, a surname, i. e. a Carpenter.

Talus, the ingenious Inventor of the Pottery Wheel, the Saw, &c. for which he was envied and slain by his Uncle Dedalus.

Tamerlaine, a Renowned Scythian, who from a Shepherd became a King, and having defeated Bajazet the Turkish Emperor in a mighty Battle, he carried him about with him in an Iron Cage, who in rage thereat, beat out his own brains against the bars of it.

Tamensis, the River of Thames, so named from Tame and Isis, two Rivers joining in one.

Tamworth, a Town on the Borders of Stafford-shire and Warwickshire, so called from the River Tam.

Tamerton or Tamara, a Town on a River of that name in Cornwall.

Tamandua, or the Ant bear, a Beast in Brasil, with a Tail twice so long as his Body and his Tongue near a yard long, which he thrusts into an Ant hill, and when full of them, swallows them as being his only food.

Tancred, (i. e. Thankful,) King of Naples and

Sicily, of the Race of the Normans.

Tadfara, the Saturn, or Original God of the Ancients Germans, whose stately Temple, Caesar Germanicus demolished.

Tangier, a Town and Fort in the Kingdom of Fess in Barbary, possessed some years by the English, but at length abandoned.

Tantalus, feigned to be punished in Hell with continual hunger and thirst, though the water comes up to his Chin, and pleasant Apples hang at his Mouth, but he is never able to come at either.

Taprobane, or Sumatra, an Island in the East-Indies, above six hundred miles broad, and a thousand miles long.

Tarantula, a Venemous Spider, abounding at

Tarentum, a City of Naples, whose sting it is reported, is cured only by Musick and Dancing: so may be thereby sweating out the poison.

Tarpeia, a Roman Maid that betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines, upon promise to have all their Bracelets, who likewise throwing their Shields upon her, pressed her to death.

Tarquinius Superbus, or the proud, the last King of Rome, father to

Tarquinius Sextus, who for the Rape of Lucretia, was extirpated, to either with the Monarchy of Rome.

Terracon, a City of Arragon in Spain.

Tarshish, i. e. the Ocean or Indian Sea. Heb.

Tarus, a City of Cilicia. Greek.

Tataria,

TAU

TEM

THA

Tartaria, a vast Coun-try in Asia.

Tarius, a Captain of the Sabines, who after long Wars with the Romans, was at length admitted to be one of their Governours.

Tattershall, a Town in Lincolnshire, Sax.

Tavistock, a Town on the River Teare in Le-venshire.

Taunton or Taunton Dean, on the River Thon in Somersetshire.

Taurinum, the gallant City of Turin in Piedmont.

Taurus, a vast large Mountain in Asia.

Taximagulus, the Brit-ish King of Kent, who valiantly opposed Julius Cæsars Invasion.

Tay, a River dividing Scotland into North and South.

Tees, a River in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Taygetus, an high Mountain near Sparta.

Teisdale, i. e. a Dale by the River Tesy or Te- viat in Scotland.

Teiguemouth, i. e. the mouth of the River Teigue in Devonshire.

Bishops Teiguton, a Sanctuary for Criminals, formerly

St. Telean, a Learned and Pious Bishop of Lan- daff in Wales.

Telephus, who when an Infant was exposed in the Woods and brought up by an Hart. He was after King of Mysia, and was both wounded and cured by the dart of Achilles, Greek.

Tellus, the Roman God- dess of the Earth. Lat.

Tempe, pleasant Mea- dows at the foot of Mount Helmus in Thessalia.

Temesford, i. e. the Ford of the Thames and Owse in Bedfordshire.

Temple buer, in Lin- colnshire, either from

Temple, i. e. a Church, a Surname, or from the Knights

Templars, or the Offi- cers in the Temple of Jeru- salem, and Gruyre, i. e. Bryars and Thorns.

Tenet or Thanet Isle in Kent; It is reported, all Serpents dyes that are brought into it.

Tenedos, an Egean Isle where the Grecians retired from the Siege of Troy.

Tellingham or Tire- ingham, a surname, and a Village on a hill, which tires one to go up to it.

Terry, a surname, con- tracted from Theoderic Germ.

Tarquinius Priscus, who by the policy of his Wife

Tanaquil, obtained the Government of Rome after Ancus Martius, and was the first Roman that en- tirely triumphed over the Sabines.

Telchines, the ancient Inhabitants of the Isle of Rhodes, reported to be addicted to Witchcraft, and to bewit b- with their looks. They invented ma- kin. Instruments and Ve- sels of Brass and Iron.

Terpander, a famous Lyrick Poet of Lesbos, the Inventor of the seven stringed Musical Instru- ment.

Tewksbury, i. e. the Church of St. Teuke an Hermit in Gloucestershire: a Town noted for Mustard and Woolen Cloib.

Tervin, a Town in Che- shire, Sax.

Thabor, a Mountain in Bohemia, which the followers of John Zizka a Bohemian Rebel took from a Nobleman, 1426. Germ. Teutobocchus, an an- cient King of the Teuto- nes, who with his Army was vanquished by the Romans under Caius Ma- rius.

Thalestris, an Ama- zonian Queen who came thirty days Journey to see and enjoy Alexander the Great, that so she might have a Son by him.

Thales Milefius, an Ancient Philosopher, to- quired one of the seven wis- Men of Greece, who taught that people Geography and Astronomy: and the reason of Eclipses: and first divided the year into three hundred sixty six days.

Thamyris, an old Thra- cian Poet, who for contend- ing with the Muses, was pun- ned to be struck blind. He first played on the Harp without Singing.

Thebes, a City in The- cia, in Egypt, and in Beotia.

Thaxted, a Town in Essex, Sax.

Thalia, one of the nine Muses, Greek.

Thavies or Daives in Holbourn, formerly a house of John Thavie, a mourner, now one of the Inns of Chancery.

Theatius, an Order of Nuns instituted by Jo- Peter Caraffa Bishop of

Theate, or Thietie, the Kingdom of Naples. He was afterward, Paul III.

Themis, the Ro- Goddess of Justice.

Thel-

THE

THO

THY

Theilwall, i. e. the Trunk of a tree near a wall. a Town in Cheshire. Sax.

Team, a Town in Oxfordshire. Sax.

Theonistodes, an Athenian, who being exiled his Country, and entertained by Xerxes as General against his own Nation, to avoid it, he poisoned himself.

Texel, a Bay or Port in Holland.

Theobald, or Tibaldi, a proper name, i. e. Early, Viriunus. Sax.

Theodebert, a proper name, i. e. famous among the people.

Theodelinda, Queen of the Longobardi in Italy, i. e. an appeaser of the people.

Theodolatus, King of the Ostrogothi, in Italy, i. e. hated by his people.

Theodomir, King of the Spanish Swedes, i. e. a Conqueror. Sax.

Theodeick or Derick, i. e. a rich Kingdom or People. Sax.

Theodulph, i. e. a helper of the People. Sax.

Theofred, i. e. giving peace to the People. Sax.

Theodosius, Theodore. Theodosia, i. e. the gift of God. Gr.

Theophilus, a Lover of God. Gr.

Theonville, a Town in this Province of Luxemburg.

Thermopoli, a long Bridge of Mountains in Greece.

Thesaur, who by the help of Ariadne, slew the Cretan Minotaur.

Thetford, formerly a Bishops See, after removed to Norwich i. e. a Ford over the River Thet. Sax.

Theodorus of Samos, Inventor of the Lock and Key.

Theffalians, a people of Thessaly in Greece, who invented Bridles and Saddles, and fighting on Horse back.

Theudebald, King of the Goths, i. e. Valiant sometimes.

Thomaz Aquinas, a famous Roman Divine, called by them the Angelical Doctor.

Thirlwall Castle, in Northumberland, from an hole in the wall. Because the Scots and Picts in their invasions of England made several holes or gaps in the Picts Wall, built by the Emperor Severus, to secure the Britains from their Invasions.

Thirlsworth or Giffelworth in Middlesex, i. e. a Court or Hall, because the Hosts, as from foreign Countries were here kept by the Triumphant West Saxon Kings.

Thomas a proper name, i. e. a Twin. Greek.

Thomiris, Queen of Scythia, who having vanquished Cyrus, cut off his head, and threw it into a Bowl of blood saying Scythia te Sanguine, now glut thyself with blood which thou didst always thirst after.

Thong Castle, a place called Cator in Lincolnshire.

Thor, the chief God of the Ancient Germans and Saxons equal to the Roman Jupiter, a contraction of Thunder, and gave the name to Thursday.

Thornbury, a Town in Gloucestershire. Sax.

Thorp, the name of

near sixty Towns and Villages in England.

Thoulouse, a Town in Piedmont, and a City in Languedock.

Thosilmundus, King of the Spanish Vise Goths, i. e. a thundering mouth.

Thracia, part of Europe adjoining to Macedonia.

Thorney, or the Thorn-tree life in Hants. i. e.

Thorey, a surname, i. e. a dor.

Thrapston, a Town in Northamptonshire.

Thratimund, a proper name, i. e. a vast mouth.

Thraso, a great boaster.

Thrasartes, the disciple of John Thrasak, who vented several Jewish Opinions in England, 1618.

Thrasibulus, an Athenian, who being banished, thence returned, and freed them from the Thyring Tyrants.

Thrusk, a Town in Yorkshire, noted for good Ale.

Thyatis a City of Lydia, one of the seven Churches of Asia.

Thyland, part of North Jutland, near Sweden.

Thyer, the River that runs through the City of Rouen.

Tiddefvel, a Town in Derbshire. Sax.

Tillemont, a Town in Brabant.

Tilbury Fort, in Essex, where Queen Elizabeth was ransomed her Army, and encamped in the Spanish Invasion 1588.

Tindal, i. e. a Dale or Valley over the River Tyne in Northumberland.

Thucydides, an elegant Roman Historian.

Y Tol,

T I R

T O R

T R I

Tiel, a Town in Gel-derland.

Timariots, Turkish Horsemen, who are maintained by the Conquered Lands, to be always ready for service.

Timon of Athens, the Man-hater, for the wrongs and ingratitude he had experienced from Mankind.

Timothy, a proper name i. e. a worshipper or honourer of God.

Timmouth, in Northumberland, that is the mouth of the Tin or little River Trine.

Tirol, part of Austria.

Tirelias, a blind Theban Prophet.

Tichonus, ravished by Aurora, carried into Ethiopia, and turned at last into a Grasshopper say the Poets.

Timolaus, a Mountain of Lydia, out of which the River Pactolus with golden sands springs.

Tirconnel, i. e. Terra Cornelij, the Land of Cornelius.

Tiroen, i. e. Terra Eugenij, the land of Eugenius, both in Ireland.

Tirrell, a surname, i. e. a Turret, or to shoot; the first of that name, being Archer to King William Rufus, and shooting him dead unawares with an Arrow.

Tiri, a River in Cardiganshire.

Tobiah or Tobias, a proper name, i. e. the Lord is good. Heb.

Tolbyth or Tolbooth, the chief Prison at Edinburgh in Scotland; Also the Customs-house.

Toledo, the Metropolis of New Castile in Spain.

surrounded with a Wall, and English Men were whereon are 150 Towers.

Tolley, the Merchants Exchange in Bristol.

Toleraile, the Town Hall, or Tule takers stall in Dublin.

Tonge, a Town in Shropshire.

Tongres, a Town of Leige.

Tong Castle or Thong Castle in Kent, where Vortigern King of Britain, gave Hengist the Saxon General so much land as he could compass with an Ox hide cut into very small thongs.

Torquatus, a Roman who beheaded his Son for fighting without Order, though he gained the Victory.

Tornet, a Town of Burgundy.

Tooley, a surname, a contraction of St. Olave.

Tor-bay, i. e. a Top or Tower Bay in Devonshire.

Tor-e-er, i. e. a high Tower in Northamptonshire.

Torington, a Town in Devonshire. Sax.

Torkey, i. e. an Isle with a Cock boat, in Lincolnshire. Sax.

Torold or Thorold, i. e. Old Castle. Sax.

Toullas, King of the Goths, who vanquished the Romans.

Totnes in Devonshire, from Totene, as the French call the Fish-olypus, which is oft caught here.

Towceter or Tocester, a Town in Northamptonshire.

Towton, a Town in Yorkshire, where in a Battle between Henry VI. and Edward IV. thirty thousand

English Men were slain 1461.

Trebeeth, i. e. the burnt Town in Yorkshire. Sax.

Tregonie, in Cornwall, i. e. a Port Town. Sax.

Tregian, a surname, i. e. the Gyants Town. Sax.

Trekingham in Lincolnshire, where three Danish Kings were slain in Battle.

Trent, a contraction of Denrent a noted River.

Tribocci, or three belied, an ancient luxurious people of Altitia in Germany.

Trient, a City in Italy, where an Ecclesiastical Council was held.

Tring, a Town in Hertfordshire. Sax.

Trinity house at Debtford, a Company of Seamen Incorporated by the Kings Charter to secure Navigation.

Trinobantes, or a Town in a Valley, the Ancient British Inhabitants of London, Middlesex and Essex, this Countrey drawing downward toward the Thames.

Tripoly, a Town which maintains a Nest of Pirates in Barbary.

Thoas and Eacis, the first discoverers of gold Mines.

Trip'o'emus, who is feigned to be sent by Ceres in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons to teach mankind the use of Corn.

Trizerius, the Dardan and Inventor of the Outen Pipe.

Troy, once a famous City, taken by the Greeks from King Priamus after ten years Siege.

True.

T W I V A L V E N

Men were
e. the
Yorkshire.
Cornwal,
Sax.
name, i.e.
Sax.
in Lin-
three Da-
slain in
raction of
d River,
three bel-
luxurious
a in Ger-
y in Italy,
celestial
d.
on in Her-
se at Debt-
y of Sea-
ed by the
to secure
or a Town
the Ancient
bitants of
Alex and
they draw
toward the
Town which
left of Py-
Y.
tacles, the
s of gold
s, who is
nt by Ceres
drawn with
ons to reach
e of Corn.
the Dardan
of the Outen
a famous
the Greek
dianus after
True-

Truebridge, i.e. a strong
Bridge, a Town in Will-
shire.
Turo, in Cornwall, a
Town of three rivers or
streets incompassed with
two Rivers.
Tuddington, a Town in
Bedfordshire. Sax.
Tullianum, a Roman
Dungeon. Lat.
Tullius Hostilius, a Val-
iant Roman King who was
killed with thunder. Lat.
Tuico, a Saxon God,
that gave the name to
Tuesday. Ger.
Tunbridge or Town-
bridge in Kent, famous
for the Medicinal Waters
near it.
Turberville, a surname,
i.e. a Turbulent Village.
Turroin, a Town of
Artois in Flanders.
Tunis, a Town with a
Nest of Tyrates in Barbary.
Tutbury Castle in
Staffordshire, i.e. a Town
of Horses.
Tunals, Trees in Ame-
rica, in whose leaves, the
worm is wrapt that makes
Cochineal.
Turtle fields, Westmin-
ster, i.e. the horse fields.
Tutelana, the Roman
Goddess protecting Corn.
Tutaa, a Vestal Virgin,
who to vindicate her cha-
stity, is said to have car-
ried water in a sieve.
Twedale, i.e. a Va'ley
by the River Twede in
Scotland.
Tipton or Twiford
Town, i.e. a Town having
two Fords in Devonshire.
Twiford, or a two fold
Ford, a Town in Northum-
berland.
Twinnam-burn, i.e.
between two Burnes or
Rivers, a Town now called
Chilch Church in Lancashire.

Twist, a River in Kent
with many windmills.
Tyre, a City of I heni-
cia, inhabited by the
Tyriant, supposed the
Inventors of Navigation.
Tybourn, the place of
Execution near London,
from Tye and Bourn, two
small Brooks that formerly
ran by it, now dried.
Tiphphoe, one of the
Poetical Furies of Hell.

V.

V Aladoli, the An-
cient Pallace of
the Kings of Spain
Vale d' Ombre, or a
shady Vale in the Appe-
nine, where J. Gilbert a
Florentine instituted an
Order of Friars.
Valafina, a Martial
Queen of Bohemia.
Vale of the red Horse
in Warwickshire, from
the resemblance of an Horse
in the Va'ley, on whose neck
there seems to be red marks.
Vally of the white
Horse in Berkshire, from
the form of an Horse ap-
pearing at a distance, upo-
a white or sandy bank.
Vachoris, King of Egypt,
who left his Kingdom, and
retired to a private Life.
Valence, Valentia, a
Town in Millain, France
and Spain.
Valenciennes, a Town
in Flanders.
Valencourt, a Town in
the Province of Namur.
Valentine, a Roman
Bishop.
Valentinian, an Here-
tick, who affirmed that our
Saviour did not take his
Humanity from the Virgin
Mary.
Valerian Law, whereby
the people had a power to

kill him that usurped the
Government without their
consent.
Valkenburg, a Town of
Limburg, and other Coun-
tries.
Valtoine, a Province
in Switzerland.
Vandals, the Ancients
Inhabitants of Scandia and
Germany, remarkable for
their subversion of the Ro-
man Empire.
Vannius, King of Swe-
den, contemporary with
Claudius Cæsar.
Vanghan, a surname,
i.e. little or small.
Vaux, a surname, from
a Town in France.
Vatican, an hill in
Rome, upon which Pope
Sixtus IV. Erected a fa-
mous Library.
Vatinus, a Roman ha-
ted by all Men.
Van'temont, a Town in
Lorraine.
Ubij, an ancient People
of Germany, inhabiting
colonia Agrippina.
Veileda, a German Sy-
bol or Prophets.
Vernulph a Goth that
slew King Athaulp.
Verodicia, the Roman
name for North Wales. So
Venta Bilgatum, is
Winchester.
Venta Icenorum, Caſter
Venta Silurum, Caer-
nent in Monmouthshire
Venie, a Town in Gel-
derland.
Venice, a famous Re-
publick and City, Erected
upon six Islands in the Sea.
Venus, the Daughter of
Jupiter, feigned to swim
from the froth of the Sea,
after the Genials of Can-
lun were cut off and
thrown therein. She is
the Poetical Goddess of
Love, Beauty, and Lust.
Mothey

Walcheren, a Town in the Province of Zealand.

Waldeck, a Province in Saxony.

Waldo, the name of a man at Lyons in France, from whom arose the Protestants there called.

Waldenses, who first renounced the errors of Popery, as Transubstantiation, not eating of flesh, &c.

Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, where William Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester was born; he founded Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, and a Free School in the Town of Wainfleet.

Wakeman, a proper name, i. e. Watchman.

Walbrook, or Gathbrook in London, where Lucius Gallus a Roman Captain was slain by the Britains; the Brook is long since dried up.

Waldron, or Walaland, i. e. a Shield.

Wallingford, i. e. the old wall, a Town in Berkshire.

Wallen Haven, a Town in Overijssel.

Wallal, a Town in Staffordshire.

Waltham, a Town in Norfolk.

Wallingham, a Town in Norfolk, i. e. a dirty boggy Town.

Wainfleet, i. e. a Wall by a River, a Town in Essex, famous for good Oysters.

Walley, Wallis, Walth, proper names, i. e. a Welsh Man.

Walmer, i. e. a Wall against the Sea in Kent.

Wallop, a surname, and a Brook in Hampshire.

Wallend, called by the Romans, Vindimora, the Walls or Trenches end,

of the Picts wall in Northumberland.

Walwin, a proper name, i. e. a Conqueror.

Wall Town, in Northumberland, formerly the Walled City or Palace of Segebert King of the East Saxons, who was here Baptized by St. Paulinus.

Wantage, a Town in Berkshire, Sax.

Walter, a proper name, i. e. a Woodman, Sax.

Waltham, in Essex, memorable for a famous Monastery there, whose Abbot was a Baron in Parliament, Sax.

Wandle, i. e. waving, a River in Surrey that Ebbs and Flows, Sax.

Wandregifil an English Saxon Saint and Pilgrim

Wandsworth, on the River Wandle in Surrey Sax.

Wanddike, in Wiltshire, the bound between the Mercij and the West Saxons of a wonderful length; its name is derived from the Wooden the Saxon God, and might be it is a Town called

Wodensburg, i. e. the Town of Woden, Sax.

Wantage, i. e. small or little, a Town in Berkshire

Ware, i. e. a ditch to prevent the overflowing of the Water, the name of a Town in Hertfordshire

Warin or Garwin, i. e. win all, Sax.

Warwick, or Caer Leon, i. e. the Legions Camp, where the Commander of the Dalmatian Horse served under the Duke of Britain; It is the Camp Town signifying a Garrison or Safe guard.

Warham, a Town in Dorsetshire.

Warrington, a Town on the Borders of Cheshire and Lancashire.

Warsaw, Warsovia, a principal City in Poland.

Warrington, a Town Gelderland.

Washes in Norfolk, because it is washed by the Tide beating against it; a shoar almost as dangerous as the Quick sands in Africa.

Wassanaer, i. e. the Master of the Waters, the surname of an ancient Noble Family in Holland.

Waterford, a Town and Port on the South of Ireland.

Watche, a Town in Somersetshire.

Watford, a Town in Hertfordshire.

Watling street, one of the four Roman high ways so called, from Vitellian the over-seer. It reaches from Dover to Anglesey in Wales.

Waymouth, on the River Wey, a Town and Port in Dorsetshire.

Webley, a Town in Herefordshire.

Wedon, called by the Romans Benetoventa the principal Seat of the Benenni or Venoni in Leicestershire.

Welsh, i. e. a Stranger or Forreigner, from Gallus a French Man; who still call Wales by the name of Gaul.

Wellington, a Town in Shropshire

Wells a City and Bishops See in Somersetshire, from the Medicinal Wells there.

Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, either from the Physicall Waters, or the Beggars Town, or else the Town of Mass people.

W E S

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ple, from the impatience of poor infected people coming to the Wells for Cure.

Wetsbeck, a River in Northumberland upon which stood an Ancient City called Glanovent on the River Vent.

Werkington, a Town in Cumberland Sax.

Westbury, a Town in Wiltshire Sax.

Weston, a Town in Somersetshire, and of near sixty more in other Counties Sax.

Westoe, a Town in Cornwall Brit.

Wellington, a Town in Oxfordshire Sax.

Westphalia, a large Province under the Duke of Brandenburg, i. e. a Trap or Snare, by reason of the number of the Diseases and Whirlpools, and thickets of the Winds, but stored with good Bacon and Cheeses.

Worcester, a City and Bishops See, so called to distinguish it from Chester in the street in Darnham, the Saxons called it the Legions Town, because a Roman Legion quartered there.

Westfriesland in the Netherlands, noted for excellent pasture for Cattle and Horses.

Westminster, i. e. a Monastery or Monastery of London, formerly the Palace of the Kings of Eng and

Weteran, a Province in Germany.

Winney, a name of a place in Northamptonshire.

Winthorp, a name of a place in Northamptonshire.

Whetherby, a Town in Yorkshire Sax.

Whitby, i. e. a white Bay, a Town in Yorkshire.

Whitchurch, i. e. white Church in Shropshire.

Whitney, i. e. white water in Oxfordshire.

Whitminster, or white Monastery, a Town in Gloucestershire.

Wiverton, a Town in Lincolnshire, Built by

Wibert a Saxon Knight, who in 870, fought a Battle under Algar against the Danes.

Wickham, a Town in Buckinghamshire.

Wickliff, a name of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, in the Reign of King Henry IV. a great opposer of the Superstitions and Idolatry of the apostles.

Wibrahm, i. e. a Town of Wells Sax.

Wiggon, a Town in Lancashire.

Wigmore, a Town in Herefordshire.

Wight Isle, i. e. divided, as being supposed to be divided from the Land by the force of the Sea Sax.

Wigton, a Town in Yorkshire.

Widhusen, a Town in Westphalia.

Wildried, a proper name, i. e. much peace.

St. Wulfred's Needle, a hole in the Vult of the Church of Rippon in Yorkshire through which the Monks affirmed now that chaste Women were able to pass.

William, a proper name, i. e. a good defence, or a safe Guild Helm, one with a good Helm.

Willow, a name of a place in Northamptonshire.

of York 672. i. e. peace as a minded.

Wilton or Willy Town in Wiltshire, near which

Will on horse, the Noble bear of the Earl of

Wimbledon, in Surrey, from Wioba, the Builder thereof.

Winander Meer, a Pool in Westmoreland, often rashed with the wind, as the name signifies.

Winburn, in Gloucestershire, i. e. a Town between two Rivers.

Winchcomb, in Gloucestershire, i. e. a Valley surmounted with hills; famous for its Minster.

Winchelsey, i. e. a corner of an Isle in Sussex.

Winchester, a City and Bishops See in Hampshire, i. e. the white City, being built on a chalky Soil.

Windham or Wimunds born in Norfolk.

St. Winifrids Well in Flintshire, so called from

Winifrid, a Virgin Saint of Britain, who after Cradocus the heathen King had cut off her head, there sprung up a clear water in the place, which is now a famous Well resorted to for making Women fruitful; and in 1687, was visited by King James II. and his Queen, in order to procure a Male Heir to the Crown.

Windfor in Berkshire, from the winding of the Thames; A Royal Palace and Castle, much enlarged and beautified by King Charles II.

Winock, a surname i. e. to win an Oak Gar and

Wintow, a Town in Northamptonshire.

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Wintow, a Town in Northamptonshire.

e. peace.

Willy Town

the No

in Surry,

deer, a Fool

and, often

in Glouce-

in Glou-

a City and

Wimonds

Well in

who after

He is so named from

He gave the name to

Woburn, a Town in

Wodensburg, or Wo-

Woldsbury, i.e. a Town

Wolcast, a Town in

Wollen, an Island of

Wolverhampton, in

Winterton, or a Winter

Windwidfield, in York-

Winfield in Germany,

Witchard, a surname,

Witmar, King of the

Wanda's, who built a Town

Whitekind, a Chri-

Withred, i.e. a perverse

Wivelcomb or Wea-

Woden, a famous Saxon

Wootton, a Town in

Wotton under edge,

Wotton, near forty

Wray, a surname, i.e.

Wretham, or Wreath-

Wulper, i.e. a pit of

Wulper, King of the

Wulper, founder of the

Wrotham, a Town in

Wye, a Town in Kent

Wymondham, a Town

Wurtzburg, a Town in

Wurtzburg, a Town in

Wurtzburg, a Town in

Wurtzburg, a Town in

Wonders of the World,

Seven. 1. The Egyptian

Pharos. 2. The Statue of

Jupiter Olympus. 3. The

Walls of Babylon. 4. The

Colossus of Rhodes. 5. The

Temple of Ephesus. 6. The

Pyramid of Egypt. 7. The

Mausoleum.

Wittenburg, the Seat

of the Electors of Saxony

Woodstock in Oxford-

shire, i.e. the Stock of a

Tree

Worcester, a City and

Bishops See, called also

Wigornia from the Wicij,

the ancient Inhabitants.

Worsted, a Town in

Norfolk where that yarn

is made.

Worlton, a Town in

Worlton, near forty

Wray, a surname, i.e.

Wretham, or Wreath-

Wulper, i.e. a pit of

Wulper, King of the

Wulper, founder of the

Wrotham, a Town in

Wye, a Town in Kent

Wymondham, a Town

X.

Xaintoign, a Tri-

vince in France.

Xangij, the Al-

mi ty or Supreme Gover-

nor of Heaven and Earth

among the Chinois.

Xanthi, a certain people

of Asia.

Xantippe, the Wife of So-

crates, the Wife, who said

her former husband and fol-

lowing taught him patience.

Xanthe, a Poetical Sea

Nymph

Xanthus, the River Sca-

mander near Troy.

Xativa, a Town of Va-

lenia in Spain.

Xenocrates, a Philo-

sopher of Chalcedon, of a

stoical temper.

Xenophon, a Renou-

ned Captain and Philoso-

pher of Athens.

Xenji, one of the chief

Provinces in China.

Xerxes, the Son of Da-

rius King of Persia, whose

Army of an hundred and a

seventeen thousand Men,

Y.

Yale, a Tract of Land

in Derbyshire near

the River Alan.

Yanebury, or Vesp-

arianbury, in Wiltshire,

a French and Wall of Ro-

ma, Wiltshire, founded

by

Y A R

Z A C

Z O U

by Vespasian the Roman Emperor.

Yarborough, a surname, i. e. a Sheaf or Bund's.

Garc or Guern, i. e. an elder tree; a River in Norfolk, about which those Trees abound.

Yarmouth, a noted Harbour in Norfolk, at the mouth of the River Yare which runs from Norwich.

Yarrow, in the Bishoprick of Durham, memorable for the Birth of the Reverend Bede.

Yarum, a Town in Yorkshire. Sax.

Yates, a surname, i. e. Gates. Sax.

Yedburg, a Town in Scotland on the River Yed.

Yexleigh, a Town in Huntingdonshire.

Yelverton, a surname, i. e. Culver, or Pigeon Town.

Yifelsen, a Town in Holland.

Youghall, a Port and Town in Ireland.

York, the principal City in England next London, an Arch bishops See, memorable for the Birth of one Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, and the death of two, Severus and Constantius (h'o'us).

Yſtwich, in Cardiganſhire, i. e. Barren, the land there being very unfruitful.

Yutland or Jutland, the land of the Goths in the Baltic Sea.

Z.

Z Aars, the desert of Lybia

Zabern, or Zavern, a Town in lower Alatia.

Zabulon, a proper name, i. e. a dwelling place.

Zachary. Zacharias, i. e. mindful of the Lord.

Zacinthus or Zant, a Veſeian Iſland, abounding in Currants.

Zacutus Luſitanus, an eminent Jew Phyſician in Holland.

Zalucus, a Lawyer of Locrine, who having inſtituted that Adulterers ſhould loſe their eyes, and his Son being guilty, he put out one of his own eyes, and one of his Sons, rather than infringe his own Law.

Zamolſis, an eminent Philoſopher of Thace, who firſt taught Philoſophy to that People.

La Zaſcha, the Mint at Venice.

Zaca, a City of Dalmatia, pertaining to the Venetians.

Zedekiah, a proper name, i. e. the juſtice of the Lord.

Zealand or Sealand, the Seat of the Ancient Codani; one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Nova Zembla, an Iſland in the North of America lately diſcovered.

Zeno, a Greek Philoſopher, Author of the Stoicks.

Zenchia, Queen of Palmyrene in Syria, who was ambitious of ruling the Roman Empire, but was vanquiſhed, and led in Triumph in golden chains by the Emperor Aurelian.

Zerubbabel, a proper name; i. e. contrary to conſuſion.

Zeſhus, the Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and Brother to Amphiſion, being both famous Muſicians.

Zenzia, a famous Greek Painter, who made Grapes ſo naturally, that the Birds pecked at them.

Zimri, a proper name i. e. a Song.

Zillus, a Satyrical Poet of Amphipolis, who writ againſt Homer.

Zome, a River in Briſtambant.

Zouch, a ſurname, i. e. the trunk of a Tree.

Zoroaſter, the firſt King of the Baſſians, who is ſaid to have taught as ſeveral, or ſome ſay, as born; and taught the Perſians the Art of Magic.

Zubal, a Philistine in the Eaſt Indies, who Magellanus dyed.

Zurphen, a Town and Province in the Netherlands.

Zwalloc, a Town in Cornwall.

Zayder Zee, i. e. the Southern Sea between Zealand and Holland.

Zweibucken or Deux Ponts, a Dukedom in the Lower Palatinate of Germany.

F I N I S.

An Explanation of the Terms used in the
Art of War.

the Gazetts and Publick News, in giving Accounts of Martial Exploits, using many Terms of Art not intelligible to Persons unskilled in Military Affairs; I have thought fit to render the plain-sense of those words which usually occur, that so they may reach the Capacity of every common Reader.

A M M

ART

A·T·T

Aide Major, or Adjutant, an Officer who performs the Majors duty in his absence, and eases him of some part of it.

Aide de Camp, an Officer who upon all occasions follows and carries the General, Lieutenant General, or Major General's orders. When the King is in the Field, young Gentlemen of Quality perform the Office, and are called Kings Aides de Camp. Ambush or Ambuscade, a Body of Men that conceal themselves in a Wood, or in some secret place, to surprise or inclose an Enemy. Ammunition, Powder, Ball, and all other sorts of Military Stores.

Ammunition Bread
ish is made for, and
distributed to the Soldiers
Angle, a Term in Geo-
etry, and is in general,
the meeting of two Lines
touching one another
the same Plain, yet na-
g in the same straight
ne, but so, that if pro-
ged, they would cut
another, and so form

another Angle upon the
back of the first. There are
about 20 several Angles,
which it would be too long
to enumerate.

Anteflature, a small
Retrenchment made with
Bags of Earth or Pallifades,
with which the Soldiers
cover themselves in haste,
to dispute the rest of the
ground when the Enemy
has gained part.

Approaches, all the
work cast up, and carryed
on toward a place Besieged,
as the Trenches, Redoubts,
Places of Arms, Sappe,
Galleries and Lodgments,
of all which hereaf. cr.

Area, the solid feet of Earth, which any Ramp fort or other work contain

A my a numerous Body
of Troops, confisting of Horse
Foot, and Dragoons, com-
manded by a General.

Arsenal, a place provided for making and keeping all Martial Stores.

Artillery, the Train includes great Guns, Mortars, Petards, with all sorts of Warlike store; a General, a Controller, and many other Officers belong to the Artillery.

Affault, when Men engage in Fight to gain a Post by main force, driving the Defendants from it, and exposing their Bodies to the fire of the Besieged, without having any works to defend them. During the Assault, the Cannon play of neither side, because both Parties being mixt, they are afraid of destroying their own Men.

Attack, the general Assault or Ofset that is made to gain a Post, or upon a Body of Troops.

Attack of a Siege, the Trenches, Galleries, Saps, Breaches, or other Works which the Besieged carry on to retake a place, or any of its sides. Sometimes two Attacks are carried on against the Front of one place, with lines of Communication between them.

Fallé Attack, is only designed to give a diversion to the Besieged, and divide the Garrison, and is not carried with such vigour, nor intended to do the same effect as a true one, and yet sometimes has proved as successful as the real.

Ban.

B.

BAn, a Proclamation published by sound of Trumpet, or beat of Kettle-drums or Drums.

as the head of a body of Troops, either for observing Martial Discipline, for punishing a Soldier, or for declaring a new Officer, &c.

Bandeliers, are generally known to be little wooden Cases covered with Leather, every Musketeer wearing twelve hanging on a collar or shoulder belt, each containing a charge of Powder for a Musket.

Bands, in England, the word is used for the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, who attend the King upon Solemn Occasions. The French, formerly called all their Foot Bands.

Barack, or Baack, a Hut or little Cottage for Soldiers Encamped to the in; generally made by fixing four strong forked Poles in the ground, and laying four other a cross them, the Walls being made with Sod or Wattle; thatched on the top, either with Straw, or covered with Plank, and sometimes with Turf. Formerly those for the Horse were only called Baracks, and those for the Foot, Huts, but now the name is used indifferently. These are made when an Army continues long in one place in bad weather without Tents, they being commodious for keeping out Cold, Rain, or Heat.

Barricado, a Fence made with Palisades.

Bastion or Bulwork

a great work, sometimes lined or faced with Stone or Brick, and sometimes with Turfs. There are divers kinds of them.

Battalion, a body of Foot, commonly consisting in 7 or 800 Men, two thirds whereof are generally Musketeers, and the other third pikemen, who are posted in the Centre.

Battery or Platform, a place to plant Guns on, laid with Planks and Sleepers, to prevent the Wheels of the Carriages from sinking into the Earth. Field, or Camp Batteries are to have a Ditch before them, to be Palisaded, and have a Breastwork on them, and two small square Forts on the Flanks or Places of Arms to cover the Troops which are to defend them.

The open spaces in the Breastwork, are to put the muzzles of the Guns out, which are generally twelve foot distance from each other, that the Parapet or Breastwork may be strong, and the Gunners have room to work.

Cross Batteries, two Batteries playing at thwart one another upon the same body, which forms an angle, and so what one Bullet shakes, the other beats down with great violence and destruction.

Battle, a fight between two Armies.

Battle-Array, the form of drawing up an Army in order of Battle.

Main Battle, the main body of an Army, which is the second of the two Lines, whereof the first is the Van, and the third the Rear or Reserve.

Bayonette, a tri-angled Dagger without any guard, and the first used with a round taper handle to stick in the muzzle of a Musket, thereby to receive the charge of Horse instead of a pike, all the Men having first the advantage of their shot, and then as many as there is occasion for with their Bayonets thrust in their Muskets, cover the rest of the Musketeers.

Blindes, Canvas stretched out to take away the sight of the Enemy; sometimes of Baskets or Barrels, or Sacks filled with Earth, or Planks set up close together. Though Blindes, are many times of Baskets or Barrels, and other small wood, bound at both ends, and set up between Clays or Stakes.

Blindes, are also pieces of Wood laid a-cross a Trench to bear the Faggots laid on them loaded with Earth to cover the Workmen.

Bloccade, when Troops are posted on all the Passages or Avenues of a place, to prevent supplies from going into it, so to starve it out, without any regular Attack; The Bloccade is sometimes turned into a Siege.

Blunderbuss, a short fire Arm with a large bore, to carry a great many Musket or Pistol Bullet proper to defend a narrow passage, as the door of a House, a stair-case or in like, or to do execution among a crowd.

Bomb, an hollow Ball or Iron shell, with a large touch-hole for a fusee, its composition within burning slowly, so as to continue the while the Bomb is flying.

the fire not reach the
under, till it falls and
execution by the pieces
of the shell flying about, or
firing all about it. This
being put into a Mor-
tar, the Bombardier
fire to the fuzee with
hand, and to the touch
of the Mortar piece
with the other.

Bouquet, a work con-
sisting of two faces made
beyond the Counter-scarp, or
the Ditch, in the
middle of a little Corps de
Garde.

Breach, when any part
of the work is beaten down
with the Cannon, or blown
up by a Mine, that it may
be fit to be assaulted. So
said, to fortify or make
the breach with turn-
pikes; to make a Lodgment
in the Breach; to clear the
breach, or remove the rub-
bish for its better defence.

To break ground, to
begin the works for carrying
the Siege about a Fort or
Town.

Brigade, a Body or
Party, either of Foot or
Horse; A Brigade of an
Army, if of Horse, con-
sists of no certain number;

it may contain Eight, Ten
or Twelve Squadrons; and

that of Foot, of three, four
five or six Battalions. The
Brigade of a Troop of Horse

is the third part of it, not
exceeding forty or fifty
Men, but if the Troops be

hundred strong, it is divi-
ded into six Brigades Two

of Horse Guards are di-
vided into Brigades.

Brigadier of an Army,
who commands a Brigade
of so many Squadrons of
Horse, or Battalions of Foot

as are afore mentioned,
being next in command to
the Major Generals, ha-
ving the fourth degree in
an Army. Every Briga-
dier Marches at the head of
his Brigade upon service.
The Brigadier of Foot com-
mands him of Horse in
Garison, and the Briga-
dier of Horse, him of foot
in the Field. Brigadiers
of the Horse Guards, com-
mand as youngest Captains
of Horse.

Bridge, is known to every
one; but of late, Bridges
over Rivers are made of
Copper Boats, by joyn-
ing each side to side till they
reach across the River, and
Planks being laid on them,
the Army Marches over
them. There are also Flying
Bridges made of two small
Bridges laid one over ano-
ther. And Bridges of
great bundles of Rushes
growing in Marshy grounds
which being bound together,
have Planks fastned on them,
and are then laid over
boggy Places or Morasses
for the Horse and Foot to
march over. With these,
they may also pass the
Moat of a place Besieged,
not being so easily burnt as
Fascines, though those be
loaded with Earth.

Draw-Bridge, a Bridge
fastned only with Hinges at
one end, so that the other
may be lifted up, whereby
the Bridge by standing up-
right, hinders the passage
of the Moat. Others are
made to draw back to hin-
der the passage, and to
thrust over again to pass.
Others open in the middle,
one half turning on one,
and the other to the other
side, and are again joyned

at pleasure, which are not
so proper, one part of them
remaining on the Enemies
side.

Bringers up, the tim-
dermost men of every file,
or the whole last Rank of a
Battalion.

Bullet, Shot or Ball, the
Ball of Lead or Iron fired
out of a Cannon, Musket
or Pistol; comprehending
whole Cannon, Bastard
Cannon, Ordinary Demi-
Cannon, Large Culverin,
Demi-Culverin, Saker,
Minion, Drakes, Pedera-
roes, and Basts, gradually
Less; All these are of Iron.
The Musket Ball is about
an Ounce, the Carabine and
Pistol less, of Lead. Red-
hot Bullets are shot into a
Town Besieged, to fire Hou-
ses and do other mischief;
being heated in a Forge
for purposely made near the
Battery, and taken thence
with an Iron Ladle, and
thrown into the Piece; a
good Turf of Earth being
first rammed down, that
the Bullet may not touch
the Powder. Cannon often
fired, must be carefully
cooled, or else it will burst.
To Nail or Cloy Cannon, as
some call it, is to drive a
large spike by main force
into the touch hole of the
Gun, or for want of Spikes,
Flints, or other small stones,
which renders the Cannon
unserviceable, either stop-
ping up the touch hole, or
if the Spike be taken out,
leaving it so large that it
cannot be fired, because it
takes too much vent there;
the remedy is to drill a
new touch hole. The most
honourable thing a Besieged
Garrison can propose in a
Salley, is to nail up the
Enemies Cannon.

Cadet

C.

Cadet, the proper signification of the word, is a younger Brother; now applied to a Volunteer that serves upon his own charge as young Gentlemen do, carrying Arms to learn experience, and wait for preferment to raise them further.

Caillon, a wooden Chest into which they put three, four, or six Bombs, according to the execution they are to do in former or softer ground; when the Besieged dispute every foot of ground, this Caillon is buried under some work the Enemy intends to pass himself; and when he is Master of it, they set fire to it by a train conveyed in a pipe, which blows them up.

Caillon, is also a covered Waggon to carry Ammunition and Bread.

Caliper Compasses, made use of by Gunners to measure the Diameter of Bullets and Cylinder of Guns, the legs being made bowing to find the true Diameter of any Circle.

Camp, the ground where the Army pitches its Tents and Lodges; Intervening sometimes, and otherwise having no other defense but the advantage of the ground.

Flying Camp, a strong body of Horse and Foot usually commanded by a Lieutenant General, always moving, both to keep the Army in continual Alarm, and to cover its own Garrisons.

Campaign, during a

War, it is the time every year that an Army remains in the Field, so they say, this is a long Campaign, when will the Campaign be in?

Canvass Bags, or Earth bags, contain about a Cu-

bical Foot of Earth; useful to raise a Breast work in haste, or to repair one beaten down; and necessary when the ground is rocky, so that there is not Mud enough to carry on the

Approaches; being removed at pleasure; upon occasion, they are used for Powder, and hold 50 pounds

Caponiere, a Lodgment, or work sunk 4 or 5 foot into the ground, the sides rising two foot above it, on which Planks covered with Earth are laid; they will lodge 15 or 20 Musketeers, who fire through Loop-holes made on the sides, and are commonly used in dry Moats.

Captain, The chief Commander of a Company of Foot, Troop of Horse or Dragoons, who Marches and Fights at the head of his Company. That Captain which has the eldest Commission, takes place and commands among the Horse when Captains of several Regiments come together. But the Captain of the eldest Regiment of Foot, commands all that are of Younger Regiments, though they have elder Commissions.

Captain-Lieutenant and the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment. He commands as lieutenant Captain, though he is only Lieutenant. The Colonel himself being Captain

Captain in the Guards,

is Captain of a Company the Regiment of Foot Guards.

Carabine, a small Fire Arm used by all Hobs between a Musket and Pistol.

Carrabiteers, some Regiments of choice Hobs, and out of all the other Regiments in France, late years.

Carcass, is composed two, three, or more Granadoes, and divers small Pistol Barrells, charged and wrapped up with Granadoes; in Two do in Oyl, and other combustible matter, the whole being inclosed in a piece of Cloth made up Oval, and put in an Iron Frame in a Lornhorn hollow top at bottom, bars to hold the together running between them; bound to either Iron Rings; all together seeming somewhat like a dead Carcase; and built by a Ring, and put into a Mortar Piece, as if like a Bomb upon any place intended to be fired; but they do not answer expectation.

Carriages for Guns, known to most to be in long narrow Carts proportioned to each Gun, having but two wheels when they stand upon Batteries, and are so fired; two more being added beyond the Breech of the Piece when they are drawn.

Cartidge or Cartouche, a roll of Parchment, Paper, or Leather, made to contain the charge of any Fire-Arm. The for Pistols and Muskets are of Paper, and sufficient to contain the charge

Powder, these the hen Iron charge to fire in Parchment

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Powder and Ball; but those that hold the Shot, broken Iron, and Powder to charge Cannon, when it is to fire near at hand, are of Parchment.

Castle, a place either in City or Country, strong by Nature or Art, to keep the People in obedience. A kind of a little Citadel.

Cavalier, a great Mount, elevation or heap of Earth, either round, or a long square, on the top whereof is a Platform, with a Breast-work to cover the Cannon planted on it; which must be as high as that part of the Enemies Works or Ground, that it is designed to overlook or command. The breadth to be according to the number of the Cannon designed to be planted on them; 10 or 12 foot distance being allowed between every two Guns for the convenience of the Gunners.

Cavalry, the Body of Troops, either Regimented or Independent, that serve and fight on Horse back; the Troop of Guards being of the last sort. All these upon Service are drawn up in Bodies called Squadrons.

Cavin, an hollow proper to cover Troops, and facilitate their approach to a Place. If it be within Musket-shot, it is a place of Arms, ready for opening the Trenches, out of danger of the shot of the Enemy.

Cazematte, a Platform in the Flank of the Bastion. Behind the Breast-work which Fronts along the Line of the Flank Guns are planted, loaded with Cartridges of small shot to

shoot along the Ditch, covered from the Enemies Batteries by Earth works; And in the most excellent defence a place can have.

Cazerns, little Lodgements or Rooms, usually built between the Rampart or great Bank of Earth, and the Houses of a Fortified Town, to quarter Soldiers for the ease of the Inhabitants. Each Cazern has two Beds for six Soldiers to lie three and three, but the third part being constantly upon Guard, four only, or two in a Bed are left in the Cazern.

Center, the middle point of any Body of Men or Work; from the Center of a place are drawn the first Lines to lay down the form of Fortification. The Pikes are in the Center of the Battalion; and the youngest Regiments in the Center of the Army.

Chain, a Wire Chain divided into Links of an equal length, used by Engineers for setting out works on the ground; the Line being apt to shrink and give way.

Chamade, to sound or beat a Parley; a signal made by the Enemy, either by Trumpet or Drum, when they have business to propose. Sometimes the Besiegers beat the Chamade for leave to bury the dead; or the Besieged when they would capitulate.

Chambre of a Gun, that part where the Powder and shot lies.

Chandeliers, large strong wooden Frames, to pile Faggots one upon another for covering the Workmen, instead of a Parapet or

Breast-work; and are removed upon sudden Emergencies, or whilst they are digging the Trenches.

Chevaux de Frise, Turn-pikes, but only stronger.

Circumvallation, a Trench or Line with a Breast-work, thrown up by the Besiegers, a Cannon Shot from the Place, encompassing all their Camp, to defend it against any Army that may attempt to relieve the Place. The Army Besieging, lying between the two Lines of Circumvallation and Circumvallation; the former to secure them against the Besieged, and the latter against those who should intend to relieve them. The Line of Circumvallation is usually about 12 foot in breadth, and 7 in depth. The Breast-work runs quite round the top of it, and is strengthened with small Forts and Redoubts, at certain distances. This Line must never run along the foot of a rising ground, least an Enemy possessing himself of the height or top, should plant Cannon there, and command the same.

Citadel, is a Fort raised on the highest ground about the City, in order to command it, and divided from it by an Esplanade or open space, the better to hinder the approach of the Enemy; it hath usually 4, 5, or 6 Bastions or Bulwarks. The Citadel punishes the Inhabitants, if they rebel, and defends them if they continue in their duty. The City is always just attacked by the Besiegers, which being taken, they can the better secure themselves against the fire of the Citadel. Z says,

Clay, Wattles made of strong stakes, inter-woven with Osiers or other small Twigs, the closer the better, usually about three foot broad, and five or six long; They cover Lodgments over head, much Earth being heaped on them to secure the Men against the Fire-works and Stones from the Besieged. Sometimes they are thrown into a dried Ditch, that the Besiegers may pass over without sticking in the Mud.

To clear the Trenches, to make a vigorous Salley, and beat out those that are to Guard the place Besieged; to throw down the Breast-work, nail the Cannon and fill the Trench.

Colonel, the principal Commander of a Regiment of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, Colonels of Horse command one another according to the date of their Commissions, without regard to the Antiquity of the Regiments; On the contrary, Colonells of Foot, take place according to the Antiquity of their Regiments. The Post of a Colonel at the head of his Regiment, is three paces before the Captain. There are sometimes Colonells General of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, who have authority over each of these Bodies. The French call him Master de Camp.

Column, a long row or file of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army on its March. So to march in a Column, is to march in a long file, or a great depth, instead of making a large Front. An Army marches in One, Two, Three, or more Columns as the

General sees expedient, and the Ground will allow.

Command, a word of command; the terms the Officers use upon the Service, or in Exercise.

Commanding Ground, a rising ground, which overlooks any Post, or strong Place.

Commissary General of the Musters; or Muster Master General Takes account of the strength of every Regiment, reviews them, sees the Horse be well mounted, and all men well Armed and Accommodated.

Commissary General of Provisions, whose business it is to provide the Army with all sorts of necessaries, and must be very careful and vigilant that they never suffer want.

Commission, the power whereby every Officer Acts in his Post, signed either by the King, or the General if he be empowered.

Company, a small body of Foot, the number never certain, commanded by a Captain. Commonly two thirds have Muskets, and the rest Fikes.

Independent Company, which is not Incorporated into a Regiment.

Contravallation, a Trench with a Breast-work to cover the Besiegers, and defend them against the Sallies of the Besieged.

Counter Swallows tail, an Out work, wider next the place, than at the head, contrary to a Swallows Tail, which is narrower next the place, and broad at the head.

Contribution, a Tax or Imposition laid upon all

Frontier Countrys, which they must pay to redeem themselves from being plundered and destroyed by the Enemy.

Convoy, a Body of Men that March to secure any thing from the Enemy. Or a supply of Men, Money, Ammunition and Provisions conveyed into a Town, or to an Army.

Cornet, a Commission Officer in every Troop of Horse, subordinate to the Captain and Lieutenant, who carries the Standard, and is equivalent to an Ensign of Foot.

Corporal, an inferior Officer of Foot, to whom the charge of one of the Divisions of the Company is committed; he places and relieves Centinels, and keeps good order in the Corps de Garde. He receives the word of the inferior rounds, that pass by his Corps de Garde. There are three Corporals in every Company if small, but is numerous, more.

Corps de Garde, a Post sometimes under Cover, often in the open Air, to receive a number of Men, who are relieved from time to time, they watching by turns, to secure some more considerable Post. It signifies both the Post, and the Men in it.

Corps de Battalie, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle; the first Line being called the Van, the second the Corps de Battaille, or the Main-Battle; and the third, the Corps or Body de Reserve or Rere-Guard.

Covert-way, a space of ground upon the edge of the

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the Ditch level with the Field, three or four fathom wide, and covered with a Breast-work running all round the Mole. It is also called the Counter scarp, because it is on the Edge of it.

Counter Approaches, Trenches or Lines carried on by the Besieged, when they come out in Attack the Lines of the Besiegers in form.

Counter-Battery, a Battery that Flays upon another Counter-Guard, a little Mount of Earth, with a Breast-work and Ditch, to cover some part of the Body of the Place.

Counter-march the files: Counter-march to bring those that are in the Front to the Rear, which is proper when a Battalion is charged in the Rear, and the Commander would have the file leaders, who are generally choice Men, take place of the brins, ers up The Ranks Counter-march, when one Wing of the Battalion, exchanges ground with the other.

Countermine, an hole or well, sunk into the ground, from which a Branch runs out under ground, to discover and disappoint the Enemies Mine.

Counter-scarp, is properly the slope of the Ditch, on the further side from the place and facing it. Though the word is also used for the Covert-way: and so, 'tis said, the Enemy attack'd or ledg'd themselves on the Counter-scarp.

Croats, properly the People of Croatia: but in France, a Regiment of Horse are so named, being

at first of that Nation, tho' now all French. They are put upon the most desperate Service, and in Battle are posted on the Wings, a little advanced before the other Squadrons, upon the Line with the Dragoons.

Crownwork, an Outwork of a great Extent, made to cover a large Spot of ground, to secure some rising ground, or to defend the head of a Camp that is intrenched.

Crow-feet or Coultrops, four pointed Irons so made, that always fall with one point upwards, being three or four Inches long: the short ones to strew upon Bridges or Planks, the longer on the ground: so that if any Horse approach, the point which stands up runs into their Feet.

Cuirassiers, Horsemen that wear Iron Armour.

D.

D Camp, to raise the Camp from the place where the Army lay Encamped and March away.

Defences of a place, all those Parts of a Fortification that flank other parts, as the Breast-works, Cazemats, &c. which face, and defend those Posts that are opposite to them.

To be in a posture of defence, to be provided to oppose the Enemy. So 'tis said, the redoubt is in a good posture of defence, the work thereby being fully finished.

Defile, a narrow way or pass, where Troops must make a narrow Front, and being forced to file off, the

Enemy may charge them with advantage, because the Rear cannot come up to relieve the Front.

Depth, of a Squadron or Battalion. The number of Men in a File: That of a Squadron is always three, and of Battalion six. So they say, a Battalion is drawn up five or six deep.

Descents into the Ditch, Treuches or Cutts, made with steps in the ground of the Counter-scarp under the Covert-way, and covered with thick Planks, or large Wattles bound together, well loaded with Earth, to prevent there being fired. In Ditches full of water, the descent is made even to the top of the water, and then the Ditch is filed with Faggots covered with Earth. In dry Ditches, the stairs are carried down to the bottom, and Breast-works are made either to secure the Miner, or lodge the Soldiers.

Defetter, a Soldier that quits the Service without leave, or runs over to the Enemy; or from one Regiment to another.

Detachment, a number of Men drawn out from one or more greater Bodies, either to make an Attack, Mount Guards, or other Service. Several Detachments do sometimes make up a Flying Army.

Dismount, Generally meant of Unhorsing or dismounting the Cavalry. To Dismount Cannon, is to throw it off the Carriages, and make it unserviceable.

To double, to put two Ranks, or two Files into one, pursuant to the word of command.

Dragoons, Musketeers mounted, who serve both a Foot, and on Horseback, being able to keep pace with the Horse, and do the service of Foot.

Drein, a Trench cut to draw the water out of a Marsh; after which, Vattles covered with Earth, or Bundles of Rushes with Planks on them, are cast over it, to make a passage over the Mud.

Drum, either the Drum itself, or the Drummer. Every Regiment of Foot has a Drum-Major, who commands all the rest, and every Company has one or two Drums, which beats to give notice to the Troops what to do; to beat the General, to give notice to the Forces that they are to March; To beat the Troop, to order the Soldiers to repair to their Colours; to beat a March to command them to move. To beat the Tattoo, to order all to repair to their Quarters. To beat the Reveille at break of day to give leave to come out of Quarters. To beat a Charge, a Signal of Fight upon the Enemy. To beat to Arms for Men dispersed to repair to them. To beat an Alarm to make themselves ready against some approaching danger. To beat a Parley or Challenge, a signal to demand some Conference with the Enemy.

Duty, accounted, moun-
ting the Guard, when there is no Enemy directly to be engaged; for when they March to fight, it is called, Going upon Service. Two the word contains all Functions belonging to a Soldier.

E.

Embrasures, the Loop-holes, or Gaps left open in a Breast-work for the Cannon to fire through; the usual distance between them being twelve feet for the convenience of the Gunners, and that the Breast-work may not be too much weakened, every Loop-hole, is three feet above the ground next to the Cannon, and a foot and half next the Campaign or Field, that the Muzzle may play low.

Eminence or Height, a rising ground that overlooks and commands that under it.

Ensign, the last Commission Officer in the Company, subordinate to the Captain and Lieutenant; he carries the Colours, and his Post is at the head of the Pike, and must rather die than lose his Colours.

Envelope, a work of Earth raised beyond, and at other times in the Ditch of the place; sometimes like a plain Breast-work, and sometimes like a list of Rampart or Mount of Earth. They are used in weak places, covered only with bare Lines, which have no half Moons horn works, &c. toward the Campaign.

Evolutions, when a Body of Men change their form or posture of standing up to make good the ground they are on, or possess themselves of another, that they may receive the Enemies onset, or attack him more advantageously. And this is done by doubling of Rank,

or Files, Counter-marches, or Wheelings.

Exercise, the management of Arms, or all those Motions, Actions and Manœuvres of Arms that a Soldier is to be perfect in, to make him know how to defend, attack and be fit for service.

F.

Facing, to face, is to turn or look toward such a side; as to face to the Right and Left, is to turn the face and whole body that way.

Faggots, Men hired by their Officers, whose Companies are not full, to Muster, and thereby cheat the King or Queen of so many Mens pay. The French King punishes false Musters, by burning the Officer with a Flower de Luce upon the Cheek, and the loss of their Arms and Equipage.

Fanion, a Banner carried at the head of the Baggage of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, to prevent confusion in their March, and is made of stuff of the same colour with the Brigadiers, and commanding Officers Livery.

Falchins, Faggots of small wood, greater or lesser upon occasion; some of a foot and half long, are pitched to burn a Lodgment or other work of the Enemy; Others for raising Works, or filling up Ditches, must be two or three foot in thickness, and four foot long, bound in the middle and both ends, loaded with Earth, or covered with straw Hides, to prevent their being burnt.

Faucon

FAU FOR FUZ

Falcon or **Falcob**, a small Cannon of seven foot long, carries a Ball of two Inches its point blank shot, being 130 paces.

Falconet or **Falconet**, six foot long, and shoots 90 paces.

Fausse Braye, a space 2 or 3 Fathom broad round the foot of a Rampart, or Mount of Earth on the outside, defended by a Breastwork, designed to defend the Moat of a Fortified Place.

File, the fireight Line Soldiers make who stand one before another, which is the depth of the Squadron or Battalion; and differs from the Rank where the Men stand side by side, and make the length of the Battalion or Squadron; Files of Foot are six deep of Horse but three; The Files must be fireight and Parallel one to another.

File leaders, are those that compose the Front, or first Rank of a Battalion, being the first of every File.

To file off, to fall off from Marching in a large Front and March in length by Files; when the Regiment comes to a narrow Pass, it may March off by Divisions or Sub divisions, and file off from the Right or Left, as the grounds requires.

File, to discharge Fire-Arms.

Flanking Fire, when Soldiers fire the whole length of the Line, or round a Town one after another, which is used upon publick occasions of Joy.

Fire Matter, he that makes Fuzees for Granadoes, Bombs, and other Fire-works.

Flank, to Flank is to discover, and fire upon the side.

Flask, to carry Powder in, usually made of Horn, with the measure of the charge of the Gun on the top of it.

Foot, absolutely taken signifies all Bodies of Soldiers that serve on Foot.

Foot, a measure divided into 12 Inches. To be of the same Foot with another, is to be under the same Circumstances in matter of Service. To gain or lose ground for by foot is to do it resolutely and regularly, defending or forcing it with the utmost Art and Labour.

Foot-bank or **Foot** step, a step under the Breastwork, about a foot and half high, and 3 foot wide, made of Earth, to lift the Men to fire over it.

Foreland, a small space of ground between the Wall of a place and the Moat.

Forlorn, Soldiers detached from several Regiments, to give the first Onset in a Battle, or an Action, at a Siege, and are in eminent danger, and a forlorn State.

Forage, Oats Straw and Hay; a Ration, or Days allowance, for a Horse is 20 pounds of Hay, 10 pounds of Straw, or for want of Straw 25 pounds of Hay.

Fort, there are Forts of several sizes and shapes, according as the ground requires. It is a work intrenched on all sides, designed to secure some high ground, to fortifie the lines of a Siege; to make good any spot of ground, or the

Pass of a River, and for many other uses.

Fortification, the word is used to signify all the works that defend or cover a strong place. The Art of Fortifying a Place, so that every part may discover the Enemy in Front and Flank; and a small body of Men within that Inclosure, may oppose advantageously a great Army.

Fortin a small Fort made like a Star, with 5 or 6 Points, to strengthen a Line of Circumvallation, or the like.

Fougade, **Fournean**; **Fougate**, the Chamber of a Mine made like a Well, 10 or 12 foot deep, and 8 or 10 foot wide, charged with about a thousand weight of Powder in Barrels, and prepared under a Post that is like to be lost. It is covered with Earth, and fire put to it by a Train conveyed in a Pipe to another Post.

Front, the foremost Rank of a Squadron, Battalion, or other Body of Men. To Front every way, is when the Men are faced on all sides.

Fuzee, a Pipe filled with wild fire put into the touch hole of a Granado, or Bomb to fire it.

Fuziliers, a Regiment of Foot Soldiers Armed with Fire locks, generally slung, for the Guard of the Artillery.

G.

G Abions, or Cannon Balls, about 4 foot Diameter, both at bottom and top, and

Z 3 fuz

five or six foot high, filled with Earth to cover Men from the Enemies fire, Guns being planted between 'em, to make Lodgements upon any Posts, or else to serve as Breast works to the Approaches, when the Attack is carried on along a rocky or stony way.

Gallery, a Passage made across the Ditch of a Town Besieged, with Timbers fastened in the ground and planks over, all loaded with Earth to secure the Miners from the Enemies fire, and the Gallery it self is secured against fire by the Earth upon it. The Besieged and Besiegers, sometimes carry on their Galleries under ground, which often meet, and are thereby destroyed and become useless.

Garison signifies either the Troops put into a Fortified place to defend it; or the place wherein such Forces are put into Winter Quarters.

Gates, made of strong Planks with iron Bars to oppose an Enemy.

Gazon, Turf or Sod, cut square like Bricks, about a foot long, and half a foot thick covered with grass, to prevent the Officers of works made of Earth from moulding. Travales made to pass a Ditch, are often covered with these, laid on Planks to save from fire.

Genl Arms, Horsemen who formerly fought in complete Armour, now a Select and Loyal body of Horse in France calling himself being there Captain.

General of an Army

He that Commands in Chief, who ought to be well skilled in the Art of Attacking strong Places: and to Encamp judiciously, that it may be in his choice whether to fight or not: And may gain the affection of his Troops by his Wisdom, and be a terror to his Enemies.

Gin, an Engine for raising great Guns.

To give Ground, to retire, to lose the Post a Body of Men is possessed of.

Glaiz, the Hope of the Breast-work of the covered way, and is also called the Esplanade.

Gorge, the entrance that leads into the Body of a Work and are usually called so, to prevent Surprizes: In a Siege they make little Mines under them to blow up the Enemies before they can lodge themselves.

Governour of a Garison, represents the Kings Person, and has Authority not only over the Inhabitants and Garison, but over all Troops that may be there in Quarters of refreshment or Winter Quarters.

Granadiers, Soldiers Armed with a good Sword a Hatchet, Fire-iron Stung, and a Pouch full of Hand Grenades. There are Horse and Foot Granadiers, and are found very serviceable, every Battalion of Foot has generally a Company of Granadiers, or else 4 or 500 long to each Company of the Battalion, and form a Company of themselves upon occasion.

Granades, are hollow Balls, Concave Globes or small shells of Iron, Tin,

Wood, or Paste board, but usually of Iron, the splinters doing more Execution: which being filled with fine Powder, into the touch-hole is stuck a Fuzee full of Powder, tempered with Charcoal dust to prevent flaking, but burns gently till it comes to the charge, and are of use to throw by hand into Trenches and Lodgments the Enemy makes, or where Men stand thick.

Guard, a body of Men, who watch to secure all against the Attempts and Surprizes of the Enemy. In times of danger, all Guards are drawn by Lot, to prevent Treacherous Officers from betraying a Post to the Enemy. Troops in Garison, usually mount the Guard every third night, having two Nights to rest in: The Main Guard has power over all the left Guards, the Commanding Officer keeping it with a greater number of Men. In the Field, the Main Guard is a considerable body of Horse, detached to the head of a Camp, to watch carefully after all the Avenues that lead to the Army, and secure the same. The Advanced Guard is a Party of about 15 or 20 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond the Main Guard, but within sight of it, for the better security of the Camp.

Guardes de Corps, or Life Guards, The Troops of Horse Guards maintained for the security of the Person of the King or Queen, and take place of all other Troops of Horse.

Regiment of Guards,

Foot Guards upon the Person of the King.

Piquet, Guard names head when Enemies ways run.

Guard, Box, either of Wood to secure the Weakness of the Troop carries the same to the Str.

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Treachery

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le Corps, or
The Troops of
main:ained
y of the Fer-
g or Queen,
e of all other
e.

of Guards,
Foot

Foot Guards, who attend
upon the King or Queens
Person every where, with
precedence to all other Re-
giments.

Piquet Guards, small
Guards under Lieutenant-
nants or Ensigns at the
head of every Regiment
when Encamped, to be al-
ways ready against sur-
prise.

Guerite, a Sentinels
Box, either of Stone, Brick
or Wood, like a small Tower
to secure the Sentinel from
the Weather.

Gnidon, an Officer in
the Troops of Guards, that
carries the Standard; the
same word being used for
the Standard itself.

H.

HALF-files. when a
Battalion is drawn
up in the Field,
the 3 foremost Men are
called the Front half file,
and the 3 hindmost, the
Rear half file.

Half moon, an Outwork
with two faces, and bends
in like a Crescent or B.w.
to cover a Bridge and
Gate called also a Rave in.

To halt, to stop, in or-
der to rest, or otherwise.

Head of the camp, the
ground upon which the
Army draws up before the
Camp.

Head of a work, the
Front of it, furthest from
the body of the place, and
next the Enemy.

Herisson, a Barrier of
a piece of Wood born up,
and equally ballanc'd in
the middle on a stake, about
which it turns, to shut or
open the Passage like a
Turnstile; being stuck

thick with a great number
of Iron Spikes.

Herse, a Harrow, the
Besieged lay in the way for
passing of a Turnpike, or
on Breaches with the Points
up, to hinder the March
of Horse and Foot.

Herhillon, a Plank 10
or 12 foot long, stuck full
of nails with the points up,
for the same use as the
Herse.

Hogheads, which being
with Earth, cover the Men
instead of Breast works,
Earth bags and Gabions.

Horse, any body of Men
that fight on Horse back;
the same as Cavalry; so
we say a Horse Race; the
Horse fought well, &c.

Horse shoe, a round or
oval work, inclosed with a
Breast-work, raised in the
Moor of a Marshy place,
or in low grounds, or to
cover a gate, and keep a
Corps de Garde to prevent
surprises.

I.

TO Incamp, to build
Huts, or pitch the
Tents on a spot of

ground chosen for that pur-
pose, to lodge the Army in
the Field; And so Incamp-
ment, is to put the Army
in their quarters; which
is to lie conveniently for
Frag, Wood and Water,
convenient to intrench, and
to have such advantage of
ground, that they may all
face outwards. The place
must be in their backs at a
Siege, and the Foot must
cover the Horse, as being
so next at their Arms. The
Cannon must be placed on
the side next the Army it
be near; and if the

Camp be so March, the
Cannon must be posted, to
face the Road they are to
March.

Indented Line, running
in and out like the teeth of
a Saw, often used upon the
Bank of the Counter Scarp;
on the Sea side, upon a
River, and on the main
Land, that so one part
may flank another.

Infantry, the whole body
of Foot Soldiers, both Re-
gimented and Independent
Companies. The Officers of
Foot command those of
Horse in Garrison, but are
commanded by them in the
Field.

Ingenier, one that has
the Art of contriving all
sorts of Forts and Works;
how to attack and defend
all sorts of Posts, and to
discover and repair the de-
fects in all Fortifications.

To Insult or Assault, to
Attack a Post without mak-
ing Trenches, or any Shel-
ter, by handy strokes or great
force, in the which the March
nadiers commonly
at the head of the other
Troops, and the Piquets
are at hand, to secure the
Post gained, and make a
Lodgement.

Intrench, any Post
fortified with an Intrench-
ment, or any Work against
the Enemies Attack, and
has generally a Breast-
work, made of Earth
Sometimes, or of Bags filled
with Earth, Gabions and
Hogheads to cover the Men
from the Enemies fire.

To Invest a place, is to
distribute the Troops in the
principal Paths, till the Ar-
illery and the rest of the
Army comes up, and to
secure all the Avenues
leading to the Place.

Ladle

L.

Ladle for a Gun, a long Staff with a Plate at the end of it, b red half round to put the charge into the Reece.

Lane, to draw men in two Ranks facing each other on both sides the streets or the like; sometimes for a Soldier to run the Gauntlet, or when any great Person passes through.

Lauspfade, or **Anspfade**, an Officer commanded by the Corporal, who supplies his place in his absence, and assists him in his duty and is commonly exempt from Duty except Sentinels, Perdu's and Pounds.

Lieutenant General, next in place to the General, commanding one of the Wings or Lines in Battle; a Quarter at a Siege; a Flying Camp; a Detachment when they March; and one of the Attacks on a day of duty.

Lieutenant General of the Artillery, in the absence of the General, has the whole charge of what belongs thereto.

Lieutenant Colonel of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, next in Post to the Colonel, and Commands in his absence.

Lieutenant, of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons The Officer of every Company or Troop next the Captain The French have no Lieutenant Colonels of Horse, nor the Spaniards any Lieutenants of Foot.

Light-horse, all are now called so but the Troops of Life Guards. To distinguish them from those who

formerly were all in Armour, as now the German Curiaffiers.

Line, on the ground, in Fortification, is sometimes taken for a row of Bags full of Earth, to secure the Men from the Enemies fire, and likewise for a Trench with a Breast work.

Line, to draw up an Army in Battle, to extend its Front, as far as the ground will allow, which is usually done in three Lines; the first called the Van, the second the main Body, and the third the Reserve, with convenient Intervals to prevent confusion.

To Line Hedges, to plant Musketeers under the Covers of them; to fire upon the Enemy that comes open, or to defend them from the Horse.

Lockpit, the small Trench or Cut, marked out with a Spade for the first Lines of a work that is to be made.

Lodgment, a Work made on the Covert way the Out-work, a Breach in a Ditch, or any other part gained from the Besieged, to cover Men from their fire, either by Bags full of Earth, Faggots, Wall-facks, or any other thing that may secure them in the place they have gained, and are resolved to keep.

M.

Madrier, a thick Plank commonly used to cover the mouth of a Petard or Engine of Metal when it is charged, and applied with

is to Gates or other places, to be blown up or torn.

Major General, or **Major** of Camp, an Officer who views the ground to Incamp, receives the Generals Orders, and delivers them to the Majors of Brigades, and consults with them what Troops are to be sent on Convoys, Form Detachments, Mount the Guards, or go out upon Parties; and performs several other Duties; being under the General, and Lieutenant General, and next in command to them. The French call this Officer *Mareschal de Baillie*.

Major of a Brigade, either of Foot or Horse, receives the Word and Orders from the Major General, and carries them to the Major of each Regiment.

Major of a Regiment of Horse Foot or Dragoons, conveys all Orders to the Regiment, draws it up, exercises it, sees it March in good Order, looks to the Quarters, Rallies it if broken; There is no other Officer on Horse back among the Foot in time of Service that he may be present in all places upon occasion.

Town-Major, the third Officer in Order in a Garrison, and next the Deputy Governor. He has a particular charge of the Guards, Sentinels, Rounds and Patrouils.

Manrelets, Blinds made of thick Planks, Musket proof, covered sometimes with Tin, and fixed upon Wheels, which the Pioneer usually runs before them to secure them from the fire of the Enemy.

Match

Match, a sort of dried, all it being made of great length, and used in many burners the powder.

Militia, turning and use to pay

Mine, carried on

at the end of the

of the powder

with it more day

being called

Miners in the

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N M I N I S T R Y

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ch the Pioneer
before them
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emy.

Match, well known to
a sort of Rope, which once
ghed, burns gradually
ill all is gone; used for
ring Match-lock Muskets,
and great Guns, or laid in
lines, and according to
length of it, these that
re used here to know how
many burns it will be be
ore the fire comes to the
powder.
Military Execution
burning and destroying
houses and Lands that re
use to pay Contributions.
Mine, a hole dug in a
wall or under ground, and
carried on like an Alley.
four foot square with
several windings therein.
At the end, which is un
der the place designed to be
known up, is the Chamber
of the Mine, where the
powder is placed. The
farther it is carried, the
more danger there is of its
being Countermined, and
disappointed by the Enemy.
Miners, Men that work
in the Mines, being a per
ticular Company command
ed by a Captain of the Re
giment of Fusiliers, ap
pointed for the Service of
the Regiment. They wear
a kind of Hood when they
work, to keep the Earth fr
m falling into their eyes.
Minion Ordinance, a
small Gun of seven foot
long, which shoots p
int
rank 120 paces.
Minion Large, Is eight
foot long, and carries 125
paces.
Moat, Fosse or Ditch,
a Trench cut round a For
tress or Town, and ought
to be so wide, that no Lad
der or Tree can be laid over
it, that is, about 22 foot
broad, and 16 deep.

Mont-Pagnotte, or the
Post of the Involucable.
an high Place, out of Cannon
shot of the Town Besieged
where Persons may out of
curiosity put themselves to
see the manner of a Siege
or an Attack out of dan
ger.
Mortar, a short Gun
with a very large Bore, and
a close Chamber, this con
tain the charge of Pow
der, and the other to hold
the Bomb that is thrown
Mounted upon two Carria
ges each Wheel of one piece,
raised high into the Air,
that the Bomb rising high
may fall with the greater
violence, and fly farther.
Charged sometimes with
Baskets of Stones, which do
great Execution in a Town
falling so fast, that there
is no avoiding them.
Muskets, the most com
mon and convenient Fire
Arm used in War. Two
Thirds of every Regiment
and Company carry Mus
kets, and the rest Pikes.
The length of the Line of
defence, and all other works,
are scaled by the distance of
a Musket shot, which is
about 240 yards.
Muskets Baskets, are
about a foot and half high
and a foot broad, that
being filled with Earth and
set upon low Breast walls,
a Musket may lie between
them.
Musketeers, the Soldi
ers in every Regiment of
Foot Armed with Muskets.
Musketoons or Blun
derbush, a short Fire Arm,
proper to discharge among
a Crowd, or keep a Last,
having a large bore to car
ry several Pistols or Musket
Bullets.

Muster, a Review of
the Arms, Ammunition,
Condition, and number of
the Troops, and accordingly
their pay is delivered to
their Officers.
Muster Rolls the names
of the Soldiers in each Re
giment, Troop and Com
pany, by which they are
paid, and the strength of
the Army known.
O.
Officer, is strictly
taken for those
that have Commis
sions, and includes all
from the General to the
Corporal in the largest sense,
and in the strictest, from
the General to the Cornet or
Ensign; none under them
having Commissions.
Open the Trenchet, is
the first breaking of ground
by the Besiegers, in order
to the carrying on their
Approaches toward the
place Besieged.
Order of Battle, the
placing the Squadrons and
Battalions in one Line or
more, as the ground will
allow to engage the Enemy
to the best advantage.
Orders, generally signi
fy all that is commanded
by Superiors: but is some
times only taken for the
Word of Command.
Cut-works, all the
Works that cover the Body
of a place next the Cam
paign, as Ravelins, Half
Moons, Horn-Works,
Crown works, Swallow
Tails, &c.

P.

Palisadoes or Piles, great wooden Spars or Stakes, six or seven Inches square, and eight feet long, whereof three feet is thrust into the ground: Planted in the Passages of all Places that may be won by Assault, or regular Attack. Some are drove down right into the Earth, and others bending a little toward the Enemy, that if they should throw Cords about them to pull them up, they may slip off.

Parade, the place where Troops assemble or draw together, to mount Guards, or for any Service.

Parapet, a Breast-work, 18 or 20 feet thick, 6 feet high toward the Place, and 4 or 5 toward the Campaign or Army. Made of Earth, not of Stone, lest being beaten to pieces, they do mischief. It is to cover Men from the Enemies Cannon or small Shot.

Park of the Artillery, a Post in the Camp out of Cannon-shot, Fortified to secure the Magazines, and Ammunition, where any Pike Men do duty to prevent fire.

Partisan, a Soldier well skilled in commanding a Party who knows the Country, and how to surprize the Enemy and avoid Ambushes.

Partisan, a Weapon like an Halbert, used sometimes by Lieutenants of Foot.

Party, a small Party of Foot or Horse sent out to discover, or upon any Military Execution.

Pate, a Platform like a Horse shoe, generally oval, compassed only with a Breast-work without other defence. Erected commonly to cover the gate of a Town or in Marshy grounds.

Patoville or Patroll, consists of five or six Men, commanded by a Sergeant, (or fewer, if Horse) who sit out from the Corps de Garde, and go the rounds in the Night, to keep peace and quietness in the Town, and see what is done in the streets.

Picket or Piquet, a sharp stake at the end, to mark out the ground of a Fortification, commonly painted with Iron. There are also large Piquets drove into the Earth to hold Flags together in a work hastily cast up. Also stakes drove in the ground by the Tents of the Horse to tie their Horses to, and before the Foot to rest their Arms about them in a Ring, each Company have three, two for Muskets, and one for Pikes. Horsemen for some Crimes stand upon the

Picket, having one hand tied up as high as he can stretch, as he stands upon his Tie of one Foot upon a little stake drove into the ground, so that they neither stand nor hang, nor can they change feet to ease themselves.

Peeces, Cannon, Field Peeces, &c. are so called.

Pike, a Weapon made of a long Staff small and round, Armed at the end with a sharp Iron Spear. Usually two thirds in a

Company of Foot are Musketeers, and the other Pike men. The Pikes are 14 or

16 foot long: In the Field they are so ordered and charged the Horse, and for charge every way to cover not only the Musketeers but the Column Drums and Baggage. Swords or Bayonets made to clap into the Muzzles of Muskets, serve very well instead of Pikes.

Pioneer, sometimes Country Men brought in to do work, but generally Soldiers perform the duty.

Place of Arms, a strong City chosen for the Magazine of an Army. In a Garrison, 'tis a large open spot of ground, either in the midst of the City, or between the Houses, for the Garrison to Rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm or other occasion. In Camp, it is a spacious piece of ground at the head of the Camp to draw out the Army in order of Battle.

Platoon or Peloton, a small square Body of Musketeers, drawn out of Battalion of Foot. The Granadiers are generally thus Posted.

Point Blank, the shot of a Gun levelled in a direct Line, without muzzling or sinking the Muzzle, used for Batteries Work and sweeping near at hand. The Point Blank of a large common Cannon, is not above 180 Paces.

Pontoon, or Floating Bridge, made of two great Boats placed at some distance from each other, plankd over, as is the interval between them, with Rails on the sides, strong enough to carry over Horse and Cannon.

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N P E T Q U A R T E R

Port cullice, Herse, Sar-
 zipe. Several great pic-
 es of Wood laid cross one
 another, and pointed at
 the ends with Iron, the
 whole looking like a Har-
 m. Hung over the Gate-
 ways of Fortified Places, to
 drop down and keep out
 the Enemy that should
 come by surprize.

Post, any spot of ground,
 fortified or not, if capable
 of holding Soldiers. So we
 say to retire the Posts, or
 ward the Posts; to gain
 the Post with Sword in
 hand, &c. Advanc'd Post,
 is a spot of ground before
 the other Posts, to secure
 these behind.

Powder, a composition
 of Saltpeter and Brim-
 stone, known to every one.
 Provost Marshal, an
 Officer that seizes and se-
 cures Deserters, and all
 other Criminals, and sets
 Rates on Provisions in the
 Army. He has a Lieu-
 tenant, a Clerk, and a
 Troop of Provosts or Mar-
 shals Men on Horse back,
 and like wise an Hangman,
 an Executioner.

Pederero, a small sort
 of Cannon, mostly used
 on board Ships, to fire Stones
 or broken Iron upon board
 the Enemy. Some open at the
 Breach, and are charged
 that way.

Petard, an Engine of
 Metal, almost like a Hat,
 about five Inches over at
 the mouth, and seven deep.
 When charged with fine
 Powder it is covered with
 a Plank bound down fast
 with Ropes, running
 through handles round the
 firm near the mouth. It
 is used to blow up Gates or
 Barriers that are desig-
 ned to be surprized. And

likewise in Counter Mines,
 to break through into the
 Enemies Galleries, and
 destroy their Mines.

Q.

Quarter, has several
 significations: as to spare Mens
 lives that call for mercy
 Winter

Quarters, are the Pla-
 ces where Troops are lod-
 ged during the Winter. So
 it is said, the Army is
 going into Winter Quar-
 ters, &c. Sometimes it is
 taken for the Interval of
 time between two Cam-
 paigns.

Quarters of Refresh-
 ment, where in hot Coun-
 try, the Troops that du-
 ring some time of the
 Summer have been much
 harassed, are put to reco-
 ver themselves.

Quarter-master, an Of-
 ficer that takes care of the
 Quarters of the Soldiers.
 Every Regiment of Foot,
 as well as every Troop of
 Horse, has a Quarter-
 master. There is also a
 Quarter-master General
 of the Army.

R.

Rabanet, a small
 piece of Cannon,
 five foot six In-
 ches long, the point blank
 shot of which is seventy Pa-
 ces.

Rampart or Rampire,
 a massy bank of Earth, rais-
 ed about a Town to cover
 the Buildings, and resist
 the Enemies shot.

Randevouz, the place
 appointed for the Troops
 to meet in.

Rank, the strait Line,
 a Squadron or Battalion,
 standing side by side, make
 Ration, the allowance
 of Bread and Forrage for
 a Man and Horse for one
 day.

Ravelin, the same with
 an half Moon, and is to
 cover a Bridge and Gate,
 being always beyond the
 Mole.

Rear, the hindermost part
 of an Army, or the ground
 behind it. So the Rear-
 Guard, is the last of the
 three Lines of an Army:
 the first being the Van-
 guard: the second the
 Main Body, and the last
 the Rear-Guard.

Rear-Rank, the last Rank
 of a Squadron or Battalion.

Rear-half-files, the three
 hindermost Ranks, when a
 Battalion is drawn up six
 deep.

Recoil of a Cannon, the
 run it takes backward, by
 the force of the fire, which
 is usually ten or twelve
 foot: to lessen which, the
 Platforms of the Batteries
 are made to incline a little
 forward.

Recruits, new men rais-
 ed, either to fill up the
 places of th se killed, or to
 make the Companies and
 Troops more strong and nu-
 merous than they were at
 first.

Redoubts, are Forts some-
 times greater and some-
 times less, built square to
 serve for a Corps de Garde,
 and to secure the Lines of
 Circumvallation, Contra-
 vallation, and the Apprea-
 ches, but their Breast-
 work not being to resist
 Cannon, is only 9 or 10
 foot thick with 2 or 3
 Foot-banks, and the Ditch
 about

about the same breadth and depth. They are used to cover the Sallies of the Garrison, and to defend the Workmen against the Sallies of the Besieged.

Reform, to reduce a body of Men, either by breaking a part, and retaining the rest, or by disbanded all, and putting the Men and Officers into other Bodies. So a Reformed Officer is one, whose Troop or Company is disbanded or broke, and yet preserves his right of Seniority, continuing in the way of preferment, and receiving whole or half pay.

Regiment, a body of several Companies of Foot, or Troops of Horse: but the number of either, has never been Ascertained. Some Regiments of Horse in Germany are 2000, others are of 300 Men. So 12 or 13 Companies, consisting in 7 or 800 Men, make some Regiments of Foot: and the Regiment of Picardy in France, is 120 Companies, amounting to 6000 Men.

Relieve, to relieve the Trenches or the Guard, that is, to bring fresh Men into the Trenches, and upon the Guard while those that have been doing duty there before are sent to rest.

Remount, to Remount the Cavalry is to provide fresh Horses, instead of those that have been killed or disabled.

Retrenchment, any sort of Defence, Intrenchment or Work, with a Breast-work and a Ditch: but properly when Men are beaten from one Post, they

throw up another Retrenchment within it.

Returns of the Trench, the several Oblique lines and bendings of the Trenches, drawn Parallel to the sides of the Place Attacked, to prevent the Enemies shot from scouring along the length of the Line.

Reverie, on the back or behind, so we say, a Reverie Battery, a Reverse Commanding Ground, &c.

Review, any Body of Troops appearing under Arms to be viewed, whether complete as to numbers, and well conditioned.

Rounds, a Watch commanded by an Officer that goes about the Ramparts of a strong place in the Night, to observe whether the Sentinels are watchful; or in the streets of the Town to keep good Order.

Run the Gauntlet, for some considerable offence, a Soldier is sentenced to this punishment. The Regiment is drawn up, making a Line, the Criminal running along with his back naked, and every Man with a Wand in his hand strikes him: If his fault be great, the Officers take care the Soldiers do not favour him, and punish any that do.

S.

Safe guard, a Protection given by the King or his General, to some in the Enemies Country, by putting Soldiers into their Houses, thereby to secure them from the Ravages and Quarrelling of their own Men.

Saker Ordinary, a Gun 9 foot long: its Point blank shot, being 160 Paces.

Saker large, ten foot long, and carries 163 Paces. **Sally**, when those Besieged in a Town issue on foot upon, and cut off the Besiegers, ruining their Works and Trenches, and nailing their Cannon, it sometimes happens. To cut off a Sally, is to get between them that make it and home.

Salute, a discharge, either of small Shot, or Cannon in honour of Persons of Quality. The Colours of some Generals or Royal Persons, by bowing them to the ground.

Sappe, formerly signified a hole dug under Building in order to overturn it: now, a deep Trench descending by stairs a great way into the ground, covered over head with thick Planks, or branches of trees bound close together, and Earth thrown on them against Fire. When the Cover Way is well defended by Musketeers, the Besiegers must make the way down into it by Sappe.

Saucille, a Ring trained Powder rolled up in pitch Cloth, and sewed together in length, so that it reach from the Furnace or Chamber of the Mine, to the place where the Ingenier stands spring it. Every Mine usually two of them, lest one should fail.

Saucissons or Saucille, Fagots made of the large branches of great trees, of the bodies of Trenches, bound at both ends and in the middle: used to cover men.

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Scalade or Escalade, a furious attack carried on with Ladders to mount a Wall or Rampart, without raising works to secure the Men, & going on in Form.
To scour the length of the Line, when every Bullet which comes in at one end of the Line sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of security in it.
Sentinel, a private Soldier from the Corps de Gards, posted upon any spot of ground, to stand and watch carefully for the security of the said Guard, or of any Post or body of Troops, and prevent any surprise from the Enemy.
Sentinel perdue, a Sentinel placed in some dangerous Post near the Enemy, where he is in hazard of being killed.
Sergeant, an Uncommissioned Officer, whose business is, to straiten the Ranks and Files, and see they keep their due distances; he receives and carries Orders between the Major and the Officers, of a Company of Foot or Troop of Dragoons; and sometimes commands small Detachments, and goes the Paravouls. He must read and write; and his Weapon is an Halbert; usually there are two Sergeants to every common Company.
Shot, all sorts of Bullets or Fire Arms from the Cannon to the Pistol, the former being of Iron, but those of Carabine, Pistol, and Musket, of Lead, Chain and Bar-shot, which are two half Bullets joyned by a Chain or Iron Bar, are used at Sea, which gives them length to cut all they meet with.

Sponge, a long staff with a Roul at one end, covered with sheeps-skins, as large as the bore of a Gun, to scour it that no fire may remain after it is discharged.
Squadron, a body of horse from 100 to 200 Men, the number being fixt as the General sees occasion.
Straw, for Straw, is a word of Command to dismiss the Soldiers when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to come to them again upon the first beat of Drum, or firing a Musket.
Sub-Brigadier, Sub-Lieutenant, under Officers appointed to ease those of the same name over them. Sub-Lieutenants of Foot, are posted at the head of the Pikes.
Succour, to raise the Siege of a place driving the Enemy from before it.
T.
Taille of the Trenches, the first work of the Besiegers, when they open the Trenches, as the head of the attack is carried on towards the place; In which there is always danger, by being exposed to the Batteries of the Enemy; the Cannon mounted on the Cavaliers, playing likewise upon those that mount and relieve the Guard.
Talus, the slope allowed to every work raised of Earth, that it may stand the faster, and is more or less, according as the Earth is more binding or looser.
Tattoo, the beat of a Drum at night for all Soldiers in the Field to re-

pair to their Tents, and the Garrison to their quarters, after which, the Inhabitants of Frontier Towns, if suspected must not walk the streets, at least without a light.
Te Deum, the Song of St. Ambrose, sung by way of Thanksgiving for any Victory gained, which is often alased by being sung of those that are beaten to conceal their shame.
Traverse, a Trench with a Breast-work, and sometimes two, one on the right, and the other on the left.
Trench, signifies in general, any Cut or Ditch made in the ground.
Trencher, Attacks or Approaches, are works carried on by the Besiegers, being cut into the Earth, with Breast-works for Men to gain ground, and approach the Fortifications of the place under Cover, to secure them from the Enemies fire.
To open Trenches, to begin to dig, or work upon the Line of Approaches, usually done in the night, sometimes within Musket shot, other times within half or whole Cannon shot of the place, if there be no hillows nor rising grounds about it; The workmen are always supported by bodies of men against the Sallies of the Besiegers; They sometimes work on their knees, and the Soldiers lie flat on their faces both of them to avoid shot from the place.
To mount the Trenches, to go upon duty into the Trenches.
Troop, a small body of Dragoons or Horse, commonly a company.

mony about fifty, commanded by a Captain.

Trooper, the vulgar term for every Horse Soldier.

Trumpet, intends either the Man that sounds it, or the Instrument it self by the sounding whereof the Horse know their Duty To sound to Horse, a March, a Charge, a Retreat.

Turn-pike, a piece of wood, 6 or 8 Inches Diameter, and 12 or 14 foot long, with six sides each, bored full of holes an Inch big, and 6 Inches from each other; Through which holes, short Pikes are run 5 or 6 foot long, pointed with Iron, and fastned with Nails or Wedges into the holes. The points stand out every way: Turn-pikes are useful to stop an Enemy in any Gap; at the entrance of a Camp, or at a breach in a wall.

V.

Van or Van-guard, the first line of an Army drawn up in Battalia, which gives

the first charge upon the Enemy. The second is the main Body, and the Third the Rear Guard, or the Body of Reserve.

Videite, a Sentinel of Horse.

To view a place, to observe the strength and weakness of the Situation and Fortification of a place, by riding about it before the forming the Siege, in order to attack the weakest part. This care belongs to the General himself.

Voluntiers, Gentlemen, who without having any Employment or certain Post in the Forces under Command, go to the Wars, and run into dangers, on'y to gain Honour and Preference.

Utensils, the necessities wherewith every Landlord is to furnish a Soldier quartered up in him; namely, a Bed with sheets, a Pot or Cup to drink out of, a Dish, a place at the fire, and a Candle. Some People compound this allowance by paying money.

W.

Well, a depth, the Miner sinks into the ground, and

thence carries on his Branches to prepare a Mine, or discover those of the Enemy

To wheel, a motion which brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that part where the Flank or side was, which is wheeling to the Right or Left, if it be thought fit to fall upon the Enemies flank, or that they seem ready to attack the Flank.

The word, is a word, token, or mark of distinction given every night by the General of an Army; Or by the Governour in a Garrison, to prevent, surprize, and hinder the Enemy or any treacherous Person from passing backward or forward, he being seized that attempts it, unless he can tell the word given that night.

Works, all Fortifications about a place; as Out-works are these without the first Enclosure,

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An Alphabetical Explanation of the most difficult Terms used in Trade and Merchandize, for the benefit of those that desire to be Instructed therein.

A V E

Account of Salet, an Account wherein the Sale of Goods is express.

Agaj, the difference in Venice or Holland, of the value of Currant Money, and Bank Notes, which in Holland is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the latter.

Apparel of a Ship.

Allotting of Goods, when the Cargo of a ship is divided into divers parts which are to be bought by several Persons, whose names are writ on as many pieces of Paper, which are sold by an indifferent person to the several Lots. Parcels, and thereby the goods are divided without partiality. for every Man in the parcel of Goods that he Lot with his own name appropriated to.

Average, Is either 1. The general allowance made to the Master of a ship of 1d. 2d. in every shilling weight, according as 'tis mentioned in the Bill of lading. Or 2. An allowance to him upon special occasions when he claims amage, which is usually divided upon all his weight, and paid by each

B I L

Merchant according to his Cargo. Or 3. The Contribution that several Insurers pay to make good the loss of Goods thrown over board, which are by them insured.

Aume, of Rhenish wine is forty Gallons.

Arrear, behind hand, or owing.

B.

Ballance an Account to make the Debtor and Creditor sides alike.

Barter or Commutation, to truck or change one Commodity for another.

Baratry, when the Master of a ship cheats the Owners or Insurers, either by running away with the ship, or Imbezeling the Goods.

Bills of parcels, an account of the particular sorts and prizes of Goods bought, given by the Seller to the Buyer.

Bill of Entry, an account of the goods entered at the Custom-house both Inward and Outward; In which is expressed the Merchant Exporting or Importing the quantity and sorts of Goods, and whether Transported, or from whence.

B O T

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Bolt, of Canvas twenty eight Ells.

Bottomage or Bottomree, borrowing money on a Ship, and lending money on Bottomree, is to lend money to the Master of a Ship, to be paid with Interest at 40 or 50 per Cent. at the Ships safe return, which if she never do, the Lender never has his money, and therefore the Interest is usually so high.

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Book of Rates, a small Book established by Parlia-

A a 2 ment,

ment, declaring at what value Goods that pay poundage, or one twentieth part of the value, shall be reckoned so that a twentieth part of the Sum found in the Book of Rates, is taken for the Duty payable by the Acts of Tunnage and Poundage.

Break Bulk, to take out part of the Ships Lading or Cargo.

Brait, Diamonds, & rough Diamond.

Brokers, Buyers and Sellers of Goods for others.

Brokage or Brokerage, the Wages or Provision given them.

Bulwage, a small Duty paid for Wine, Imported by Unfree Men.

C.

Cargo, Freight, or the Ships Lading. Charter-Party a Writing or Instrument drawn between a Merchant and Master of a Ship, containing the several Articles and Particulars of their Agreement.

Cheffiance, Composition between Debtor and Creditor.

Close an Account, to shut up and make an end of an Account, when you intend to write no more thereto.

Clough or Draught, an allowance of 2 pound in every 300 pound weight for the turn of the Scale, that so the Commodity may hold out when Retailed.

Cocket, a Custom Warrant, written in a small piece of Parchment, with the Seal of the Custom house, given to a Mer-

chant upon Entry of his Goods, certifying that the same are Customed.

Colour Strangers goods, when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods at the Custom-House in his name, whereby the Foreigner, who in many Cases should pay double Duty, by being entered in the name of a Freeman, pays but single Duty; against which there are many severe Laws.

Collis, a Money-changer.

Commission of Bankrupt, a Commission from under the Great Seal of England, directed to five or more Commissioners, to inquire into the particulars of a Mans circumstances that is failed, or broke as we call it; who are to act according to certain Statutes made in that behalf from the Reign of Hen. VIII. to Charles II. Bankrupts, by these Statutes, are all Persons using Trade by way of Bargain, Exchange, Barter, Cheffiance, or other wise in Gross or Retail; or seeking Trade of living by Buying or Selling, subject or Denizen, Scrivener, &c. that obtains protection, unless by Parliament; that exhibits Bill against Creditor to take less than due; Or to procure longer time of Payment than was given at the time of the Original Contrasts; Or being indebted an 100 Pound or more, shall not pay or compound for the same within six Months after due, and the Debtor be arrested for the same; Or within six Months after an Original Writ is sued out to recover

the said Debt, and notice thereof given to him, or left in writing at his dwelling house, or last place of abode; Or being arrested for Debts shall after his Arrest, lie in Prison two Months or more, upon that or any other Arrest or Detention in Prison for Debt; Or being Arrested for 100 Pound or more of just Debt, shall at any time after such Arrest escape out of Prison, or procure his enlargement by putting in common or hired Bail, shall be accounted and adjudged a Bankrupt. Except such as have stock in the East-India, or Guinea Companies, or Royal Fishery, who shall not be esteemed Merchant or Trader.

Commissioners of Bankrupt, may (by the Majority) within six Months, convey all Lands, &c. to the use of the Creditors, unless the remainder be in the King or Queen by their Gift; and they may sell what the Bankrupt possesses as Owner though sold before. They may authorize to break open House, Shop, Trunk, &c. and to seize, &c. They may examine Offenders on Interrogatories, and also the Wife of the Bankrupt. They may Assign Debts due, or to be due, and properly alter as if made to them. They may examine the Bankrupt upon Oath, and on notice thrice at his House to be declared a Bankrupt, and on five Proclamations not appearing, to be apprehended. They may proceed to Execution on death, after Commission, and before

Distributing being a general Statute. Charles They may refuse and witness are to the best Money that Creditors pro rata to great. Commissioners of Bankrupt, may (by the Majority) within six Months, convey all Lands, &c. to the use of the Creditors, unless the remainder be in the King or Queen by their Gift; and they may sell what the Bankrupt possesses as Owner though sold before. They may authorize to break open House, Shop, Trunk, &c. and to seize, &c. They may examine Offenders on Interrogatories, and also the Wife of the Bankrupt. They may Assign Debts due, or to be due, and properly alter as if made to them. They may examine the Bankrupt upon Oath, and on notice thrice at his House to be declared a Bankrupt, and on five Proclamations not appearing, to be apprehended. They may proceed to Execution on death, after Commission, and before

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Distribution. Commissioners being sworn, may plead the general issue, and give the Statute of the 14. of Charles II. in evidence. They may commit such as refuse to answer fully; and allow charges to witnesses sent for. They are to declare (on request) the bestowing of Bankrupts Money. They are to see that Creditors be relieved pro rata without regard to greater or lesser security.

Commissions of Bankrupt, are to be sued forth within five years after being a Bankrupt, and any Creditor within four Months after the Commission, and until Distribution may partake, paying share of charges.

Commerce, Trade of Buying and Selling.

Company, Of Merchants are either, 1. Companies in Joint Stock, as the Morea, East-India, and Greenland Company; Or 2. Regulated Companies, as the Hamborough, Turkey, East-land, and Muscovy Companies.

Composition, in the way of Trade, is when a Debtor cannot pay his whole Debt, he agrees with the Creditor to take part in lieu of the whole, and receives a Receipt in full; which is said to be Composition money.

Confign Goods, to present, deliver, or assign over; especially Goods are said to be Configned to a Factor, when they are sent him by the Employer to be sold, &c. Or when a Factor sendeth Goods to his Employer, the Goods are said to be configned to that Employer,

Contraband Goods such as are prohibited to be Imported, as Buttons, Turbans, silk, Sword Blades, &c.

Copes-mate, a Partner in Merchandizing.

Cordage, the Tackle of a Ship.

Correspondent, when two Men hold a mutual Familiarity or Commerce by Letters, Invoices, &c. they are Correspondents.

Counter-prize, to weigh one against another.

Crainage; Money given for the use of a Crum, by which bulky Goods are drawn up to shore out of Ships, Hys, &c.

Creditor, one that gives Credit to, or lendeth another.

Cruizers, Ships that Sail upon the Ocean, with design to fight and take Enemies Ships.

Creek or Gulf, a crooked shuar, where two corners of Land extend themselves into the Sea at some small distance, between which a Vessel may Sail.

Custom, a Duty paid to Princes for protecting their Subjects in their Trade from Enemies.

Cubit, Eighteen inches.

D.

Debtor, one Indebted to another.

Debenture, an Arrear owing among Merchants, the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon Exportation of that Commodity which was formerly Imported.

Demurrage, an allowance to the Master of a Ship by the Merchants, for staying in a Port longer

than the time prefixed for his departure.

Discount, Abate, Rebate, or Deduct in consideration of present Payment, which is usually as much as the Interest of the Money amountsto at 6 per Cent. per Annum.

Disenbarque, to take Goods to Land, out of a Ship or Vessel.

Distrain, to seize and carry away Goods for the payment of Debt.

Ditto, the same, or from the same place.

Dividend, In Arithmetick, is the number to be divided. In a Company, to Assign how much of the Profits gained by the Companies Trading is proportionally due to each share contained in the Joint-Stock, so that each Member by knowing how many Shares he has therein, may compute what he is to receive of the whole gain.

Diary or Diurnal, a Day-book, for an Account of every Days proceeding in Trade.

Dock, a Place where Ships are Built, Refitted, or laid up.

Doane, the Custom-house at Lyons in France.

Drapery the Cloth Market, or that Resembling the Clothing in a Picture.

Draught of a Ship, the number of Feet under water. Also an allowance in Weight.

Drugs, simples, for the most part dry, as Jestiv Bark, Allom, Coffee, &c. with innumerable more.

Duty, or Additional Duty, namey paid for Customs to the Crown, &c.

E.

Effects, Merchants Goods or Concerns.

Embargo, when the Government orders no Shipping may come into, sometimes not go out of Port, and sometimes neither

Empory, an Exchange.

Euchiridion, a Pocket Book or Vade Mecum.

Endorse, a note for Money, by writing on the backside what part is paid, when, and by whom, as used by Bankers, &c.

Endorse, a Bill of Exchange. To order another to receive the Contents thereof that is payable to me or my order, which is done by writing my name on the back side. If you are sent from one to another, all that write their names on the backside are Endorsers and he that has the Bill last, if the Acceptor will not pay it, may prosecute both all the Endorsers and Acceptor, or any of them by the Custom of Merchants.

Enhance, to raise the price of any thing.

Ephah, a Jewish Measure, of four Gallons and an half.

Escambio, a Licence to make over a Bill of Exchange to one beyond Sea.

Exchangers, Men that return money beyond Sea.

Exchange Brokers, Men that tell how the Exchange of Money goes, and find those that will Exchange.

F.

Factor, a Merchants Agent.

Factorage, the Wage allowed a Factor.

Fond or Fund, a foundation or stock in Money or Goods.

Foundred, when a Ship is filled with water by a Storm.

Freight, the Merchandize a Ship carries. Sometimes the Money paid for Carriage is called so.

Frist, to sell Goods at time upon trust.

G.

Gabbarage, that which Irish Goods are wrapt in.

Gabel, Tribute or Custom paid to Princes.

Gable, the dust and dr. si that's severed from Spices. Or picking the worst from the best of any Commodity.

Gare, very coarse Wooll.

Guild, a Company Incorporated with leave of their Prince.

Guild Merchant, a privilege whereby Merchants may hold Pleas of Lands within themselves.

Gross, Twelve dozen.

Gross weight, the weight of the Goods or Merchandize, Dust and Dross mixed therewith; and of the Bag, Chest, Frail, &c. wherein it is, for which, allowance is made of Tare and Trett.

H.

Hair breadth, the hairs e. ken in the 48. b part of an inch.

Hallage, Toll or Duty paid for Goods sold in an Hall.

Hand breath, three Inches.

Harping Irons, to strike Whales and other great

Fishes with; those that strike the Fish with them, being called Harpooners.

Hin, a Jewish measure of about three Quarts.

Hoghead, sixty three Gallons.

I.

Impertuous, without Port or Haven.

Import Goods, to bring them into Port.

Impost, Custom paid for Merchandize to the King or Queen.

Ingenio, a Sugar house in the West-Indies.

Inland Town, to which no ship can come.

Inland Trade, which is managed wholly in the same Country.

Inland Bills, payable in the Country where they are drawn.

Tech of Candle, the East India Company and other Merchants, dividing their Goods into several Lots or Parcels; a small piece of Wax Candle is set up, and the last and highest Bidder before the Candle goes out has the Lot or Parcel exposed to Sale, and is bound to stand to the bargain.

Interlopers, that intercept the Traffick of an Established Company by Trading the same way.

Invoice, an Account of Goods, Custom, Provision, Charges, &c. sent from a Person to his Correspondent.

Invoice Tare, the weight of the Bag, Cask, &c. the Goods were in, mentioned in the Invoice or Factory.

Journal, a daily Transcript of the Wastebock, which is the Journal, is made Debtor.

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Insurer, he that for a Sum of money paid down, is obliged to make good the value of such Ships, Goods, &c. as he takes Premium for, if lost by Storm, Pirates, &c.
 Ingot, an uncertain quantity of Bullion, or melted Gold and Silver.

K.

Key, a place to Land or Ship off Goods, the number being sealed by the Government, or Act of Parliament, of which there are above 20 near the Custom-house.

Knitledge, the Ballast of a Ship.

Keel, the lowest Timber or bottom of the Ship.

Kintal, of Fish an hundred weight.

L.

Lareboard Port, the left side of the ship.

Lastage, the Ballast of a Ship.

Leakage, an allowance to the Merchants of twelve per Cent. for Liquids And 10 Brewers, 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale

Leaky, a ship is so, when the water comes in; Or a Vessel when the Liquor runs out

Ledger, a Book wherein every Mans Account, and every sort of Goods Bought and Sold by a merchant are placed and by them silver.

Letter of Credit, from one correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a Sum of Money therein men-

tioned. In which Letter, some special token is necessary, to prevent frauds by Sham-Letters of Credit

Letter of advice, where by one correspondent advises another what Bills he hath drawn on him.

Letters of Mart, Granted under the Privy Seal, empowering the Prince's Subjects to take by force of Arms, that which they lost by another Prince's Subjects, contrary to the Law of Marque. Vide Statute 4. Henry V.

Letter of License, Granted to a Man that is broke Sealed and Signed by the Creditors, giving him a longer time for payment, and securing him from any arrests or trouble.

Lombard, a Bank to lend Money upon Goods, so current from the People of Lombardy in Italy, who are much addicted to Usury.

Loan, Interest of Money.

M.

Manifest, a Trip or Call Master

Ship, a ship, she is due to him for from each Person so the Goods being

Manual Goods, those whereof present profit may be made.

Manufacture, Goods made by the hand, as Cloth, Bags, Serge Hats, &c. but nor Wool, because Nature produceth it without Art

Maritime, belonging to the Sea.

Mark of Goods, a characteristick, to distinguish Merchants or Traders

Goods; and to know their Prizes; which is sometimes done by Letters of the Alphabet; sometimes by other Marks upon the Bales, Casks, Chests, which are also in the Bill of Lading.

Maud, of unbound Books is 8 Bales, each being 100 Weight, or 2 Fats.

Meale, Five hundred Herrings

Menary, one half of any thing.

Monopoly, Buying up the whole of any Goods, so that none can sell or Gain by them but he concerned in the Monopoly.

Mulct, Fines laid by Company upon the Ship or Goods of their Members for maintaining Company, or making Presents to Foreign Princes.

Murage, Toll taken of every laden Cart or Wagon for repair of the Walls of a City.

Cloth

conging

4. Fleet of

Ship-wreck, whole, which may

in.

Navigation, the Art of Trading by Sea, called Merchandizing

Naulage, the Freight or Money paid for carrying Goods by Sea.

Near-weight, the weight of any Goods alone, without Bags, Cask &c. after garbing

Negotium, full of business

Notary Publick, a kind of

of that them, meers, measure parts. ny three

without

ods, to

paid for

the King

gar house

to which

which is

the same

payable in

they are

ble, the

any and

dividing

several

a small

ble is set

and highest

the Candle

the Lot or

the Ale, and

to the

at inter-

an Estab-

Trading

Accompt

Provision,

from a

pendent;

the weight

&c. the

mentioned

Factory.

Trans-

late book,

urnal, is

Insurer,

of Scrivener, who takes publick notice of Contracts, Draughts, Protests of Foreign Bills, &c.

Note for Money, where by one man promisseth to pay a Sum of Money to another under his hand.

Noticing a Foreign Bill, a Publick Notary, being witness that a Merchant will not accept nor pay it.

O.

Oakham, Town or River to drive into the seams of a Ship.

Ork, a Butt for Figs or Wine.

Omer, a Jewish Measure of a pint and half.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, with which, Dyers make Cloth take Colour.

Orlap, any Deck of a Ship, the first.

Outlet's Mer, an excuse for not appearing in Court by being beyond Sea.

Owlers, that carry Wooll or prohibited Goods to the Sea side, to ship them off contrary to Law.

P.

Pack of Wooll, is 37 stone, 2 pound, or 240 pound weight.

Pace, five foot.

Palingham, a Merchant Denizen born.

Parlation, evenness of Accounts.

Pancart, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the French King.

Pawn-Brokers, they that lend Money upon all sorts of Goods.

Passagio, a Writ for the

keepers of a Port to grant passage over Sea.

Pelage, Custom for weighing Goods.

Pekkerable Goods, which take up too much room in a Ship.

Petty-tally, a competency of Provision in a Ship.

Picage, Money paid at Marts and Fairs for breaking the ground to set up Booths.

Pocket of Wooll, about half a Pack.

Policy of Insurance, a Writing given to Merchants by the Insurers of Ships, to oblige them to pay the Sum Insured, in case of Loss.

Poop, the uppermost part of the Stern; the Ship's Hull.

Portgreve, the Governor of a Port Town.

Port sale a Publick Sale of things to him that gives most.

Poundage, a Duty granted to the Crown of England of 12d. for every 20s. value of all Goods Exported or Imported, except such as pay Tunnage, Bullion, Diamonds, &c.

Post an Account, to Transcribe what is written in the Waste-Book into the Journal.

Pre-emption, the first Buying of any thing.

Pre-nium, a reward, or Money given for Insuring Goods, Houses, Ships, &c.

Price-Currant, a Weekly Account in London, of the Currant value of most Goods.

Prizage Wine, which is taken from the Enemy by way of Prize.

Prize Office, where Prize Ships are sold.

Primage, a small Cu-

stomary allowance to the Master of a Ship for his Sailors, paid at the Lading of a Ship.

Prohibited Goods, such as are not lawful to be Exported or Imported.

Prompt Payment, ready Money.

Provision, the Wages due to a Factor.

Q.

Quarter Deck, over the steerage, as far as the Captains Cabin.

Quarter Wind, when all the Sails may draw together.

R.

Rack Vintage, a second Voyage of a Ship, as Marchants in France for Rack-wines, which are cleansed and drawn from the lees of Wine.

Ream, twenty Quire of Paper.

Reed, a Jewish measure of three Yards, three Inches.

Regrator, one that Buys and Sells again in the same Market, or within four Miles thereof.

Remancipate, to Sell or Return Goods to him that first sold them.

Rial, a Marble Bridge at Venice where the Merchants meet.

Rigging, the Ropes belonging to the Yards and Masts of a Ship.

Roll of Parchment, 60 Skins.

Salvage,

SAlvage, a small allowance to the Master of a Ship for his Sailors, paid at the Lading of a Ship.
Such as are not lawful to be Exported or Imported.
Prompt Payment, ready Money.
Provision, the Wages due to a Factor.
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STA TUN WRE

S.

Salvage, an allowance both by Civil and Statute Laws, to such as save Ships or Goods from danger of the Seas.

Sarplar, a piece of Canvas to wrap up Wares in.

Skipper, a Dutch, Danish, &c. Master of a Ship.

Scavage, a Duty formerly paid by Merchants, Strangers, for Goods Imported or offered to Sale.

Seignorage, an allowance to the Crown, for Gold and Silver brought in the Masts to be Coined.

Seizure, to seize Goods, either Prohibited or for Debt.

Seimbole, half a Tun, or one Pipe of Wine.

Sounding, at Sea, is to try how many Fathoms it is deep, by a Sounding Line with several Marks, and a Sounding Lead of about Seven pound Weight.

Smuglers, those that conceal prohibited or uncus- tomed Goods, against whom there are many severe Sta- tutes.

Span, nine Inches.

Staple, a publick Mart Instituted by King Edward III. to be kept constantly at York, Lincoln, New- Castle upon Tyne, Nor- wich, Westminster, Can- terbury, Chichester, Win- chester, Exeter and Bri- stow.

Staple Goods, Wool, Leather, Lead, and Wool- lens; And now any ven- dible Commodity, not liable to perish.

Stack of wood, must be three foot long, three broad, and twelve high.

Staticks, the knowledge of Weights and Measures. Statereboard, the right side of a ship.

Statute Merchant or Statute Staple; Bonds made and acknowledged as directed by the Statute.

Storage, Ware-house room.

Stelionate, Deceit in Merchandize.

Subhastation, Selling confiscated Goods under a Spear.

Super Cargo, One that over- sees the Cargo of a Ship in a Voyage, and dis- poses of it in and out to the best advantage of the Ow- ners, for which he has good allowance, because great trust is imposed on him.

Surcharge, charge upon charge, above what is just.

T.

Tackle of a Ship, the Ropes, &c.

Tally, a cleft piece of wood, given by the Officers of the Exchequer, to such as pay Money upon Loans.

Tally man, that Sells Goods, or Lends Money upon them, by the Week or otherwise, for which he usually extorts prodigious Gain.

Tarpaulin, a Tarred Canvas laid on the Deck of a Ship to keep out the Water.

Tellers, four that re- ceive money in the Exche- quer.

Tides-men, who attend aboard Ships, till the Cu- stom be paid.

Tunnage, Custom gran- ted to the Crown for Li- quids Imported or Expor-

ted. The first was gran- ted in the 43 of Edward III.

Transfer, a Custom- house, Warrant, or Let- pass.

Tronage, Custom for weighing Wool.

Transport, to carry be- yond Sea.

Timber of Furs, Forty Skins.

Tun of Timber, forty solid Foot.

V.

Villein, Fleece of Wool that is shorn from a Scabby sheep.

Ullage, of a Cask, what it wants of being full.

Vintage, Grape gather- ing, the time of making Wine.

Uncus- tomed Goods, that have not paid Customs.

Uance, in England is a Calendar Month, a from January 10. to February 10. Double Uance is two Months, allowed to pay a Bill of Exchange.

W.

Waterborn, just a float.

Waga, a weight, or 256 Pound.

Wharfage, the Fee paid for Lading or Unlading Goods at a Wharf.

Wool drivers, those that buy Wool of Sheep- masters, and carry it on Horse-back to Sell.

Wool- Winders, they that are sworn truly to bund- e up Fleeces between the Buyer and Seller.

Wreck, when a Ship and every Person in it is drowned.

ance to the Ship for his the Lading

Goods, such as to be Ex- ported.

ment, ready

the Wages

.

De- ck, over

ce- rage, as the Cap-

nd, when all

draw toge-

intage, a

Voyage of

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ree Inches.

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Ropes be-

ards and

ment, 60

Salvage,

GEN

GRA

GUA

drowned. What Goods are
cast ashore, belong to the
Crown, or the Lord of the
Manner; But if any
Creature in the Ship es-
cape, the Goods are still
the Owners, if claimed
within a year and a day.

Weigh, of Glass, sixty
bunches. Of Salt or Corn
40 bushells.

Y. **Y**ard of a Ship, the
Timber cross the
Mast, at which the
Sails hang.

Z. **Z**acca, the Mint at
Venice.

Money is so Material in Trade, and the
principal Design of all Commerce being
to obtain the same; It may be necessary
to insert the Value of the Coins, that
are now Currant in *Europe*, and some
other Parts of the World.

THere were Formerly, several Denominations of *English*
Gold, of which, few or none are to be seen Currant
now; As the Angel Gold, or Rose Nobles; As also the So-
vereign Gold, or 20s. pieces of *Henry VIII.* The common
Gold Coins that now pass amongst us are.

	l. s. d.
<i>Jacobus</i> broad 22s Pieces, which go at —————	1 05 6
<i>Jacobus</i> or <i>Carolus</i> broad, 20s. Pieces —————	1 03 6
The 5 Guinea Piece —————	5 07 6
The Guinea —————	1 01 6
The half Guinea in proportion —	0 10 9
The quar. Guinea in propor. —	0 05 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The French Pistol passes at —	0 17 0
The Spanish Pistol, the same —	0 17 0
Our Silver Coins are known to all, they consisting only in 5s, 2s 6d, 1s, and 6d Pieces, since all the hammered Money was called in, and none al- lowed in Payment but Mill'd Money of these Denominations, only Copper Half pence and Far- things are allowed, for conveniency of change,	

French Silver Coin.

	l. s. d.
12 Deniers is one Souz	
20 Souz is one Lievre	
1 Lievre is —————	0 1 6
3 Lievres, or 1 French Crown —	0 4 6

Holland and Flanders Coin.

1 Stiver, is Sterling, about —	0 00 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 Stivers, or 1s Flemish, is —	0 00 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Shil. Flemish, is Sterling —	0 12 0
33 Shil. 4d Flem. is Sterl —	1 00 0
1 Gilder or 20 Stivers, is —	0 02 0
1 Zealand or common Dollar —	0 03 0
1 Ducatoon, is about —	0 36 3
1 Specie Dollar, is —	0 05 0

Spanish

Valuation of Coins.

l. s. d.

Spanish Coin

172	Mulvadies, or 1 Ryal, is	0	00	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Ryals, or a Piece of Eight of Sevil,	is	0	04 6
1	Piece of Eight of Mexico, is	0	04	6
1	Piece of Eight of Peru, is	3	04	3
1	Pillar Piece of Eight, is	0	04	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Portugal Coin:

42	Rees of Portugal, is	0	00	1
1	Mill-Ree, or 1000 Rees is Ster-	ling	0	06 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Testoon, is	0	01	3

Italy and Venice Coin:

1	Lieure at Leghorn, is sterl.	0	00	9
1	Crown Curr. at Florence	0	05	3
1	Ducat de Banco at Venice	0	04	4
1	Saint Mark	0	02	10
1	Palenno Florin, or 6 Tari, is	0	02	6

German Coin.

1	Rix-Dollar of the Emp. is	0	04	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Gilder of Noremberg, is	0	07	1

l. s. d.

Coins of several other Foreign Countries.

Ana, an East-India Coin sterling	about	0	01	0
Asper, a Turkish Coin	about	0	00	1
Dina, an East-India Coin sterling	about	1	10	0
Fanam, a Piece of Indian Coin sterling		0	00	3
Mamooda, an East-India Coin sterling		0	01	0
Manch of silv. is 60 shekels, or	7	10	0	0
Manch of gold, is 100 shekels sterling,				
or		75	0	0
Pagod, a Piece of Indian Gold sterling		0	05	0
Partare, a Dutch Stiver, 5 of which, is sterling.		0	00	6
Pattacoon, a Spanish Piece of Money, about		0	04	8
Rupce, an East-India Coin sterl.		0	02	3
Scrapp, a Turk. Gol. ster. about		0	05	0
Sultanin, a Turkish Piece of Gold, sterling		0	08	0
Zachine, a Gold Coin, worth sterling	about	0	07	6

Mint at

the being necessary that some

English Currant the So-ommon

l. s. d.

0 1 6

0 4 6

oin.

0 00 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

0 00 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

0 12 0

1 00 0

0 02 0

0 03 0

0 36 3

0 05 0

Spanish

There are several Numeral Letters, Charecters and Contractions used in the English Tongue, require Explanation as well as Words.

As to Numeral Letters. I. signifies One. II. Two. V. Five. VI. Six. IX. Nine. X. Ten. XX. Twenty. XXX. Thirty. XL. Forty. L. Fifty. LX. Sixty. XC. Ninety. C. an Hundred. D. Five Hundred. M. a Thousand. So MDCCIV. is 1704.

Observe that the lesser number set before, takes away so much as it self from the greater, but being put after, adds as much thereto, so IV is Four, VI is Six, IX Nine, XI Eleven, XL

Of Characters and Contractions.

XL Forty, LX Sixty, XC Ninety, CX an Hundred and T
These Numeral Letters are taken from the Romans. M.
nifying *Mille* a Thousand. D. *Dimidium* or half. C. *Cent*
an Hundred, &c. L. is Fifty, because it has the shape of t
Old Roman, C. V is Five, because it is the fifth Vowel.
Ten, being composed of two V's Inverted. I. I. is one, becau
it seems the most simple Letter in the Alphabet, as being
made by one direct stroke, and so fit to represent unity.

The seven Planets are express'd by Astronomers and Astro
logies, with the following Characters, ♄ *Saturn*, ♃ *Jupite*
♂ *Mars*, ☉ *Sol*, ♀ *Venus*, ☿ *Mercurius*, ☾ *Luna*. Th
Twelve Signs are thus Noted, ♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemin*
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*, ♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpio*, ♐ *Sagi*
tarius, ♑ *Capricornus*, ♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces*. The * *Sextil*
□ *Quadral*, △ *Trine*, ⚡ *Opposition*, ⚬ *Conjunction*.

Apothecaries express Words, Weight and Measures, ℞
Marks, Letters, ℞ (*Recipe*) or take (*Ana*) a like quantiti
p. (*a pugil*) or half a handful, m. (*Manipulus*) an handfu
gr. (*grain*) ℥ (*a scruple*) ʒ a (*dram*) ʒ (an ounce) ʒ (*semissis*)
half a pound, ℔ (*libra*) a Pound, q. s. (*quantum satis*)
much as you will.

Musicians distinguish their Notes by the following Charecter
Semibref,  *Minim*,  *Crotchet* 

There are likewise many Abbreviations in the Pointing an
Writing the English Tongue, such as S. P. Q. R. *Senat*
Populus Que Romani. The Senate and People of Rome. So
Pagina, a Page, M. S. *Manuscript*, a written Book or Cop
viz. That is or namely, M. A. (*Magistum Artium*) Master
Arts; B. D. (*Baccalarius Divinitatis*) Batchelor of Divini
L. L. D. (*Legis Doctor*) Doctor of the Civil Law. D. D. (*Dof*
Divinitatis) Or S. S. D. *Sacro Sancta Theologiae Doctor*, Doct
of Divinity. Qu. *Question*. Obj. *Objection*. Sol. *Solution*
Answer, i. e. *id est*, that is, e. g. *exempli gratia* for Examp
So for Bishop, we write Bp. for Doctor, Dr. for Saint,
For Matthew, Matt. For Corinthians. Cor. &c. M. R. *Ma*
Regina. Several others too long to enumerate, and therefo
I shall here conclude.

F I N I S.